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T. KALLUPATTI

सत्यमेव जयते

MANUAL ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

IN TWO PARTS

PART II

IN TWO VOLUMES

Volume I—Appendices I to X

76
77

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1956

For official use only

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MANUAL ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PART II

APPENDIX I– GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 2449, PUBLIC, DATED 15TH OCTOBER 1952.

[Planning Commission--Delegation of administrative and financial powers to the officers in charge of Community Projects—Orders issued.]

At the Development Commissioners' Conference on Community Projects held in New Delhi in the first half of May 1952, a Committee was constituted to make recommendations on the question of delegating necessary administrative and financial powers to officers in charge of Community Projects in the States. The Committee considered the question and indicated that the schedule of powers which is printed as Appendix II at pages 40–44 of the Printed Summary Record of the Development Commissioners' Conference was necessary and sufficient and that enhancement or abridgement of these powers might be necessary to meet local variations. The Conference of the Development Commissioners also generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee. This Government have carefully examined the schedule of powers referred to above and consider that it is necessary that the officers in charge of Community Projects should be vested with administrative and financial powers so as to ensure expeditious and effective execution of the programmes.

The Governor of Madras accordingly directs that the following administrative and financial powers be delegated to the officers responsible for the implementation of Community Projects at State, District and Projects levels :—

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND EX-OFFICIO SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

1. Full powers of the "Head of a Department" under Fundamental and Supplementary Rules and Financial and Treasury Rules.

2. The powers enjoyed by the Chief Engineer of Public Works Department in the matter of departmental execution of constructional works.

3. Full powers for making purchases of stores and capital equipment within the frame work of the sanctioned "Detailed Estimates" it being understood that materials will be procured according to the prescribed policy of the Government on the subject.

4. Full powers for making appointments to all non-gazetted posts subject to rules already framed by Government in the matter.

COLLECTORS OF DISTRICTS WHERE COMMUNITY PROJECTS ARE WORKED.

	Powers.	*Extent of powers.*
1	To sanction expenditure on works.	Powers as are enjoyed by a Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, within the limits of the sanctioned "Detailed Estimates".
2	To make appointments to salaried posts.	Powers to make all appointments upto the limit to which they are now empowered as Collectors.
3	To accept resignation of non-gazetted Government servants.	Full powers in respect of persons whom they are authorised to appoint.
4	Withholding increments in respect of Government servants.	Full powers in respect of Government servants holding posts, appointments to which are made by them.
5	To allow mileage allowance by a route other than the shortest or cheapest route.	Full powers only in respect of non-gazetted Government servants who are under their control.
6	To determine the number of workers to be employed on daily rate of wages on works other than constructional.	Full powers with the frame work of sanctioned estimates.
7	To fix wages of daily rated workers.	Full powers subject to the condition that the maximum rate does not exceed the rate prevailing in the market of the locality concerned.
8	To sanction increment of wages to workers.	Up to a maximum of Re. 0-8-0 once in every year subject to the condition that the maximum of the increments given to any person during his service will not exceed 50 per cent of the wage on which he was started.
9	To fix the piece rate of individual workers on works other than constructional.	Full powers within sanctioned estimates.
10	To fix the piece rate of work for a group of workers other than constructional.	Full powers within sanctioned estimates.
11	To sanction expenditure on maintenance works.	Up to Rs. 500 for a single item of work within sanctioned estimates.

PROJECT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

	Powers.	*Extent of powers.*
1	Powers of the head of an office under Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules and drawing and disbursing officer for the project.	Full powers. The travelling allowance bills of the Project Executive Officers and other gazetted officers will be countersigned by the Director of Community Projects.

Powers.	*Extent of powers.*
2 To sanction expenditure on works ..	Powers as are enjoyed by an Executive Engineer of Public Works Department within the limits of sanctioned "Detailed Estimates".
3 To sanction casual leave	Full powers in respect of Government servants working under them.
4 To sanction earned leave including leave without pay and allowances.	Full powers in respect of non-gazetted Government servants and seven days at a time in respect of gazetted Government servants working under them.
5 To make appointments to salaried posts.	Full powers to appoint to the posts of lower division clerks and of lower ranks only.
6 To sanction earned increment according to prescribed rules in respect of salaried posts.	Full powers in respect of all non-gazetted Government servants working under them.
7 To accept resignation of non-gazetted Government servants.	Full powers in respect of persons whom they are authorized to appoint.
8 Withholding of increments in respect of Government servants.	Full powers in respect of Government servants holding posts, appointments to which are made by them.
9 To issue warnings and censures ..	Full powers in respect of all non-gazetted staff under them excluding the accountants in the Project Executive offices.
9-A To exercise all powers of punishments on regular Revenue staff within the project areas.	Full powers in respect of non-gazetted regular Revenue staff to the extent vested in Revenue Divisional Officers.
10 To act as Controlling Officer under Supplementary Rules for travelling allowance claims.	Full powers in respect of non-gazetted Government servants working under them.
11 To require medical certificate of fitness before return from leave.	Full powers in respect of all Government servants working under their control.
12 To determine the number of workers to be employed on daily rate of wages on works other than constructional.	Full powers within the framework of sanctioned estimates in emergent cases subject to the approval of Collectors being obtained immediately after employment.
13 To fix wages of daily rated workers.	Up to a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 subject to the condition that the rate does not exceed that prevailing in the market of the locality concerned.
14 To discharge or accept resignation of workers on daily rates of wages.	Full powers.
15 To sanction increment of wages to workers.	Up to a maximum of annas 4 annually subject to the condition that the total wage to be drawn by the worker including the increment does not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 per day.
16 To sanction expenditure on maintenance works.	Up to Rs. 200 for each item of work within the sanctioned estimates.

Powers.	*Extent of powers.*
17 To incur expenditure on purchase of stores.	1 Up to Rs. 1,000 for a single item of raw material where the purchase including stock piling is made against sanctioned works. 2 Up to Rs. 1,000 for a single item of capital equipment within sanctioned "Detailed Estimates'".
18 To sanction contingent expenditure on items not specifically mentioned elsewhere.	Up to Rs. 50 for a single item of non-recurring nature and Rs. 10 per month for a single item of recurring nature.
19 To sanction expenditure on local purchase of stationery.	Rs. 5 per mensem in each case subject to a limit of Rs. 50 in any financial year.
20 To sanction expenditure on repairs to motor vehicles.	Up to Rs. 200 per vehicle per annum.
21 To sanction expenditure on purchase of miscellaneous stores for office use such as tumblers, water pots, etc.	Up to Rs. 25 at a time.
22 To sanction expenditure on repairs to erection and removal of machinery, equipment and repairs to furniture and fixtures.	1 Up to Rs. 200 in each case of repairs, erection and removal of machinery, equipment, etc. 2 Up to Rs. 50 in the case of repairs to furniture and fixtures at a time subject to the condition that the total should not exceed Rs. 300 in any financial year.
23 To sanction expenditure on the purchase of furniture and fixtures. The limit shall apply to the cost of furnishing one office.	Up to Rs. 100 within sanctioned detailed estimates subject to the condition that the purchase of furniture and furnishings is made under the rules in the matter. The purchases should be in accordance with the rules issued by the Government from time to time.

The delegation of powers to the Collectors and Project Executive Officers will be reviewed at the end of one year to see whether any modifications seem necessary.

G.O. Ms. No. 1190, RURAL WELFARE, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1953.

[National Extension Service—Organization in the Madras State—Selection of blocks—Notified—Programme for launching—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

Memorandum No. 59582-RW. 1/53-1, dated 18th August 1953.

In the memorandum cited all Collectors and Heads of Departments have been informed that this Government have accepted to launch the National Extension Service, as envisaged by the Community Projects Administration, in this State and that the

Rural Welfare Scheme should be absorbed into the extension programme to secure an unified command and direction of activities. It is now proposed to initiate the National Extension Service in 28 development blocks in the Residuary Madras State during the current financial year. A list of the blocks selected for the purpose is appended to this order.

2. The National Extension Service should be launched in the blocks selected on the 2nd October 1953 so as to synchronize with the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The Collectors are requested to select the best of villages in these blocks to launch the National Extension Service on the date notified. Orders relating to the selection and appointment of Block Development Officers will be issued separately. Pending their appointment, the Collectors are requested to depute the Rural Welfare staff, including the Gramasevaks that are now working in the selected areas, to the model villages selected and to organize work under the National Extension Service in those villages. The work should commence with intensive publicity and propaganda to generate enthusiasm among the people. The beginning should be given a spectacular start, e.g., a message from the Collector of the district, meetings and processions in the principal villages selected to be addressed by the District officers, Members of Legislatures or local or political leaders, The services of village institutions like the village panchayats and Grama Seva sangams should be fully harnessed in the task. The aim should be to bring the people together to act in a co-operative spirit for securing the common objective of village uplift and their own interest in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, communications, social education, health, marketing co-operatives, etc.

3. To ensure a wide understanding of the spirit behind the National Extension Service and to bring home to the villagers why they are being undertaken the following information should be disseminated in the selected blocks :—

(i) The blocks are not an imposition from without nor a gift from the Government. Their object is to encourage and develop self-help and co-operation. In other words it is the villagers themselves who will do the job, Government's assistance being restricted to the provision of certain facilities in the shape of funds, trained personnel, technical advice and equipment. It will be necessary to emphasize that the villagers have become the architects to their own progress.

(ii) The blocks aim at an integrated treatment of rural life and problems designed to increase food production, improve communications and marketing, tackle disease and illiteracy and to train villagers in handicrafts essential to village life.

(iii) If the programme in the block succeeds, village India will have turned a new leaf in agricultural development and rural welfare and all allied social activities.

(iv) It will be well to emphasise that the National Extension Service forms part of the Five-Year Plan, that it has been undertaken in every State of the Union and that it has got to be completed in a period of three years.

4. It is also necessary to bear in mind the following points :—

(*a*) Wild hopes are not to be raised; instead, the curiosity of the villagers will have to be encouraged and everlasting interest in block development promoted.

(*b*) Though some time will be taken entirely for preliminary work, to maintain interest, explain the nature of this work and why it is essential, it should be clearly brought out that the result should begin to appear from the commencement onwards, e.g., laying down of roads, schools, dispensaries and the like, though in regard to the food-crops the result should be reaped from the commencement of the next harvest.

5. It should be the endeavour of the Collectors to cover as many principal villages as possible on the date of the initiation of the programme, viz., 2nd October 1953, so that widest possible publicity may be given to the launching of the National Extension Service. It is earnestly hoped that the Collectors will rise to the occasion. A report on the action taken in the matter should be sent in due course.

APPENDIX.

Name of district.	*Rural welfare areas to be covered by National Extension Service.*	*Number of blocks into which they are to be constituted.*
1 North Arcot	Kalasapakkam, Kadalady, Mansurbad village (in Tachampadi firka) } Thurinjapuram, Kilpennathur }	2
2 South Arcot	Kadambuliyur, Tirunavalur } Kullanjavadi, Kurinjipadi } Chinnasalem, Vadakkanandal, Kallakurichi }	3
3 Chingleput	Odappai, Tiruvallur } Mappedu, Pandur }	2
4 Coimbatore	Tiruppur, Avanashi } Palladam, Vellakoil } Kangayam (excluding Community Project areas)	2

Name of district.	*Rural welfare areas to be covered by National Extension Service.*	*Number of blocks into which they are to be constituted.*
5 South Kanara	Kumbla, Manjeshwar; Sullia, Nileshwar	2
6 Madurai	Tirumangalam, Pannikundu, Kalligudi; Kallupatti, Sedapatti; Usilampatti, Valandur	3
7 Malabar	Tellicherry, Kuthuparamba, Mattanur; Madayi, Payyanur	2
8 The Nilgiris	Kundah, Gudalur, Pandalur, Thuneri	2
9 Ramanathapuram	Malli, Nathampatti, Srivilliputhur; Edirkottai, Kalayarkurichi, Sivakasi	2
10 Salem	1 Krishnagiri, 2 Kaveripatnam; Veeraganur, Talaivasal, Gangally	2
11 Tanjore	Vedaranyam, Talainayar; Alathambadi, Saliamangalam	2
12 Tiruchirappalli	Musiri, Thathiengarpettai, Pulivalem; Vengalam, Valikandapuram; Paramathi, Chinnadarapuram	3
13 Tirunelveli	Sankarankoil, Nilidanallur, Vasudevanallur; Pazhamkottai, Tiruvengadam	2
	Total	28

G.O. Ms. No. 1240, RURAL WELFARE, DATED 19TH OCTOBER 1953.

[National Extension Service—Organization in the Madras State—Administrative machinery and conduct of survey—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 59582-RW.-I/53-1, dated 18th August 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1190, Rural Welfare, dated 26th September 1953.

In the memorandum cited all Collectors were informed that the Government had accepted the programme of the National Extension Service as envisaged by the Community Projects Administration. In the Government Order cited, the names of the 28 blocks selected for launching the National Extension Service in this State were also notified. Seven copies of the draft scheme for the organization of the National Extension Service sent with the Planning Commission's letter No. C.P.A. 163/52, dated 29th April 1953, are now forwarded to all Collectors for use in their offices and in the offices of the Revenue Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers. They are also informed that orders relating to the appointment of the personnel, supply of equipments and fixation of block headquarters will issue separately.

2. *General instructions.*—The administrative machinery set up for the working of National Extension Service will function as shown below :—

The Collector of the district will be personally responsible for the successful implementation of the National Extension Service at district level. He will be assisted by a Block Development Officer who will be, subject to the control and supervision of the Collector, the co-ordinating officer for the various functionaries in the districts. The staff working under the Block Development Officer will be subject to his control in all administrative matters so far as the work of the development area is concerned. The district officials should co-operate with the Collector and assist him as in the past, in the matter of formulating, framing and successfully implementing the schemes for the development blocks.

3. All Collectors and the Heads of Departments concerned are informed that the National Extension Service is primarily an administrative co-ordinating agency and the ordinary agencies in charge of development work in the blocks will not be superseded with the advent of the National Extension Service. The main point to be kept in view, therefore, is to make the fullest use of the existing organizations and not to set up independent agencies. Every scheme taken up under the Five-Year Plan in regard to developments like health, medical, education, communications, irrigation, electricity, etc., will to the extent possible be concentrated in the areas selected for National Extension Service and

will be carried out by the normal agencies as hithertobefore. The budgets under the National Extension Service will accordingly provide within the framework of the provision contained in the pamphlet on the National Extension Service, only for such schemes as will be an addition to these normal items and which are necessary to approximate to the pattern visualized under the National Extension Service Survey :—

As a first step to be taken before the formulation of actual schemes, it will be necessary to make a survey of the block areas after ascertaining the needs of the villagers and to formulate an integrated plan for the purpose. A copy of the questionnaire which should form the basis of the survey is appended to this order. Copies of the questionnaire will be arranged to be printed and sent separately to Collectors. Pending supply of these printed forms manuscript forms should be used for the survey. The services of the Revenue Officers and village officers may be fully utilized for collecting the data required for filling up the questionnaire. The survey work should be commenced *immediately* and entrusted to the existing Rural Welfare staff

APPENDIX.

1. *General*—
   (i) Village.
   (ii) Tahsil.
   (iii) District.
   (iv) State.
   (v) Police station.
   (vi) Revenue circle.
   (vii) Total geographical area in acres.
   (viii) Population—
      Adult male.
      Adult female.
      Children under 12 years.
      Superannuates above 60 years included above.
   (ix) Number of households.

2 *Occupation*—
   I. Non-cultivating owners.
   II. Agriculturists—
      (*a*) Agricultural labourers.
      (*b*) Cultivators.
   III. Landless labourers.
   IV. Skilled labourers and workers—
      (i) Tractor and pump drivers.
      (ii) Arts, crafts and cottage industry workers
      (iii) Workers in urban small-scale industry.
      (iv) Building trade workers.
      (v) Transport workers.

2. *Occupation*—cont.

V. Other occupations—

1 Shopkeepers.

2 (*a*) School teachers working in village.

(*b*) School teachers working outside the village.

3 Health Services. Adult Education. Other Welfare Workers.

4 Postman.

5 Barber.

6 Butcher, Cobbler, etc.

7 Persons engaged in administrative and supervisory services outside the village.

8 Persons engaged in security and defence services outside the village.

9 Vagabonds.

3. *Soil and land utilization*—

(*a*) Nature of soil.

(*b*) Total area—

(i) in square miles.

(ii) in acres.

(*c*) Forests.

(*d*) Barren and uncultivable land.

(*e*) Uncultivated waste land not classified under (*c*).

(*f*) Current fallows.

(*g*) Net sown area.

(*h*) Area sown more than once.

(*i*) Total crop acres.

4. *Rainfall and irrigation facilities*—

A. Rainfall—

(i) Average.

(ii) Seasonal.

(iii) Distribution.

(iv) Level of water table.

B. Irrigation facilities—	Nos.	Area irrigated.
(i) Wells.		
(ii) Tanks.		
(iii) Canals.		
(iv) Tubewells.		
(v) Other sources.		
Total.		

(vi) Area irrigated more than once in the crop season.

(vii) Gross area irrigated.

5. *Crops*—

(*a*) *Name of crop.*	*Area in crop acres irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.* *Total in maunds.*	*Production* *Yield per acre in maunds.*		*Price per maund.* *Total value of crop at sources.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

5. *Crops*—cont.

(*b*) Crops and seasons—

	Crops.				
	1	2	3	4	5
(i) Months.					
Sowing.					
Harvesting.					
(ii) Marketing.					
(iii) Major portion exported or consumed.					

6. *Agricultural practices*—

(i) Fertilisers used by villagers. Type quantity per year in maunds.

(ii) Improved seeds used by villagers. (*a*) Type quantity per year in maunds. (*b*) Whether a seed farm exists in the village, if not the source of supply of seed.

7. *Livestock and agricultural implements*—

(i) Number of livestock—

A. Oxen—

(*a*) Breeding bulls.
(*b*) Working bullocks.
(*c*) Other bulls.
(*d*) Cows.
(*e*) Young stock.

B. Buffaloes—

(*a*) Male.
(*b*) She buffaloes.
(*c*) Young stock.

C. Sheep.
D. Goats.
E. Horses and Ponies.

(ii) Regional diseases in livestock.

(iii) Veterinary service available and distance therefrom.

(iv) Cattle heads—

Milch.
Dry.

(v) Milk yield per head—	*Maximum.*	*Average.*
(*a*) Cow.		
(*b*) Buffaloe.		
(*c*) Goat.		

(vi) Staple food of cattle.

(vii) (*a*) Number of bullock carts.
(*b*) Number of ploughs.
(*c*) Number of cane crushers.
(*d*) Number of oil crushers and ghanis.

(viii) Implements and methods of cultivation.

8. *Pattern of land tenure and ownership in the village*—

(i) Cultivator's holdings (acres)—

Below 1
1 to 2½.
2½ to 5.
5 to 7½.
7½ to 10.
10 to 15.
15 to 20.
20 to 25.
25 and above.
Owned—Number Area.
Rented—(Cash) Number. Area.
Rented—(Batai) Number. Area.
Partly owned—Partly rented—Number. Area.
Other—Number. Areas.
Total number. Areas.

(ii) System of land tenure. Number. Area.

Zamindari.
Ryotwari.
Inams.
Others.

(iii) Rents and taxes.

9. *Communications*—

Nearest—

(*a*) Railway station. Distance in miles.
(*b*) Bus service.
(*c*) Aerodrome landing station.
(*d*) District headquarters/subdivision headquarters.
(*e*) Post office and/or telegraph office.
(*f*) Market—Fair market/wholesale market.

10. *Literacy and Education*—

(*a*) Nearest School—
Primary/Secondary/High School.
(*b*) Number of children going to schools—Boys. Girls.
(*c*) Number of persons who can read. Males. Females.
language.
language.
language.
(*d*) Number of persons who can write. Males. Females.
language.
language.
language.

11. *Health and Sanitation*—

(*a*) Diseases prevailing in the community.
(*b*) Distance from the nearest hospital.
(*c*) Whether adequate supply of drinking water available.
(*d*) Number of service wells for drinking purposes.
(*e*) Whether drainage system adequate.

12. *Housing.*— Kacha. Pucca. Stone/brick.

(*a*) Total number of houses.

(*b*) Facilities for bath rooms and latrines whether adequate.

13. *Rural Finance*—

(i) Rural indebtedness. Number of cultivators. Aggregate debt. Average debt.

14. *Credit facilities*—

15. *Industries in the village*—

(*a*) Cottage industries. Type. Number of persons engaged.

(*b*) Other industries.

16. *Miscellaneous*—

(i) Availability of fuel: Consumption in maunds per year.

Wood.
Cowdung.
Pruning.
Coal.
Total.
Fuel available locally.
Fuel obtained from urban areas.

(ii) Food—

Staple food of the villagers.
Number of vegetarians.
Number of non-vegetarians.

(iii) (*a*) Number of cycles.

(*b*) Gramaphones.

(*c*) Radios.

(iv) (*a*) Number of births per year.

(*b*) Number of deaths per year.

(v) Co-operative societies—

Type.	Number of members.	Number of persons employed.	Gross value of productions.
Farming.			
Marketing.			
Consumers' stores.			
Traders.			
Others.			

(vi) Remarks on recreational activities in the village—

(*a*) Sports and games.

(*b*) Music.

(*c*) Dances.

(*d*) Any other activities.

(*e*) Panchayat ghar or a Community Centre.

17. *Remarks.*—(1) Mention any special features of the village, for instance, whether the village has been subjected to nature's vagaries like cyclones, floods, etc., during recent years and if so, the cause and the extent of the damage.

NOTE—It seems that some economy in the expenditure on the survey, will be possible through procedural means. With this object in view three annexures have been prepared and are attached in respect of the above questionnaire.

(2) The Block Development Officers will no doubt able to collect information regarding items in Annexure I from the Tahsil headquarters. Regarding items in Annexure II information may have to be collected from the village headman. In regard to items in Annexure III it may be necessary for the surveyor to approach individual villagers.

(3) Perhaps it will be helpful if the personnel entrusted with the survey, etc., invited at one place so that the procedure to be adopted for an expeditious survey may be personally explained to them.

ANNEXURE I.

(Information to be obtained from Tahsil or Sub-Tahsil quarters.)

1 General [items (i) to (vii)] .. ..
3 Soil and land [utilization. .. ..
4 Rainfall and irrigation facilities [item (*a*) Rainfall].
16 Miscellaneous [item (v) Co-operative Societies] ..

ANNEXURE II.

(Information to be obtained from Patwari or village headmen.)

4 Rainfall and irrigation facilities [item (*b*) irrigation facilities.]
5 Crops [item (*b*) Crops and Seasons] .. .. ..
6 Agricultural practices .. ..
7 Livestock and agricultural implements—
(ii) Regional diseases in livestock .. ..
(iii) Veterinary services available .. .. ..
(v) Milk yield per head .. ..
(vi) Staple food of cattle .. ..
(vii) Implements and methods of cultivation .. ..
8 (ii) System of Land Tenure.. .. ..
(iii) Rents and Taxes .. ..
9 Communications .. ..
11 Health and Sanitation .. ..
12 (*b*) Bath room and latrines .. ..
16 Miscellaneous [items (i), (iv) and (vi)] .. .. ..
17. Remarks. .. ..

ANNEXURE III.

(Information to be obtained fromvillagers by direct contact.)

1. General [items (viii) and (ix)] .. ..
2. Occupation .. ..
5. (*a*) Crops .. ..
7. Item (i) Number of livestock .. .. ..
Item (iv) Cattle heads .. ..
Item (vii) (*a*) to (*d*) .. ..
8. Pattern and Land tenure [item (i)] .. .. ..
10. Literacy and Education [items (*a*) to (*d*)] .. ..
12. Item (*a*) Total number of houses .. .. ..

13 Rural finance 14 Credit facilities	This information may not always be forthcoming by direct interrogation and may have to be obtained in an indirect manner/ from the villagers.
15 Village industries	.. ..
16 Item (ii) Food	.. ..
Item (iii)	.. ..

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1264, RURAL WELFARE, DATED 27TH OCTOBER 1953.

[National Extension Service—Block Development Officers, Grama Sevaks, and other staff—Required under the Scheme—Creation of posts—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 931, Rural Welfare, dated 23rd July 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1190, Rural Welfare, dated 26th September 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1240, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953.

In the Government Order second cited, orders launching the National Extension Service in 28 Development Blocks in the Residuary Madras State during the current financial year were issued. Sanction is now accorded to the creation for each of the blocks, of the posts mentioned in the annexure, in the scales of pay noted against each. This sanction is for one year from 2nd October 1953 or till the necessity for the posts ceases, whichever is earlier. The posts sanctioned for each block are the maximum and are in lieu of the staff employed in the firkas and centres selected for intensive Rural Reconstruction work. Separate orders will issue regarding the absorption of the existing personnel in the new setup.

2. The appointment to the posts of Block Development Officers will be gazetted. The 10 per cent extra sanctioned in respect of the three Extension Officers for each block, viz., Extension Officer for Agriculture, Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry and Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats will be treated as an addition to pay.

3. The expenditure will initially be met from an advance from the Contingency Fund pending approval of the Legislature. Orders regarding which will be issued in the Finance Department. The expenditure will be finally debited to a new sub-head of account "Expenditure on National Extension Service Scheme" to be opened under "25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous—Development Schemes—Five-Year Plan."

ANNEXURE.

(Staff for one National Extension Block.)

Serial number. (1)	*Name of post.* (2)	*Number of posts.* (3)	*Scale of pay.* (4) RS.
1	Block Development Officer	1	230—20/2—310—30/2—400.
2	Extension Officer for—		
	(*a*) Agriculture (Agricultural Demonstrator).	1	100—5—140—E.B.—10—220 plus 10 per cent.
	(*b*) Animal Husbandry (Veterinary Assistant Surgeon).	1	120—5—200—10—250 plus 10 per cent.
	(*c*) Co-operation and Panchayat (Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies).	1	90—4—110—5—120 plus 10 per cent.
3	Social Educational Organizers	2 (one man and one woman).	90—3—120—5—200.
4	Extension Service Supervisors *cum*-Junior Engineers.	1	100—5—150—10—250.
5	Grama Sevaks	3 (Grade I) (Graduates if directly recruited and promotees from Junior scale).	80—5—110.
	Grama Sevaks	7 (Grade II).	45—3—60—5—90
6	Accountant-*cum*-Store-keeper	1	80—3—95—5—110.
7	Typist-*cum*-Clerk	1	45—3—60—2—90.
8	Peons	8	18—½ (A)—25.
9	Jeep Driver	1	35—1—45.

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 906/AGRI.-DI/53-1, AGRICULTURE, DATED 10TH NOVEMBER 1953.

[National Extension Service—Particulars relating to National Extension Service Blocks in the Residuary Madras State—Allotted for the year 1953–54.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 31st October 1953, No. CPA/163/53.

A copy of the letter cited from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, together with a copy of the pro forma referred to therein is forwarded to all the Collectors except the Collector of Madras. They are requested to arrange to obtain the data required in the pro forma for each block separately and furnish copies in quadruplicate before 9th December 1953 without fail.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission), New Delhi, dated 31st October 1953, No. CPA/163-53.

[Particulars relating to National Extension Service Blocks—Allotted for the year 1953-54.]

Certain essential data are required in respect of the National Extension Service Blocks allotted to your State this year. These are indicated in the attached pro forma. Will you kindly arrange to obtain and send us this data (in duplicate) as early as possible

ENCLOSURE.

STATISTICAL DATA ON NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCK.

Year..........

Name of State .. ..

Name of block .. ..

Location of block—

District .. ..

Tahsil .. ..

(Attach sketch map, scale 1 inch = 4 miles.)

Block Headquarters .. ..

Block Development Officer .. ..

I. *General*—

Geographical area of block .. ..

Number of villages in block .. ..

Population of block .. ..

Principal towns with population .. ..

II. *Occupational distribution of populaion*—

1 Agricultural classes including non-cultivating owners, cultivating owners, tenants and landless labourers (total number).

2 Non-agricultural classes (total number) .. ..

III. *Land utilization*—

1 Total area—Geographical area .. .. Acres.

Area according to village returns .. ..

2 Classification of land—

(*a*) Area under forest .. ..

(*b*) Area not available for cultivation .. .. ..

(*c*) Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow ..

(*d*) Fallow land .. ..

(*e*) Net area sown .. ..

(*f*) Areas sown more than once .. ..

(*g*) Gross area sown .. ..

(*h*) Cultivable area included in item (c) above .. ..

IV. *Rainfall and irrigation*—

Rainfall—

Annual rainfall (inches) .. ..

Irrigation—

	Acres.				
	Wells.	*Canals.*	*Tanks.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
(i) Net irrigated area					
(ii) Area irrigated more than once.					
(iii) Gross irrigated area					

V. *Main Crops*—	*Names of crops.*	
	Rain-fed.	*Irrigated.*

VI. *Communications*—

Roads (miles)—

Pakka .. ..

Katcha .. ..

Whether connected by rail (Mention line) .. ..

VII. *Education*—

Schools for children—

Number of schools .. ..

Number of school-going children .. ..

Number of colleges .. ..

Centres for adult education—

Number of centres .. ..

VIII. *Health*—

	Beds.
Hospitals (number)	
Dispensaries (number)	

	Name of industry.	*Number engaged.*
IX. *Arts and Crafts*		

	Type of society.	*Number of societies.*	*Number of members.*
X. *Co-operative Societies*			

XI. *Panchayats*—

Number of panchayats .. ..

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 298, AGRICULTURE, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1953.

[National Extension Service—Implementation in selected blocks —Role of District Collectors and Block Development Officers —Defined.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1240, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953.

The Collectors of districts are aware that the Government attach very great importance to the implementation of the National Extension Service in the selected blocks. They are primarily responsible for the successful working of the National Extension Service in the selected blocks in their districts. They should, therefore, carefully follow up the progress in the formulation and

execution of the different schemes under the National Extension Service and keep a constant watch with a view to see that the programme of work is properly phased and efficiently executed by the Block Development Officers and other district officials. They should obtain monthly reports from the district officials and the Block Development Officers, review the progress made under each item of work and see that the programme chalked out for the selected blocks is properly implemented. The Collectors are also responsible to bring about effective co-ordination of the activities of the various nation-building departments in the selected blocks.

2. The Block Development Officers will be directly responsible to the Collectors, whilst the staff working in each block including the technical staff will be under the immediate control of the Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers shall have independent powers of correspondence with all district officers. But copies of important communications addressed to other district officers should be sent to the Collectors.

The main duty of a Block Development Officer is to strive for an all-round improvement of the villages by using local initiative and local resources to the utmost extent possible. He will have general supervision over the work of the various nation-building departments in the area under his jurisdiction. He must conduct a preliminary survey of all the villages selected for National Extension Service as ordered in G.O. No. 1240, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953. He will be responsible for the drawing up of an integrated plan of work for his block and its execution. He should be in close touch with the day-to-day work of the Gramasevaks and other technical staff and should supervise and guide their activities. He should submit fortnightly diaries to the Collectors about the day-to-day work done by him.

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 25, AGRICULTURE (C.P.-III), DATED 2ND JANUARY 1954.

[Community Projects—Gift of lands by the villagers for the execution of works under the Community Projects Schemes in the project areas—Procedure to be adopted—Authorization of Project Executive Officers to accept—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Collector of Malabar, L. Dis. No. 31711/52, dated 9th January 1953.

From the Board of Revenue, B.P. Rout. No. 4262, dated 5th June 1953.

The Government have carefully examined the steps to be taken to protect their interests from litigation in the matter of accepting voluntary relinquishments or gift of lands for the execution of

works under the Community Project Scheme such as roads, wells, etc., in consultation with the Board of Revenue and direct that the procedure indicated in G.O. Ms. No. 2285, Health, dated 28th June 1951, be followed (except in cases of complicated nature like the properties belonging to devaswams, sthanies, etc.) provided the extent of land involved is not much. The Government also consider that, in respect of lands required for purposes of roads alone, the procedure indicated in the B.P. Mis. No. 1161, dated 19th September 1950, be adopted with advantage.

2. The Board of Revenue has also suggested that, in the interests of speedy implementation of the Community Project Programme in the Project areas, the Project Executive Officers may be authorized to accept relinquishment or gift of lands for Community Project works referred to in paragraph 1 above. The Government approve the proposal and accordingly authorize the Project Executive Officers to accept voluntary relinquishments or gift of lands for the execution of Community Project works.

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 1260, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 3RD AUGUST 1954.

[Community Development Programme—Administrative organization at district level—Instructions issued.]

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a general misconception that the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes are some sort of external agencies temporarily augmenting the work of the normal departments of the Government. All heads of departments are informed that the National Extension Service is the normal future pattern of the welfare State and will be a permanent feature of the administration.

2. The responsibility for the carrying out of the developmental programme of a particular department in any area of the State, whether or not covered by the Community Development Project or the National Extension Service, continues to vest in the head of the department concerned. The Collector as the head of the district is the leader of the team of officers working in the district and should co-ordinate the activities of the various departments, so that there is an integrated development of the district as a whole.

3. In areas covered by the Community Development Project or the National Extension Service, there will be an intensification of the activities of the various departments. But it should be noted that the programme of development in these areas is an integrated programme of all the departments concerned and not that of a single department. The administrative organizations set up at the State, district and project or block levels for the

implementation of the programmes are not intended to function as, or develop into a separate department. These are only intended to ensure the carrying out of a co-ordinated programme within the limit of the funds available and to provide the necessary liaison between the people of the area concerned and the technical departments. The Collector of the district continues to be responsible for the successful implementation of the programme. The Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers are his assistants in carrying out this responsibility. Though some of the technical personnel are under the administrative control of the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer, the Heads of Departments have a concurrent jurisdiction over such personnel in respect of their technical work.

4. Some of the Heads of Departments seem to be under the impression that all expenditure connected with their normal activities in the Community Project or National Extension Service areas should be debited to the funds of the Community Project or the National Extension Service. This is incorrect. Only the additional expenditure due to the intensification of activities can be so debited and even then only the extent to which funds are available under those schemes. The departments concerned should therefore not only continue their normal activities but should intensify their work with the aid of additional funds and resources available.

5. The Heads of Departments are, therefore, requested to issue suitable instructions to their district officers to keep themselves in close contact with the Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers, study the programmes of works approved for these areas; examine the possibilities of further enlarging and intensifying the activities of their departments and prepare concrete schemes in respect thereof in consultation with the Collector, Project Officer, Block Development Officer and the respective Advisory Committees. The sanction of the appropriate authority should be obtained for the implementation of such schemes. In the actual execution of these schemes, the responsibility of the district officers is not by any means reduced, so far as the technical side is concerned. They should, therefore, closely supervise and guide the execution of these schemes through the project and block staff and bring to the notice of the Collector any delay or difficulties in their execution with suggestions for overcoming them.

6. The Heads of Departments are requested to furnish to Government copies of instructions issued to the district officers. They are also requested to report to the Government in the Public Department every six months through their respective administrative departments that they have personally satisfied themselves that

the district officers under them have properly discharged their duties in these areas. They must take prompt action against defaulters, if any, and report to Government the action so taken. The first six-monthly report for the period ending 30th September 1954 should reach the Government in the Public Department by the 10th of October 1954.

(7)

G.O. Ms. No. 1307, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 7TH AUGUST 1954.

[National Extension Service—Execution of contracts for works on behalf of the Governor—Block Development Officers—Empowered.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Agriculture, dated 20th May 1954.

The Government direct that the Block Development Officers employed under the National Extension Service shall be the competent authorities to execute all agreements relating to the execution of civil works connected with the National Extension Service Programme. Necessary amendments to G.O. Ms. No. 648, Public (Reforms), dated 1st April 1937, will be issued in the Public (Services) Department.

2. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 299 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Madras hereby authorizes the Block Development Officers employed under the National Extension Service Scheme to execute all instruments relating to the execution of civil works connected with the National Extension Service Programme.

(8)

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH AUGUST 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes—Delegation of administrative and financial powers to officers in charge—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2449, Public (Community Projects), dated 15th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1061, Public (Community Projects), dated 22nd April 1953.

Memorandum No. 21331-D. II/54-3, Agriculture, dated 8th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Agriculture, dated 20th May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1859, Agriculture, dated 5th June 1954.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 10th March 1954, No. 155/53–54 (Bud.).

In the Government order first cited, orders have been issued delegating administrative and financial powers to the officers connected with the implementation of the Community Projects. In order to avoid frequent references to the Government and to the Directors of Community Projects and Rural Welfare on points relating to the day-to-day administration of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes and for ensuring an expeditious implementation of the schemes, it has been considered that additional powers should be delegated to the officers implementing the Community Projects and that similar delegation of powers should be made in respect of the Community Development and National Extension Service blocks. The Government have carefully examined the question and direct that administrative and financial powers as indicated in the Annexures I and II to this order be delegated to the officers mentioned therein.

2. In the case of the Community Development blocks, Cheranmahadevi, Tirukkalikundram and Chidambaram under the charge of the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Revenue Divisional Officers shall exercise the same powers as are vested in the Project Executive Officers.

ANNEXURE I.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL POWERS DELEGATED AS APPLICABLE TO COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

Serial number and details.	*The extent of powers which can be exercised by*						*Remarks.*
	Director of Community Projects.	*Director of Rural Welfare.*	*Deputy Secretary in charge of National Extension Service and Community Projects schemes.*	*Collector.*	*Project Executive Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers.*	*Block Development Officers.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 To sanction individual schemes other than works within the approved programme.	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	500	Technical sanction can be accorded only by the competent technical authority within the limit of powers delegated to them.
2 To accord administrative approval and to sanction expenditure within the approved programme of works.	25,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	....
3 (*a*) To sanction expenditure on the purchase of stores against sanctioned estimate or estimates.			Full powers.			Nil.	The materials should be procured following the procedure prescribed in the Madras Financial Code. (Stores include iron and steel, cement, hume pipes, other building materials, agricultural implements and educational equipments, engineering instruments, stationery and the like will, however, not be covered by this item.)
(*b*) To sanction expenditure on the purchase of stores like agricultural implements, educational equipments and the like.	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	100	
4 To sanction grants-in-aid to local institution within the approved overall programme under the National Extension Service only.	Full powers.	Full powers.	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Nil.	The Project Executive Officers shall have no powers under this head, as this comes under National Extension Service only.

ANNEXURE II.

STATEMENT OF POWERS DELEGATED AS APPLICABLE TO COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

1 The power to control expenditure on the payment of travelling allowance and to allow mileage allowance by a route other than the shortest or cheapest.	(a) The power of control of expenditure on travelling allowance of all non-gazetted staff working in the blocks shall be vested in the Block Development Officers. (b) The power of control of expenditure on travelling allowance of the Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers and other Gazetted Officers working in the projects, the Principals, Vice-Principals and Gazetted Lecturers of Training Institutions shall be vested in the Collectors concerned.
2 Sanction of casual leave	(a) Full powers in respect of the Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers, Principals, Vice-Principals and Gazetted Lecturers of Training Institutions shall be vested in the Collectors. (Copies of orders sanctioning leave should be sent in named covers to the Director of Community Projects or Director of Rural Welfare as the case may be for their information.) (b) The Block Development Officers and the Principals of Training Institutions shall exercise full powers in respect of all non-gazetted staff working under them.
3 Sanctioning of earned leave [including leave without pay and allowances.	Pending issue of detailed rules for the several posts sanctioned under the National Extension Service and Community Development schemes, the Block Development Officers shall be the competent authority to grant leave, other than disability leave under Fundamental Rule 83 (i) to all non-gazetted servants working in the areas.
4 To sanction increments according to prescribed rules in respect of salaried posts.	The Block Development Officers will have full powers in respect of all non-gazetted servants working in the blocks.
5 To require medical certificate of fitness before return from leave ..	The authority competent to grant leave on medical certificate will also require the production of a fitness certificate before rejoining duty.
6 To sanction contingent expenditure on items not specifically mentioned in other items.	The Block Development Officers shall have powers to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 50 for a single item of non-recurring nature and Rs. 10 per mensem for a single item of recurring nature.

7 To sanction expenditure on local purchase of stationery	The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers shal have powers to incur expenditure up to Rs. 10 per mensem subject to a limit of Rs. 100 in any financial year.
8 To sanction expenditure on repairs to motor vehicles	The Block Development Officers shall be competent to incur such expenditure up to Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) per vehicle per annum. The power should be exercised in consultation with the Area Transport Officer concerned.
9 To sanction expenditure on repair, erection and removal of machinery or equipments and repair to furniture and fixtures.	The Block Development Officers shall have powers to incur expenditure as follows :— (*a*) Up to Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) in each case of repair, erection and removal of machinery and equipment. (*b*) Up to Rs. 50 at a time in the case of repair to furniture and fixtures subject to the condition that the total expenditure should not exceed Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred only) in any financial year.
10 Transfer of Grama Sevaks and Extension Officers	The following rules will apply as regards the National Extension Service :— The Block Development Officers are authorized to transfer Grama Sevaks from one group to another in the same block and the Collectors from one block to another in the same district. The Collectors are also authorized to transfer the Extension Officers and Supervision-*cum*-Junior Engineers from one block to another within the same district. A copy of the transfer order should, however, be communicated invariably to the Director of Rural Welfare and the Head of Department concerned.
11 Powers of the Head of an office under the Fundamental Rule, Madras Travelling Allowance Rules and the Madras Financial Code.	The Block Development Officers shall have full powers in respect of the non-gazetted staff.

(9)

Extract from the D.O. Letter No. CPA/163/54, dated 23rd/24th August 1954, from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to the Director of Community Projects and Ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Public Department, Madras (page 23 of G.O. Ms. No. 465, Public, dated 16th February 1955).

[Allocation of blocks in the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods.]

* * * *

2. As regards your query whether urban population, excluding those living in towns with a population of 1 lakh or over, are to be included in the National Extension Service, we would leave this entirely to the State Government. As you know, not much activity is contemplated in urban areas in the National Extension Service. The inclusion of the population of small urban areas for calculating the total number of blocks allottable to a State. is mainly for the purpose of giving a certain latitude to State Governments in respect of blocks in hilly, backward, or sparsely populated areas where it would not be feasible to aim at a uniform population coverage of 66,000 per block. In short, under this basis the State Governments will be able to reach an average population coverage of 66,000 per block for the State as a whole and at the same time meet the requirements in future of the more sparsely populated areas.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 83081-RDP-1/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 26TH AUGUST 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes —Heads of Departments and their deputies—Inspection of selected areas and discussions of local problems with the local officials—Instructions issued.]

It has been suggested that the Heads of Departments mentioned in the margin and/or their deputies and district officials should undertake periodical inspection of the areas selected for Community Projects and National Extension Service Development Programmes and inspect the work done therein

Director of Agriculture.
Director of Animal Husbandry.
Chief Engineer (Highways).
Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Chief Engineer (Electricity).
Director of Public Health.
Director of Medical Services.
Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

Director of Public Instruction.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Director of Industries and Commerce.
Director of Harijan Welfare.

and send copies of their inspection notes to the Director of Community Projects or the Director of Rural Welfare, as the case may be. The Government accept the suggestion. They also direct that the Heads of Departments, their deputies and district officials should discuss matters relating to these programmes with the officers of the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas on the problems relating to the locality and on general questions and communicate their views to the officers-in-charge of implementation of these programmes for necessary further action. They should also acquaint the Collectors of the districts about their views with a view to enable them to take suitable action.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Role of Collectors.]

Government consider that Collectors, as Heads of Districts, should be more actively associated with the Community Projects Programme than at present. Collectors are already the Presidents of Project Advisory Committees which draw up the programme for the projects and review the progress of work from time to time. Copies of important communications from Government are already being sent to the Collectors. Some Collectors have also been taking considerable personal interest in the working of the projects. There are however a large number of problems arising from day to day in regard to the co-ordination of the work of the several departments in the districts with reference to these projects. Government consider that this co-ordination can best be effected by the Collector himself. They, therefore, direct that the Collectors be made specifically responsible for the successful working of the Community Projects in their respective districts in the same way as they are responsible for the National Extension Service Programme in their districts.

2. As the Community Projects Programme involves a larger scale of expenditure than the National Extension Service, Collectors are requested to review the progress in the projects from time to time and ensure that the progress of expenditure is stepped up so that the entire amount allotted to each project could be spent before the 30th September 1956.

(12)

MEMORANDUM No. 84262–RDP–1/54–2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Development Programme—Expenditure—Collection of income-tax.]

Reference.—From the Income-tax Officer, Special Investigation Branch, Madras, Letter No. S.F. 13/54-55, dated 18th October 1954.

A copy of the letter cited is communicated to all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers under the Community Projects and National Extension Service and they are requested to co-operate with the Income-tax authorities in supplying them with the required information.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Income-tax Officer, Special Investigation Branch, Madras-10, to the Director of Community Projects, Madras, dated 18th June 1954, No. S.F. 13/54–55 (Secret).

[Public expenditure on the National Plan and income-tax thereon.]

Crores and crores of rupees are being spent on the National Plan. The effect of such public expenditure on a stupendous scale will naturally be reflected on the income of person connected with the Plan, such as Engineers and other staff employed for carrying out the Plan, foreign consultants who are employed in the various projects, foreign firms selling machinery, etc., directly or through agents, local firms from whom purchases are being made, contractors, local and foreign, who carry on the projects. The income earned by these several parties should contribute to income-tax revenue. In order to achieve this, may I request your kind help and co-operation in obtaining the necessary information?

The expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred on the various projects and schemes included in the National Plan which have been or are being executed may broadly be classified under the following heads :—

(1) Salaries of staff and establishment.

(2) Fees paid to foreign consultants.

(3) Purchases made from foreign countries.

(4) Purchases made locally.

(5) Payments made to contractors—Local and foreign.

Salaries of staff and establishment.—Reference is invited to the provisions of section 18 of the Income-tax Act. Suitable instructions may kindly be issued to the various disbursing officers under your charge to ensure correct and timely deduction of tax at source.

Fees paid to foreign consultants.—Possibly the necessary particulars are available in your office. A list of payments made to foreign consultants giving

(1) Name and correct postal address of the recipient.

(2) Project or scheme on which the person is or was employed.

(3) Fee or remuneration paid.

(4) Date of payment.

(5) Nature of services rendered and the terms of the contract may kindly be supplied to me direct. Future payments with the above details may be intimated to me as and when payments are made.

Our department assistants would call at your office and the offices of your subordinates in the city and the mufassal for gathering details of the expenditure under the various heads. It is requested that all information may be made available to them.

Before final payments are made to contractors, suppliers and other parties connected with the various projects or schemes, this office or the local Income-tax Officer may kindly be informed of the fact, so that their assessments, if pending, could immediately be finalised and tax collected.

The contents of this letter may kindly be brought to the notice of all the disbursing officers under your charge.

(13)

G.O. Ms. No. 1670, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Extension of the period of operation of the Community Projects allotted in 1952–53—Orders communicated.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/31/54-P, dated 27th August 1954.

Extracts of paragraphs 2 to 5 of the letter cited from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, are communicated to all Project Executive Officers and the Collectors of the districts concerned for information and necessary action.

2. The Government have often impressed on the Project Executive Officers and Collectors the need for completing the works within the programmed period. They now reiterate that the Project Executive Officers should endeavour to complete all the works in the Project Areas by 31st March 1956 so that the balance of six months will be available for settlement of accounts and for arranging for the future maintenance and continuance of the works and schemes executed.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER No. CPA/31/54-P, DATED 27TH AUGUST 1954, FROM THE SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI, TO THE DIRECTORS OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS OF ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

[*Subject.*—Extension of the period of operation of the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952–53.]

* * * *

2. The question of extension of the period of operation of the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952-53 has been considered by the Central Committee and it has been decided to extend the period of operation of these Projects/Blocks by one year, i.e., from 30th September 1955 to 30th September 1956, subject to the condition that it does not involve any increase in financial provision over what has already been agreed to, or any excess over the specific ceilings—e.g., on recurring expenditure on State and Project headquarters, on rupee expenditure; on expenditure 'other than loan; etc. " "

3. While, with this extension of the period, the programme would be completed by September 1956, State Governments will have to make provision in their budgets for the continuance of the activities included therein. The budget provision for 1956--57 will no doubt include two elements—(*a*) the amounts required for the completion of the programme, and (*b*) the amounts required for continuance by State Governments of these activities for the remaining period of that year after the completion of the programme; and in regard to (*a*) credit could be taken for the assistance available from the Central Government In case some part of the work remains to be done even by the 30th September 1956, it should be completed by the 31st March 1957 at the latest.

4. The State Governments are, therefore, requested to take all possible steps to increase the tempo of work so as to ensure completion of the entire programme within the extended period.

5. As regards the Community Development Blocks taken up in 1953, the three-year period of operation should, it is considered, suffice in view of the fact that the cost of development is only Rs. 15 lakhs each, and the experience gained in working the projects allotted in the previous year and the comparatively better position in regard to personnel and administrative set-up. In any case, it is premature to consider the question of extending their period of operation at this stage.

(14)

G.O. Ms. No. 1564, PUBLIC (SPECIAL), DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Board of Revenue—Reorganized set-up for supervising various developmental activities—Orders—Issued.]

The Government have for some time been considering the question how best the Board of Revenue could be made to function with greater advantage in the field of land revenue, developmental acitvities, etc., by suitably reorganizing its existing set-up. After a careful consideration of the various factors involved in the proposal, the Government have decided to continue the present set-up of the

Board of Revenue but with the modifications necessary for utilizing it as an effective agency of the execution of the various developmental activities including the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.

2. In pursuance of the above decision the Government direct that in order to have unified control over the activities of the various departments and to ensure their co-ordination and expeditious execution of the developmental schemes, one of the Members of the Board of Revenue, viz., the Commissioner for Land Revenue be entrusted with the general responsibility for supervising the work. He will co-ordinate and direct the activities of the departments concerned and may for that purpose ask the heads of those departments and officers subordinate to them to attend conferences and discussions and to send reports, statements and returns. But the Board Member will not however interfere in the normal day-to-day administration of those departments; he will send his comments to the Heads of Departments concerned and if the latter do not agree with the Board Member, they will obtain the orders of Government in the departments concerned. Normally, except on technical matters, the views of the Board Member will prevail. The other Members of the Board of Revenue will, during their tours, look into any specific question or point at the request of the Member in charge of Development. The above arrangement does not in any way impair the position of the Collectors and their responsibilities in respect of the co-ordination of developmental activities within their districts.

3. In view of the substantial addition to the work of the Commissioner for Land Revenue consequent on the allotment of work relating to Development, the Government have decided on the following redistribution of work among Board Members. The Commissioner for Land Revenue who is also in charge of Food Production work will be designated as Commissioner for Land Revenue and Development and certain items of work in the Land Revenue branch (single Member subjects) now assigned to him will be transferred to the Commissioner for Settlement of Estates who will be redesignated as Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement and to the Commissioner for Commercial Taxes. Detailed orders on the actual redistribution of subjects among the Board Members will be issued in the Revenue Department.

4. The following appointments are notified :—

(i) Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., whose appointment as First Member, Board of Revenue, was notified in G.O. Rt. No. 593, Public (Special), dated 2nd September 1954, to be Commissioner for Land Revenue and Development and ex-officio Secretary to Government, Agriculture (Food Production) Department.

(ii) Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Fourth Member, Board of Revenue, to be Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement.

(15)

G.O. Ms. No. 1856, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Programme —Extent of utilization of non-project funds in the selected areas—Clarified.]

READ—the following papers :—

(1) G.O. Ms. No. 1260, Public, dated 3rd August 1954.

(2) Letter from the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/29/54, dated 17th July 1954.

In continuation of the orders issued in the Government Order cited a copy of the letter cited from the Community Projects Administration is communicated to all Heads of Departments, Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. Instructions have been issued from time to time that officers of all departments should give particular attention to the implementation of schemes concerning their departments in the selected areas. The Government now issue the following further instructions :—

(1) The provision in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Block budgets should be regarded as providing only *nucleus* funds for developmental activities in these areas. The departmental budgets should therefore continue to provide the usual funds required for these areas. The staff in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas should see to it that the money spent is applied in the best and most useful manner besides securing a greater measure of people's own participation in the programme.

(2) The Heads of Departments are requested to issue instructions to their district officers to furnish to the Project Executive Officers and the Collectors of districts concerned details of non-project funds spent during each quarter for incorporation in the quarterly progress reports to be submitted to the Government by the Project Executive Officers and the Collectors with reference to the orders issued in Memorandum No. 9241, Agriculture-C.P.-III/54-1, dated 9th March 1954, and Memorandum No. 21235-Agri.-D.I./54-1, dated 18th March 1954, respectively. The Project Executive Officers and the Collectors are requested to include the details regarding the extent of utilization of non-project funds in these areas furnished by the district officers in a separate statement along with their quarterly progress reports on the Community Development Programme beginning with the quarter ending 30th September 1954.

ENCLOSURE.

[Content of the Community Project and National Extension Service Programme.]

1. At the first Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1952, it was agreed that the expenditure to be incurred by State Governments on various development schemes under their Five-Year Plan, e.g., G.M.F. Schemes, schemes regarding Health, Education, Communications, Irrigation, etc., would be concentrated in the areas selected for community development, vide letter No. CPA/119/52, dated 4th July 1952. It was accordingly suggested that the community project budgets should be drawn to provide only for such schemes as would be in addition to these schemes and which were considered necessary to approximate to the pattern visualized in the community projects. This policy was also emphasised in paragraph 6 of the note forwarded with letter No. CPA/163/52, dated 29th April 1953 (Blue Pamphlet), and was reiterated, and made applicable to National Extension Service Blocks also in letter No. CPA/119/54–Bud., dated 23rd March 1954.

2. There still appears to be misunderstanding in some States in regard to this matter. The intention is that the actual provision in the Community Project and National Extension Service Block budgets should be regarded as providing only *nucleus* funds for developmental activities in these areas. The Community Development Programme, including the National Extension Service, is essentially a programme of all the welfare departments and not of a single department of the State Government. The heads of all departments concerned with rural development should, therefore, be as much concerned with the carrying out of their normal departmental activities in these areas, as they were before the introduction of this programme. If this were done, the staff in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas could see to it that the money spent was applied in the best and the most fruitful manner, besides securing a greater measure of people's own participation in the programme.

3. After a careful review of the whole question, it is considered that in respect of schemes receiving financial assistance from the Central Government and which are administratively in charge of various Central Ministries, funds, by way of grants or loans as the case may be, should be applied to the maximum extent possible in the areas where Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks are located. They should in no case be less than 25 per cent of the total allotments, in view of the fact

that one-fourth of the country will be covered with National Extension Service Blocks during this plan period. Where availability of technical personnel, raw materials, response from the people, etc., so warrant it, the degree of concentration of funds in these areas may be higher.

4. It is requested that the content of the programme in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks be intensified and expanded accordingly.

5. It is also requested that information be furnished to the Community Projects Administration in the quarterly reports regarding the extent of utilization of such non-project funds in these areas. This will be kept in view as a criterion for the allotment of fresh National Extension Service Blocks, as well as for the conversion of National Extension Service Blocks into Community Project Blocks in future.

6. A statement is attached listing certain schemes sponsored and financially assisted by the Ministries of the Central Government. This list is only illustrative. There are, besides these, the schemes undertaken by the State Governments themselves under their Five-Year Plan. It is suggested that these also be applied in a similar manner in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT GIVING AN ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF SCHEMES SPONSORED AND FINANCIALLY ASSISTED BY THE MINISTRIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Serial number.	*Ministry.*	*Scheme.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	(1) Grow More Food Schemes.
		(2) Key village schemes for cattle improvement.
		(3) Provision of medium and long-term loans to supplement the co-operative and other institutional sources of agricultural credit and to give further assistance to the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and horticulture—*vide* Ministry of Food and Agriculture letter No. F. 32-1/53-P.C.-III, dated November 1953. Fifty per cent of the amount is to be earmarked for Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks.
		(4) The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee gives assistance for development of village oil ghani (*vide* No. CPA/CI & C/20/52, dated 14th July 1953).

Serial number. (1)	*Ministry.* (2)	*Scheme.* (3)
2	Ministry of Health ..	Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare centres.
3	Ministry of Education.	(1) Development of basic and social education plan for opening 80,000 schools as a measure of unemployment relief. (2) Students camps.
4	Ministry of Transport (Roads Organization)	"Village Roads Co-operative Development Scheme" financed out of Central Road Fund; the Central Government, the State Government, and the villagers contributing one-third each for the construction of rural roads.
	Ministry of Home affairs.	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes under Article 275 of the Constitution.
	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	(1) In respect of about 12 village small-scale industries the Ministry provides as loans, the working capital and expenditure on purchase of raw materials. The non-recurring and recurring expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in agreed proportions. Similar assistance is also provided by the All-India Handicrafts Board for certain industries such as pottery, toy making, etc. (2) The Khadi and Village Industries Board arranges for training of artisans and for giving financial assistance for village industries. (3) The All-India Handloom Board and the Central Silk Board (India) also offer financial assistance for handloom and silk industries respectively. (4) The All-India Coir Board recently set up provides financial assistance for development of coir industry.

(16)

Demi-official from Sri K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to Sri Dey, Chief Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated the 9th October 1954, No. 1514/RDP-I/54-1.

Thanking you for your report on your visit to the Madras Projects in August 1954, some of the points mentioned by you have been engaging the attention of the State Government for some time. I give below the present position :—

I. *Administrative Co-ordination.*—(*a*) The various Heads of Development Departments have been reminded of their responsibility for the Community Development Programmes relating to

their respective departments. They have also been told that they and their district officials should undertake periodical inspection of areas and report on the work done.

(*b*) The Collectors have been specifically made responsible for the Community Projects in their respective districts.

(*c*) Compact Project Advisory Committees have been reconstituted with all the district officials connected with development work as members, in addition to a few non-officials. The Collectors continue to be the Chairmen of these Committees.

(*d*) With a view to secure an effective co-ordination at the State level, a Rural Development Board has been constituted with the Heads of Development Departments and the concerned Secretaries to Government as Members.

(*e*) One of the Members of the Board of Revenue has also been given overall responsibility for the successful working of all development programmes in the State including the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes. He has been designated as Commissioner of Land Revenue and Development.

(*f*) The Community Projects and National Extension Service are treated as one programme and all facilities such as training, supplies are common to both the schemes.

(*g*) There has been a redistribution of the work between the Director of Rural Welfare and the Director of Community Projects on the lines suggested by you during your visit.

II. *Training*.—(*a*) The staff of the Extension Training Centres are being reorganized as suggested by you in your tour report after your visit to Gandhigram.

(*b*) With a view to increasing the output of trained village level workers we are examining the suggestion of the Government of India to convert the existing two extension centres into double-shift centres and open a third single-shift centre.

(*c*) It is also proposed to organize a short-term training for the Grama Sevaks drawn from the Old Firka Development Schemes.

(*d*) We are also examining the possibility of an Orientation Programme for extension personnel. In this connection details of any such programmes undertaken in other States may be furnished to us for information.

The tempo of work in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks is increasing and we are confident that we will be able to show an appreciable improvement by the end of the current financial year.

(17)

MEMORANDUM No. 80928-R.D.P.-I/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Introduction in the entire State—Draft plan.]

It is expected that the entire State would be covered by National Extension Service Scheme by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. A National Extension Service Block should normally cover a population of 66,000 but in sparsely populated areas a lesser population may be covered by a block. Excluding towns with a population of over one lakh the total number of blocks to which Madras State is entitled would be 498. The National Extension Service and Community Project Programmes already cover 69 blocks and the Government of India would be prepared to allocate 56 blocks in 1955–56 provided the Government could find the requisite number of trained personnel especially village level workers.

2. In selecting blocks, the following considerations have to be borne in mind :—

(1) The block should not cut across normal administrative boundaries.

(2) A number of blocks taken together should coincide with Revenue administrative jurisdiction like a taluk or a sub-taluk.

(3) The blocks taken in any particular year should be contiguous to those in which the scheme is already in operation.

3. It is likely that when the points (i) and (ii) above are taken into consideration the total number of blocks into which the State could be divided would be less than 498. In order to enable the Government to plan for the training of personnel, Government consider that a comprehensive plan for the entire State should be drawn up for the progressive extension of the scheme. The Board of Revenue is requested to draw up a plan for the entire State dividing up each taluk into suitable number of blocks and submit it to Government with the Board's recommendations in regard to the order of introduction of the scheme in the different taluks. Preference should be given to those taluks in which the scheme is already partially in operation, so that the entire taluk could be covered first before a new taluk is taken up. It is expected that in future entire taluks will be taken up under the scheme every year.

4. The Board is requested to submit its report before 1st December 1954.

(18)

G.O. Ms. No. 2050, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH OCTOBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Integration of Tribal Welfare Activities with the National Extension Service Programme—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Secretary, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to all Directors of Community Projects of State Governments, dated 10th March 1954, No. CPA/62/53.

[Integration of Tribal Welfare Activities with the National Extension Service Programme.]

Some of the areas taken up for development under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programme include backward tracts inhabitated by tribal people. The development of these tribal areas is probably being carried out under a separate scheme called the Tribal Welfare Scheme, administered by officers designated as Directors of Tribal Welfare in the State Governments. The development work being done under the tribal scheme covers all the items of development provided for in the National Extension Service Programme and in the absence of proper co-ordination between the two, there is every likelihood of the activities of the two organizations overlapping each other.

2. The matter has been considered by the Community Projects Administration in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and it is considered that in all National Extension Service Blocks which include tribal areas, tribal welfare activities should be integrated with the development activities under the National Extension Service Programme. The following arrangements which are considered suitable for securing proper co-ordination are suggested in this connexion :—

(i) At the State level, the Development Commissioner, who will be the leader of a team of all Heads of Development Departments in the State, may co-ordinate the activities of the Tribal Welfare Directorate with the activities of other development departments; and ensure that there is no overlapping. The Directors of Tribal Welfare need not be subordinated to the Development Commissioners.

(ii) At the block level, if the Tribal Welfare Department has a local officer in charge of the centre, this officer may be regarded as a Block Level Specialist for tribal welfare and work under the general control and supervision of the Block Development Officer. He will receive directions in technical matters from the Directorate of Tribal Welfare at the State headquarters. In other words, in National Extension Service Blocks, where tribal people predominate, and tribal welfare work is being carried on, instead of

three subject-matter specialists at the block level (in agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and panchayats) there will be four, and the fourth specialist will be in charge of the tribal welfare.

(iii) Where actual work is entrusted to a non-official organization, there should be no difficulty in the way of this being continued under the supervision of the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer is working under the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector and this arrangement will ensure complete co-ordination at the block, subdivisional, district and State levels.

3. It will be appreciated if the suggestions made above are implemented in order to bring about the necessary co-ordination of development work under the two programmes. Action taken in the matter may please be intimated to this Administration in due course.

Order—No. 2050, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects*), *dated* 29*th October* 1954.

A copy of the letter from the Community Projects Administration cited above is communicated to the Director of Harijan Welfare and all Collectors of districts except Madras. The Government have carefully examined the various suggestions contained in paragraph 2 of the letter cited and have decided as follows :—

(i) The Development Commissioner shall co-ordinate the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department with those of the other Development Departments in the selected areas and ensure that there is no overlapping.

(ii) The District Welfare Officers should work in close co-operation with the Block Development Officers and Project Executive Officers.

(iii) Where actual Harijan Welfare work is entrusted to a non-official organization inside an area selected for the Community Development Programme, the Block Development Officers or the Project Executive Officers, as the case may be, should be authorized to exercise supervision and control.

2. The Director of Harijan Welfare is requested to issue suitable instructions in the matter to his subordinate officers and furnish a copy thereof to the Government as early as possible.

(19)

G.O. Ms. No. 2076, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st NOVEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Blocks set up for the year 1954–55—Conduct of survey—Estimates of expenditure and integrated plan for development of—Instructions—Issued.]

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1236, Rural Welfare, dated 13th October 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1240, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953.

Memorandum No. 906-Agri.-DI/53-1, Agriculture, dated 10th November 1953.

Memorandum No. 12343-Agri.-DI/53-2, Agriculture, dated 17th December 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 481, Agriculture, dated 18th February 1954.

Memorandum No. 15854-Agri.-DI/54-1, Agriculture, dated 1st March 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 25th September 1954.

All Collectors are informed that an exhaustive survey should be conducted in all the villages of the blocks newly selected before drawing up an integrated plan of development for each block. The survey should be conducted in the form of the questionnaire sent to the Collectors with the Government Order second cited as amended in the memorandum sixth cited. The services of the Revenue Inspectors and village officials may be fully utilized as and when required for collecting the data. On the basis of the data collected during the survey, a plan for the integrated development of the selected areas should be drawn up and approved by the Block Advisory Committees. A copy of the plan so drawn up and approved by the Block Advisory Committee should be submitted to the Government in triplicate for their approval and communication to the Accountant-General.

2. Statistical data and sketch map in the pro forma prescribed in the memorandum third cited should be collected urgently and furnished to the Government *in triplicate* in respect of the blocks newly selected for being forwarded to the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

3. The attention of the Collectors is also invited to the letters from the Community Projects Administration forwarded with the Government Order first cited and they are requested to send the budget estimates, *in triplicate*, for each of the blocks newly selected along with the integrated plan referred to in paragraph 1 above.

4. The Collectors are informed that Block Advisory Committees should be constituted one for each of the blocks newly selected with reference to G.O. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

They are requested to submit before 20th November 1954 a panel of eight names of non-official members with reference to item 6 in paragraph 1 of the Government Order ibid to enable the Government to select the non-officials to serve on these Committees.

5. The Collectors are informed that the expenditure in respect of the blocks newly selected should be regulated and spread over a period of three years in accordance with the provisions indicated in Annexure I to the letter from the Community Projects Administration No. 163/52, dated 29th April 1953, copies of which were communicated to them in the Government Order second cited.

(20)

MEMORANDUM No. 2504-R.D.P.-1/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND NOVEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Funds—Provision of funds for blocks selected in 1954–55—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter from the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 22nd September 1954, No. CPA/598/54-(Bud.).

[Payment of advance to state Governments in respect of the National Extension Service Development Blocks allotted for the year 1954–55.]

Please refer to this Administration's letter No. CPA/163/54, dated 4th August 1954, under which approval has been conveyed to the allotment of National Extension Service Development Blocks to be taken up on the 2nd October 1954. State Governments are now authorized to draw in respect of each development block a lump-sum advance of Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 34,000 as grant-in-aid and Rs. 16,000 as loan from the Centre) as the share of the Central Government in respect of the programme of work relating to the first half-year ending 31st March 1955. The President's sanction is hereby conveyed to the payment, to each State Government of advances as indicated in the statement attached. According to the existing procedure this advance will be recouped once every six months on the presentation of the certified statements of expenditure by the Development Commissioners, the statement being furnished in the pro forma appended to this office letter No. C.P.A./570/53 (Bud.), dated 26th May 1954.

(ii)

G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 25th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2076, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 1st November 1954.

A copy of the letter first cited is communicated to all Collectors except the Collectors of Madras, Madurai, South Arcot and Tanjore for information. They are informed that expenditure may be incurred to the extent which will make it eligible for this Government to claim a subsidy of Rs. 34,000 (rupees thirty-four thousand only) from the Government of India for each block for the period ending 31st March 1955 pending approval of the integrated plan for the block. Minor irrigation loans which are made available by the Government of India could be granted to an extent of Rs. 16,000 (rupees sixteen thousand only) during the current financial year pending approval of the integrated plan for the block.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN C.P.A.'S LETTER No. CPA/598/54-(BUD), DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1954.

Serial number.	*State.*	*Number of National Extension Service Blocks allotted.*	*Amount.* Grant-in-aid by the Centre at Rs. 34,000 for each Development Block.	*Amount.* Loan from the Centre at Rs. 16,000 for each Development Block.	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)		
1	Andhra	5	1·70	0·80	2·50
2	Assam	5	1·70	0·80	2·50
3	Bihar	19	6·46	3·04	9·50
4	Bombay	22	7·48	3·52	11·00
5	Madhya Pradesh ..	43	14·62	6·88	21·50
6	Madras	20	6·80	3·20	10·00
7	Orissa	11	3·74	1·76	5·50
8	Punjab	8	2·72	1·28	4·00
9	Uttar Pradesh.. ..	29	9·86	4·64	14·50
10	West Bengal	10	3·40	1·60	5·00
11	Hyderabad	9	3·06	1·44	4·50
12	Madhya Bharat ..	6	2·04	0·96	3·00
13	Mysore..	6	2·04	0·96	3·00
14	Pepsu..	5	1·70	0·80	2·50
15	Rajasthan	15	5·10	2·40	7·50
16	Saurashtra	3	1·02	0·48	1·50
17	Travancore-Cochin ..	4	1·36	0·64	2·00

NOTE.—A further communication will follow in regard to the payment of advance in respect of Pilot Development Projects converted into National Extension Service Blocks from 1st April 1954, on receipt of the information regarding the expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1954 on the Pilot Projects.

(21)

G.O. Ms. No. 2167, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Extension of the period of operation of the Community Projects allotted in 1952–53—Ceiling expenditure under the minor head 'State and Project Headquarters—Personnel, and recurring expenditure'.]

READ—the following paper :—

(i)

G.O. Ms. No. 1670, Public, dated 15th September 1954.

Read also—

From the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 29th September 1954, No. CPA/593/54-(Bud).

In continuation of the orders issued in the Government Order read above, a copy of the letter second read above from the Community Projects Administration is communicated to the Accountant-General, Madras, for information.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to the Development Commissioners/Directors of Community Projects of all State Governments, dated 29th September 1954, No. CPA/593/54-(Bud.).

[Extension of the period of operation of the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952–53—Ceiling expenditure under the minor head 'State and Project Headquarters—Personnel, and recurring expenditure.']

Please refer to this Administration's letter No. CPA/31/54-P, dated the 27th August 1954, on the above subject. It has been represented by some of the State Governments, that the existing ceiling on the three-year expenditure under the minor head 'State and Project Headquarters—Personnel and Recurring expenditure' in respect of the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952–53 will not be adequate and should be suitably enhanced. The reasons adduced in support of the request are briefly as under :—

(1) The ceiling limit on the expenditure under the aforesaid head, viz., Rs. 5·29 lakhs per project or Rs. 1·76 lakhs per block (1952–53 series) is less than the corresponding provision of Rs. 2·00 lakhs per block allowed in respect of the Community Development Blocks allotted in 1953–54.

(2) The pattern of the staff to be employed on the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952–53 involves a higher scale of expenditure as compared to that indicated for the Development Blocks allotted in 1953–54.

(3) The decision to extend the period of operation of the Community Projects and Blocks allotted in 1952–53 necessitates provision of additional funds to cover the expenditure on personnel during the extended period.

2. The matter has been carefully considered and it has been decided that the ceiling limit on the four-year expenditure under the head 'State and Project Headquarters—Personnel and Recurring Expenditure' in respect of the Community Projects/Blocks allotted in 1952–53 may be raised from Rs. 5·29 lakhs per project (or Rs. 1·76 lakhs per block) to Rs. 7 lakhs per project (or Rs. 2·33 lakhs per block), subject to the condition that it does not involve any increase in the total expenditure per project or block over the amount already agreed to, or any excess over the ceiling on 'rupee expenditure' and on 'other than loan' expenditure.

(22)

G.O. Ms. No. 2571, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Development Programmes—Measures for speeding up of progress—Proposals of the Board of Revenue—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 1231, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1859, Agriculture, dated 5th June 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954.

Government Memorandum No. 83081-Public-RDP-I/54-1, dated 26th August 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development), Ref. No. J. 9650/54-18, dated 4th October 1954.

The Board of Revenue in its reference read above has made certain suggestions with a view to removing some of the difficulties which stand in the way of rapid progress in the execution of the Community Development Programmes in this State. The Government have carefully examined the proposals submitted by the Board and issue the following orders.

2. *Jurisdiction of the Special subdivision.*—The Special subdivision sanctioned in G.O. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954, in 11 districts for attending to the works programme under the Local Development Works and National Extension Service Schemes shall also be in charge of the works programme in the Community Development Blocks in Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

3. *Technical approval.*—In partial modification of the orders in item (ii) in the annexure to G.O. No. 1846, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 1st October 1954, the Assistant Engineers in charge of the Special Subdivisions shall have powers to accord technical sanction to works up to Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) based on both standard and non-standard plans.

4. *Powers of administrative sanction.*—The Government agree with the Board that the Collectors should be empowered to accord administrative sanction up to Rs. 20,000 for works in the approved programme. Accordingly in Annexure I to G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954, under column (6) against item 2, *for* " Rs. 10,000 ", please *read* " Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousands)."

5. *Monthly D.O. reports to Collectors from district officers.*—In continuation of the orders issued in Memorandum No. 83081-Public-RDP-I/54-1, dated 26th August 1954, fourth cited, the district officers are requested to send to the Collectors a D.O. narrative report every month stating their views on the nature, quality and progress of works done and suggestions, if any, to achieve improvements in the Community Development areas. Even if they have no suggestions to make, they should still inform the Collectors accordingly, so that the Collectors may be able to assess the measure of interest taken by the district officers in the progress of Community Development Programme in their jurisdiction.

6. *Payment of bills by Assistant Project Officers.*—The Assistant Project Officers are empowered to make part payment of bills for works subject to the restriction that 10 per cent of the bill is reserved for final payment after obtaining the sanction of the Project Executive Officer.

7. *Powers of sanction of Block Development Officers.*—In view of the orders in item (i) of Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954, in supersession of the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 787, Agriculture, dated 18th March 1954, no further delegation of powers to the Block Development Officers is considered necessary.

(23)

MEMORANDUM No. 4338-RDP-I/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH JANUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programme—' Key Village ' for demonstration—Suggestions of the Administrator, Community Projects Administration—Instructions—Issued.]

An extract from the letter No. 11/54, dated 17th November 1954, from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. They are requested

to select the best village in each block in which the most progressive group of people live. After selecting such villages, they should endeavour to try and implement all items of rural development in those areas on a concerted basis with a view to make them model units so that they will be centres of radiation of extension work. To begin with there must be at least one 'Key Village' for each block and the number increased in course of time, so that there will be one 'Key Village' in each group of villages in charge of a Grama Sevak. The list of 'Key Villages' selected should be reported to the Collectors and other district officials who should see that the best efforts are put forth in these villages to correspond to the description given by the Administrator, Community Projects Administration, in the above extract. A report on the action taken should be reported by the Collectors to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development) and the Government.

Extract of letter No. Sl. 11/54, dated 17th November 1954, from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to Sri K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government and Devolopment Commissioner, Government of Madras, Madras.

* * * *

(2) 'Key village' from Demonstration.—We know, human beings will never be all alike or equal. Inequalities will remain to provide continuing incentive to progress. Life, like the river, can obviously not move unless there is gradient on the soil through which it passes. If we accept this thesis, it will clearly mean that we have to produce quality and its extension in space. In practice this will imply the discovery of the most progressive group of people in a block area, and then getting them to produce the best demonstration conditions so that the particular village could act as the model equivalent of the demonstration form we use in the field of agriculture.

I know, what I have stated above is the first elementary principle in extension. I mention this all the same because I find that it is often times lost sight of under the craze for horizontal expansion.

* * * *

(24)

G.O. No. 104, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH JANUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Tour diaries of gazetted staff—Submission to Collectors—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954.

The power of control of expenditure on travelling allowance of the Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers and other gazetted officers working in the projects, development blocks and training centres has been delegated to the Collectors in the Government Order cited. In G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th September 1954, the Collectors have been made specifically responsible for the successful working of the Community Projects Scheme also.

2. The Project Executive Officers (except the Project Executive Officer, Palghat) and other touring gazetted officers in the project areas, Block Development Officers and the Principals of Training Centres will therefore furnish their monthly tour diaries (inclusive of nil returns) in the form appended, to the Collectors concerned along with their travelling allowance bills. The diaries and travelling allowance bills of the gazetted officers working under the Project Executive Officers should be submitted through the Project Executive Officers. The Block Development Officers, Cheranmahadevi, Chidambaram and Tirukkalikundram, need not send their diaries to the Revenue Divisional Officers.

3. Copies of the marginally noted orders dealing with the submission of diaries proportion of halts to marches, etc., are forwarded to the Collectors for information. Their attention is also invited in this connection to the orders issued in Memorandum No. 69996-Agri.-D.-VIII/54-1, dated 24th June 1954.

1. G.O. Ms. No. 2684, Public (C.P.), dated 28th September 1953.
2. Memorandum No. 30678-Agri. (C.P.-Audit), dated 1st December 1953.
3. Memorandum No. 8793-Agri. (C.P.-Audit), dated 14th February 1954.

4. The Collector of Tanjore may issue suitable instructions to the gazetted staff working in the Tanjore Scheme regarding submission of diaries and travelling allowance bills to him.

APPENDIX.

DIARY OF (NAME) (DESIGNATION)

OF FOR THE MONTH OF

Date.	*Places visited.*	*Marches by road or rail (to be specified) with number of miles travelled.*	*Timings for each part of the journey.*	*Mode of conveyance used.*	*Details of work done.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(25)

G.O. Ms. No. 2684, PUBLIC (COMMUNITY PROJECTS), DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1953.

[Community Projects—Touring—Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Officers—Petrol charges—Maximum expenditure per month and proportion of halts to marches—Fixed.]

Instances have come to the notice of the Government where some of the Project Executive Officers have incurred heavy expenditure on the purchase of petrol for the jeeps supplied to them. Government therefore consider that it is desirable to lay down monthly maximum for the quantity of petrol used for the jeeps supplied to the Project Executive Officers and the Assistant Project Officers and accordingly direct that the consumption of petrol should be limited to 50 (fifty) gallons per month by each Project Executive Officer and 30 (thirty) gallons per month by each Assistant Project

Officer. Any excess consumption of petrol that may be found to be necessary in the actual administration of the project work should be got ratified by the Director of Community Projects every month, before the close of the following month adducing satisfactory reasons for the additional consumption.

2. In view of the fact that jeeps have been supplied to all the Project Executive Officers and the Assistant Project Officers, mileage for trips made by them in private car will not be allowed as a matter of routine. In exceptional cases where the use of private cars is absolutely necessary, the permission of the Director of Community Projects should be obtained.

3. It has also been observed that the officers are in the habit of returning to headquarters frequently which results in heavy consumption of petrol Government therefore consider that a certain number of halts should be prescribed and accordingly direct that the proportion of halts to marches should be fixed at 1 : 2 for Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Officers. The term ' marches ' will however be restricted to marches to and from headquarters while marches from camp to camp shall be deemed to be halts. In other words the number of halts for a month should be one-third the total number of tour days put in. If the number of halts falls short of the required minimum in any particular month on account of administrative or other reasons, the deficiency should be made up before the close of the succeeding two months. In this connexion the Project Executive Officers are informed that a tour day means a day on which an officer reaches a point beyond 5 miles radius of his headquarters.

4. The Project Executive Officers are also requested to attach a summary sheet to each of their diaries containing the following details :—

(i) Number of tour days put in.

(ii) Number of halts.

(iii) Number of marches.

(iv) Number of gallons of petrol spent during the month.

(v) Number of gallons of petrol spent in excess of the maximum fixed by Government.

(vi) Reasons for excess petrol spent.

Similar particulars should be obtained by the Project Executive Officers from the Assistant Project Officers and filed in their offices after proper review of the diaries. These will be looked into during audit inspections. These orders will apply to other officers also if they are provided with motor vehicles for their tours in future.

5. These orders will take effect from 1st October 1953.

(26)

MEMORANDUM No. 30678-AGRI.-C.P.-AUDIT/53-1, DATED 1st DECEMBER 1953.

[Community Projects—Development Blocks—Block Development Officers—Submission of diaries and advance tour programme.]

The Government after careful consideration of the matter of submission of tour programmes and diaries by the Block Development Officers issue the following instructions :—

The Block Development Officers should submit to the Director of Community Projects fortnightly advance tour programmes in the form appended and a copy of it to the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned or the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram. The programme for the period ending 15th of a month should be submitted on or before the 25th of the previous month and that for the period ending with the last day of the month on or before the 10th of the month. Revised tour programme should be submitted whenever there is any deviation from the original programme.

The Block Development Officers should also submit a monthly diary in the form appended to the Revenue Divisional Officers concerned or the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, with date war details as to reach them not later than the 5th of the following month. A copy of the diary should also be sent to the Government simultaneously. The Revenue Divisional Officers and the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, may review the diary every month and send a copy of the review to the Government not later than the 15th of every month. The travelling allowance bills of the Block Development Officers should be got checked by the Revenue Divisional Officers, and Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, with reference to their tour diaries before the bills are passed for payment by them. It is considered that monthly diaries from the Block Development Officers would suffice, as fortnightly diaries would only add to their scriptory work.

ENCLOSURE.

(i)

Tour Programme of the Block Development Officer for the fortnight ending

Date.	*Places to be visited.*	*Purpose of visit.*
(1)	(2)	(2)

(ii)

Diary of (Name) (Designation)
of Block Development Area for the Month of

Date.	*Places visited.*	*Marches by road or rail (to be specified) with number of miles travelled.*	*Timings for each part of the journey.*	*Mode of conveyance used.*	*Details of work done.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(27)

MEMORANDUM No. 8793-AGRI.-C.P.-AUDIT/54-1, DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1954.

[Community Projects—Touring—Project Executive Officers, Assistant Project Officers and Block Development Officers—Proportion of halts to marches—Fixed—Quarterly return—Prescribed.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2684, Public (Community Projects), dated 28th September 1953.

In paragraph 3 of the Government Order cited, the proportion of halts to marches by Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Officers was fixed as 1 : 2 and they were asked to make up before the close of a quarter any deficiency in halts during a particular month. The Government Order was given effect to from 1st October 1953 and the first quarter has closed on 31st December 1953. To see whether this proportion of halts to marches is being adhered to a quartely periodical return in the form annexed is prescribed. The due date of receipt of this return at this end is the 20th of the month succeeding the quarter. The return for the quarter ending 31st December 1953 should now be sent so as to reach Government not later than 1st March 1954. All the Project Executive Officers except the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, are therefore requested to see that this return for the first quarter (i.e., for the quarter ending 31st December 1953) and for the subsequent quaurters is sent to Government on or before the due date.

2. The Project Executive Officers should also prescribe a similar return for the Assistant Project Officers working under them and they should also watch whether the proportion of halts to marches fixed by Government is adhered to by the Asistant Project Officers. Whenever any deficiency in respect of the halts by the Assistant Project Officers is noticed in a quarter, the Project Executive Officers should call the attention of the Assistant Project Officers concerned to the deficiency.

3. A copy of G.O. Ms. No. 2684, Public (Community Project), dated 28th September 1953, was communicated to the Block Development Officers and the Revenue Divisional Officers with Memorandum No. 6798-Agri.-C.P.-Audit/54-1, dated 27th January 1954. Instructions were issued to the Block Development Officers in Memorandum No. 30678-Agri. (C.P. Audit)/53-1, dated 1st December 1953, regarding the monthly diary to be submitted by them. The proportion of halts to marches fixed for the Project Executive Officers and Assistant Project Officers in paragraph 3 of G.O. Ms. No. 2684, Public (Community Project), dated 28th September 1953, will apply to the Block Development Officers also as soon as they are supplied with Government motor vehicles,

The Block Development Officers are therefore requested to submit along with the diaries a summary sheet prescribed in paragraph 4 of G.O. Ms. No. 2684, Public (Community Projects), dated 28th September 1953 commencing from the month following that in which the vehicles are supplied to them. The Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram and the Revenue Divisional Officers should also obtain from the Block Development Officers a quarterly return prescribed in paragraph 1 above after the vehicles are supplied.

ANNEXURE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALTS AND MARCHES DONE BY THE PROJECT EXECUTIVE OFFICER/BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER FOR THE QUARTER ENDED

Column 1—Name or names of officer.
Do. 2—Number of tour days in the quarter.
Do. 3—Number of halts in the quarter.
Do. 4—Number of marches in the quarter.
Do. 5—Remarks.

(28)

G.O. Ms. No. 298, PUBLIC, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1955.

[Local Development Works—Salem district—Appointment of an additional Junior Engineer—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954.

Demi-official from the Collector of Salem, dated 14th December 1954, No. 27324/54-A-4.

From the Board of Revenue, No. V. 1236/54-2, dated 11th January 1955.

Sanction is accorded to the creation of an additional post of Junior Engineer on Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 for a period of six months from the date of employment to attend to the execution of Local Development Works and 'local works' under the National Extension Service Scheme in the Salem district. The Junior Engineer will be attached to the Special subdivision sanctioned in the Government Order read above.

2. The expenditure should be debited to "50. Civil Works—h. Development Schemes—Establishments—Highways Department—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—Executive Establishments".

(29)

ENDORSEMENT No. 1415-RDP-I, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 12TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Planning and development—Reorganization—Appointment of a Development Commissioner—Orders issued—Copy communicated.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 332, Public (Special), dated 7th February 1955.

A copy of the Government Order cited is communicated to all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information. They are informed that Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., has assumed charge as Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Public (Planning and Development) Department with effect from the 9th February 1955.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. Ms. No. 332, PUBLIC (SPECIAL), DATED 7TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Planning and development—Reorganization—Appointment of a Development Commissioner—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1069, Public (Special), dated 12th July 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1564, Public (Special), dated 6th September 1954.

The present Five-Year Plan for the State was framed by the Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments; and although the requirements of the villagers in general were kept in view, it was not possible to directly ascertain their needs to any great extent on the details of the plan, largely because an adequate machinery for ascertaining popular opinion had not been organized and the State Plan had to be put into shape and integrated with the National Plan in quick time. The emphasis at the time the current plan was prepared was on major works of Irrigation and Electricity intended to develop the more favourably located areas, with a view to remedy with speed, the shortages caused by the war. The plan was subsequently modified from time to time as resources permitted, with greater emphasis on rural development and social services. Even so, many areas in the State were left without appreciable benefits from the Plan.

2. The current plan is now drawing to a close and the time has come for framing the Second Five-Year Plan, which should be in operation from April 1956. It is the intention of the Government that this plan should provide for meeting, to the extent practicable certain elementary requirements of the people in all

districts in the matter of primary education, drinking water-supply, rural sanitation, agricultural facilities, communications, medical assistance, village co-operatives, etc. The Government also hope to cover the entire State with the National Extension Services during this plan period. As in the first plan, there will be considerable emphasis on large irrigation, electricity and industrial works which can ensure the rapid economic transformation of the country, but the basic needs of villages will also receive high priority.

3. Before the plan is prepared on this basis, the wishes of the people in this respect, and the extent to which they are willing to assist with money and voluntary labour, should be ascertained in a general way. The State is too large a unit for preparing a plan of this detailed magnitude and, therefore, the plan should be prepared for each district under the direction of the District Collector after consulting village opinion. Larger developmental works which cannot be planned at the district level will be broken up into their component parts, according to the outlay in the districts to be benefited and these parts will be added on to the plan of the respective districts to make up the total plan for each district. In areas served by Community Projects and National Extension Services, the machinery for ascertaining local opinion already exists, but that has to be built up in other areas. This may call for some extra staff in the districts to guide the villagers and assist the District Collector.

4. The needs of the villagers are many, but the plan to be realistic, should be kept within the resources which can be made available during the period. The preparation of the district plan should therefore be carefully guided and controlled by an officer of adequate seniority, who should be able to issue broad instructions and bring together the heads of nation-building departments and district planning bodies. The Government have therefore decided to create temporarily a full-time post of Development Commissioner in the rank of a Secretary to Government for a period of one year to start with and entrust to him the entire work connected with Planning and Development. The planning work now dealt with in the Finance Department will be transferred to him and he will function as Secretary to Government in the Public (Planning and Development) Department. He will also be in overall charge of the work connected with Community Projects and National Extension Services. So far as this work is concerned, he will be assisted by the Director of Community Development who will also function as Deputy Development Commissioner.

5. For purposes of co-ordination and effective supervision at Secretariat level of "Community Projects" and "National Extension Service Schemes" and implementing them within the overall pattern recommended by the Planning Commission, the

Government appointed the Chief Secretary to Government as Development Commissioner, in G.O. Ms. No. 1069, Public (Special), dated 12th July 1954. The Government also decided in G.O. Ms. No. 1564, Public (Special), dated 6th September 1954, that one of the Board Members should, in view of the fact that Board Members are touring officers in close touch with District Collectors, be designated as Commissioner for Development and be entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordination and general supervision of the execution of the Development Schemes under the various departments in their various fields of developmental activities. With the appointment of a full-time officer of adequate seniority (who will be a touring officer) for all work connected with planning, it will not be necessary for the Chief Secretary to Government to be in charge of any work connected with planning. The duties assigned to the Chief Secretary in G.O. Ms. No. 1069, Public (Special), dated 12th July 1954, will be taken over by the new Development Commissioner with effect from the date on which the officer appointed to the post takes charge. As regards the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1564, Public (Special), dated 6th September 1954, the functions entrusted to the Commissioner of Land Revenue under this Government Order are mainly connected with the execution of the First Five-Year Plan. While logically this work should also be attended to by the new Development Commissioner, the Government consider that the duties connected with the preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan at least in its early stages will be taxing and that in the circumstances it is best to continue for the time being the arrangements contemplated in G.O. Ms. No. 1564, Public (Special), dated 6th September 1954.

6. The Government wish to make it clear that these orders are not intended to affect the position of the Chief Secretary as Chairman of the Rural Development Board—vide G.O. Ms. No. 1630, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th September 1954, enabling him to be in close touch with the developmental activities of the Government in all spheres. Also all Members of the Board of Revenue will continue to bestow their developmental activities of the Government in all spheres. Also all due attention to the progress of the State Plan as hitherto.

7. The following appointment is notified :—

Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., is compulsorily recalled from leave and posted as Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government in the Public (Planning and Development) Department.

8. Orders regarding the appointment of staff to work under the Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Public (Planning and Development) Department, will issue separately.

(30)

G.O. Ms. No. 438, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Harijan Welfare in National Extension Service and Community Project areas—Concentration on Harijan problem—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2050, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 29th October 1954.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2050, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 29th October 1954, the Government issued instructions for the integration of the Harijan Welfare activities with the National Extension Service and Community Projects Programmes. It was also ordered that the District Welfare Officers should work in close co-operation with the Block Development Officers and Project Executive Officers. The Government now direct that all Officers of the National Extension Service and Community Projects Programmes should concentrate their special attention on the problems of Harijan Welfare in the areas within their jurisdiction. The Collectors are requested to issue suitable instructions to the officers under their control.

(31)

MEMORANDUM No. 82390-R.D.P.-I/54-5, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST MARCH 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Departmental officials working in selected areas—Attendance at staff meetings held by the officers in charge of the Community Development Programmes—Instructions.]

In order that the various departmental officials working at the project and block levels may acquire a correct understanding of the Community Development Programmes and imbibe the spirit thereof, it has been suggested that monthly staff meetings may be held by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers which may be attended by the officials of the various departments at project and block levels. On an examination of the suggestion, the Government feel that, inasmuch as the district officials are attending the Project and Block Advisory Committee meetings, they need not attend all the staff meetings held by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers; however, if they are at the headquarters of the projects and blocks, on the dates of such meetings they should be invited to attend such staff meetings by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers.

(32)

MEMORANDUM No. 2096-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND MARCH 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Visits—Visits of Heads of Departments to selected areas—To be co-ordinated—Instructions issued.]

It has been suggested at a Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held on 22nd and 23rd November 1954 that the Heads of Development Departments and other district officials should as far as possible visit the Community Project and the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, in groups so as to minimize the strain on the project or the block staff as the case may be. This will also enable the visiting officers to exchange their ideas and views with each other. The suggestion is commended to the Heads of Departments concerned who are requested to issue similar instructions to their district officers.

(33)

MEMORANDUM No. 1080-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH MARCH 1955.

[Office procedure—National Extension Service and Community Projects—Block Development Officers—Communication to Government—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 44626-DI/54-1, Agriculture, dated 17th May 1954.

It has been observed that in spite of the instructions issued in the memorandum cited, the Block Development Officers are addressing the Government direct. All Collectors are informed that the Government desire that all communications to the Government relating to Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks should normally be addressed by the Collectors of the districts concerned and not by the Block Development Officers direct. They are, therefore, requested to issue instructions to the Block Development Officers to adhere strictly to these instructions. The Government may, however, get information of a routine nature from the Block Development Officers direct whenever necessary in which case the Block Development Officers should mark a copy to the Collector.

2. The Collectors are also informed that, in cases of urgency, they may accord sanction and report to Government for approval, if the matter cannot brook delay until receipt of Government Orders.

(34)

G.O. Ms. 986, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD MARCH 1955.

[Community Development Programme—National Extension Service Blocks set up in 1953-54—Conversion into Community Development Blocks for intensive development—Selection of blocks—Notified—Programme for launching—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1190, Rural Welfare, dated 26th September 1953.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 7th March 1955, No. CPA/4/P/55.

In October 1953, the National Extension Service was launched in this State in 28 Development Blocks. The question of converting these blocks into intensive development blocks on the lines of the Community Projects has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The Community Projects Administration has now permitted the conversion of 20 out of these 28 National Extension Service Development Blocks into Community Development Blocks.

2. The Government have given careful consideration to the selection of the individual National Extension Service Blocks for conversion and direct that the National Extension Service Blocks mentioned in the annexure be converted into Community Development Blocks with effect from 1st April 1955. Although the principal criterion for selection of National Extension Service Blocks for conversion has been the performance of the blocks, due consideration has also been given to the claims of backward areas. Further, in respect of districts where there is already a major Community Project, even though the performance of the National Extension Service Blocks in these districts may be outstanding, it has been decided to restrict the number of National Extension Service Blocks to be converted into Community Development Blocks to one for each district.

3. All Collectors are requested to personally launch the programme of work in these Community Development Blocks *from 1st April* 1955. They are requested to select the best of the villages in these blocks to launch the programme on the date notified and give it a spectacular start after due publicity. In districts where two blocks are taken up for conversion the inauguration in one of the blocks may be in the forenoon and that in the other in the afternoon. Further instructions will be issued indicating the procedure for the adjustment of expenditure between the budgets of the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. In the meantime the works already taken

up under the National Extension Service should be continued under the Community Projects Programme. It may be taken that the additional funds available for intensive development of National Extension Service Development Block into a Community Development Block is Rs. 10½ lakhs over a period of three years as indicated below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Recurring	2·73
Non-recurring	1·28
Loans	6·49
	10·50

For the purpose of estimating the additional cost involved for such intensive development, Rs. 3 lakhs indicated as short-term credit under the schematic budget for the National Extension Service Development Block should be disregarded. In addition to the above the balance unspent under the respective National Extension Service budgets can be utilized for these blocks.

4. The expenditure in the Community Development Blocks on and from 1st April 1955 should be debited to the account head "63. B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—1. Community Development Projects". (The pay and allowances of the staff drawn in April 1955 in respect of March 1955 should be debited to the National Extension Service budget only.)

5. A programme should be drawn up for each Community Development Block in consultation with the district officers on the lines indicated in the Budget Manual for Community Development Programmes. The financial allocation under each item of the proposed programme should be estimated and a consolidated statement of "Programme and Budget Estimates" should be prepared. Thereafter the overall programme and the budget estimates should be put up for consideration of the Block Advisory Committee and its approval obtained. The programme and budget estimates as finalized by the Block Advisory Committee should be sent to the Government for their approval. In this connexion it should be noted that the programme should cover every village in the block and should be such as will lead to a permanent improvement in the villages.

ANNEXURE.

Serial number.	*Name of district.*	*Blocks selected for conversion.*

(35)

G.O. Ms. No. 1046, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects and District Administration—Appointment of Project Executive Officers as Personal Assistants to Collectors for project work—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Public, dated 11th September 1954.

The Government have been considering for some time past how best the machinery of general administration in the districts could be strengthened and improved in relation to the administration of the Community Projects Programme. In the Government Order read above, they have ordered that the Collectors should be held primarily responsible for the successful working of the Community Projects. The Government consider that this should be followed up by other measures which will enable the Collectors to get a complete picture of what is happening inside the project, so that they may take more interest in and accept responsibility for the programme. They accordingly direct that the following Project Executive Officers act as Personal Assistants to the Collectors mentioned against them in respect of all work relating to the administration of Community Projects :—

(1) Project Executive Officer, Erode, as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore.

(2) Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, as Personal Assistant to the Collector of South Kanara.

(3) Project Executive Officer, Palghat, as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Malabar.

(4) Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Madurai.

2. It has been suggested that Project Executive Officers could correspond with district officers of other departments in the name of the Collector bringing to the personal notice of the Collector instances where sufficient co-operation is not forthcoming. All important references to Government should be from the Collector, the Project Executive Officer acting as a Personal Assistant to the Collector for the purpose. The extent to which the Project Executive Officers function as Personal Assistants to Collectors will be decided upon by the Collectors. The Collectors are requested to examine individually what powers and responsibilities could be exercised by the Project Executive Officers themselves and in respect of what matters their orders should be taken and issue suitable instructions to the Project Executive Officers. They are requested to furnish a copy of the instructions issued in the matter both to the Government and the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development) for their information.

(36)

G.O. Ms. No. 1113, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st APRIL 1955.

[Community Development—Conversion of National Extension Service into Community Development Blocks—Programme—Instructions—Issued.]

When a National Extension Service Block is taken up for intensive development as a Community Development Block, the activities in the block get expanded so as to cover all aspects of rural development. In the National Extension Service Block the emphasis has been on agriculture and the basic requirements of the villagers only.

According to the programme envisaged by the Community Projects Administration the following additional staff can be appointed when a National Extension Service Block becomes a Community Development Block :—

Two village level workers.
Two stockmen compounders.
One chief social education organizer for three blocks.
One Medical Officer.
One compounder.
One Sanitary Inspector.
One lady health visitor.
Four midwives.
One Sanitarian.
One Assistant Engineer for three blocks.
One overseer.

It does not however mean that this additional staff should be appointed immediately after such conversion. The actual requirements should be studied and an overall programme should be drawn up, keeping in view the instructions that are being issued separately for the preparation of a Second Five-Year Plan for each district. The additional staff should be appointed as and when necessary with reference to this programme. In drawing up the programme the following points should be borne in mind :—

(1) *Agriculture*.—The existing activities in the National Extension Service Block should be further intensified.

(2) *Animal husbandry*.—A minor veterinary dispensary should be opened at some suitable centre in the block. The Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry will attend this dispensary on certain specified days in the week. In addition one or two veterinary first-aid centres in charge of Veterinary Livestock Inspectors should also be opened wherever necessary. Breeding bulls could be stationed at these minor dispensaries and first-aid centres. This will be in addition to bulls supplied to private individuals at

half cost which would also be eligible for maintenance under the premium scheme. In addition an artificial insemination centre may be set up if necessary.

(3) *Public health.*—Each block should have at least one rural dispensary with six beds. If such a dispensary does not exist one should be started from the block funds. If, however, a dispensary already exists but requires additional accommodation or equipment, these could be provided. The villagers should be asked to provide 50 per cent of the cost of the buildings.

It is also found that there is a great demand for maternity centres. There is provision for four midwives and these should be located at suitable centres. The villagers should be persuaded to provide rent-free buildings for the maternity centres but in cases where buildings do not exist buildings could be put up provided the villagers provide half the cost. The maximum expenditure from Government funds on each such building should not exceed Rs. 2,500.

Special importance should be attached to the preventive aspect of public health. It should be the aim to eliminate all preventable diseases such as small-pox, cholera, typhoid, filaria and guinea worms by provision of water-supply, drainage and public latrines and by preventive inoculation whenever necessary. Measures for leprosy relief should be undertaken wherever necessary.

(4) *Education.*—The Education Department will be asked to give priority to these blocks in the matter of conversion of primary schools into basic schools. Wherever necessary buildings should be provided for all elementary schools in the area, the villagers contributing a minimum of half the cost, subject to the limits prescribed by Government for the Government share of the cost.

(5) *Social education.*—The grants for evening schools already in the area which were being provided from National Extension Service Funds will now be paid from Community Projects Funds.

The programme of Social Education as per the comprehensive programme should be given effect to.

(6) *Irrigation.*—There is a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the schematic budget as loan under the scheme. This should be utilized for loans for sinking wells, pumpsets for irrigation, etc. In addition schemes for improvements to minor irrigation sources will be financed from these funds.

(7) *Rural electrification.*—It is found that the entire allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs cannot be spent on irrigation. As extension of rural electrification is necessary for the provision of power for lift irrigation, a sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs can be diverted in each block from irrigation for purposes of rural electrification schemes.

(8) *Rural arts and crafts.*—There is a provision of Rs. 1·20 lakhs under this head. Hand spinning, being the most important village industry, should be developed in every block. In addition, schemes for model demonstration units for improved ghanies, model units for hand-pounding of rice, etc., should be worked out. In addition, village level workers should be on the look-out for any appreciable number of families in any village who are earning their livelihood in occupations other than agriculture and should bring their existence to the notice of the Industries Department to see whether any schemes for improving their technique and social conditions can be worked out. Whenever possible, co-operative societies for cottage industries should be formed. These would be eligible for loan as per G.O. Ms. No. 800, Public (R.D.P.), dated 9th March 1955.

(9) *Housing.*—Rural housing is very important. There is a provision of Rs. 1·10 lakhs as loans for rural housing. This provision should be fully utilized by the grant of loans as per G.O. Ms. No. 2405, Public (R.D.P.), dated 4th December 1954.

(37)

MEMORANDUM No. 1501-R.D.P.-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Extracts relating to utilization of school children for extension programme—Communicated.]

Reference.—From Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, dated 9th February 1955, Sl. No. 1/55.

An extract of paragraph (2) from the letter cited relating to the utilization of school children for extension programme is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER SL. NO. 1/55, DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1955, FROM THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI.

* * *

(2) *Children as extension agents.*—I had written to you some time ago recommending the utilization of school children for extension programme in the villages inhabited by them. The movement has begun to grow. Wherever the children have been allowed to take the initiative under our projects, the results have been astounding. New songs, new dramas and new philosophy are in the process of evolution, which will amaze the stalwarts of sceptics. I would like you to give it a trial. The old pots are saturated with old ideas. It is difficult to vintage the new wine in them. Children, however, are a different proposition. Here we work on virgin ground. They will mould into whatever shape the environment directs. They can be immeasurably more effective as the honorary Grama Sevaks under the auspices of our programme. Do give this a trial. I am prepared to take all the blame if the programme fails.

* * *

(38)

G.O. Ms. No. 1287, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH APRIL 1955.

[Public services—Subordinate services—National Extension Service and Community Projects Schemes—Technical staff—Disciplinary control—Orders passed.]

The Government direct that the disciplinary control over the several categories of non-gazetted technical staff employed in connexion with the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes shall be exercised by the officers of the departments from which the staff have been recruited in accordance with the provisions in rule 14 of the Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1954, subject to the following modifications :—

(i) In respect of a penalty which could be imposed by a District Officer or Regional Officer, the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer will initiate disciplinary proceedings and pass on his findings to the District Officer or Regional Officer concerned for necessary further action. If the District Officer or Regional Officer does not agree with the findings of the Project Executive Officer, or Block Development Officer, he shall forward the papers with his own remarks, to the Collector concerned who shall pass final orders.

(ii) In respect of a penalty which could be imposed only by a Head of Department or his Personal Assistant, the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer will initiate disciplinary proceedings and pass on his findings to the District or Regional Officer who shall forward them to the Head of the Department concerned or his Personal Assistant, as the case may be, with his own remarks for further action. The Head of the Department or his Personal Assistant, as the case may be, shall send a copy of his final orders to the Director of Rural Welfare.

2. The District or Regional Officers referred to in paragraph 1 above, who are concerned with the technical staff working under Community Development Scheme are specified in the annexure to this order.

ANNEXURE.

Serial number.	*Technical staff.*	*District Officer.*	*Regional Officer.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Extension Officer for Agriculture.	District Agricultural Officer.	....
2	Agricultural Fieldman	District Agricultural Officer.	Deputy Director of Agriculture.
3	Agricultural Demonstration Maistri, Grade I.	District Agricultural Officer.	Deputy Director of Agriculture.
4	Agricultural Demonstration Maistri, Grade II.	District Agricultural Officer.	....

Serial number.	*Technical staff.*	*District Officer.*	*Regional Officer.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Extension Officer for Co-operation.	Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	....
6	Health Inspectors ..	District Health Officer.	....
7	Extension Service Supervisor-*cum*-Junior Engineer (Public Works Department staff).	....	Executive Engineer.
8	Extension Service Supervisor-*cum*-Junior Engineer (Highways Department staff).	....	Divisional Engineer (Highways).
9	Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry.	District Veterinary Officer.	....
10	Veterinary Livestock Inspectors.	District Veterinary Officer.	....
11	Stockman-Compounder.	District Veterinary Officer.	....
12	Health Visitors ..	District Health Officer.	....
13	Health Inspectors ..	District Health Officer.	....
14	Maternity Assistants ..	District Health Officer.	....

(39)

G.O. Ms. No. 1425, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH APRIL 1955.

[Inspection—Offices of the Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service including Extensive Khadi Scheme and Community Projects—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2134, Agriculture, dated 28th June 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2245, Agriculture, dated 5th July 1954.

From the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 21st December 1954, B.P. Rout. No. 6065.

In the Government Order first cited, it was ordered that the Collectors of the districts should inspect the offices of the Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service and that the Revenue Divisional Officers should inspect the offices of the Block Development Officers under the Community Projects Scheme.

2. In the Government Order second cited, it was ordered that the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare and the Revenue Divisional Officers concerned should inspect the offices of the Block Development Officers in National Extension Service Blocks with regard to the working of the Extensive Khadi Scheme.

3. The Government have re-examined the whole question of inspection of the offices of the Block Development Officers both under the National Extension Service including the Extensive

Khadi Scheme and the Community Project Schemes. They now direct that, in future, the Revenue Divisional Officers should inspect the offices of the Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service including the Extensive Khadi Scheme and the Community Project Schemes within their jurisdiction. The Revenue Divisional Officer should submit his inspection report to the Collector who should forward a copy of it to Government with his remarks.

(40)

MEMORANDUM No. 1931-R.D.P.-VI/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH APRIL 1955.

[Planning Commission—Local Development works, Community Projects and National Extension Service—Participation by district officials.]

It has been observed that some of the officers in the districts are not aware of the various developmental schemes taken up for execution in the district. The Collectors and the Heads of Departments are requested to bring to the notice of all the district officers and their subordinates, the various development schemes undertaken by the Government so that they may be conversant with the various schemes and play their part in the planning and execution of these schemes. They are requested to issue necessary instructions to all the district and subordinate officers concerned in the matter.

(41)

MEMORANDUM No. 4100-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 3RD MAY 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Budget Estimates of the National Extension Service Blocks converted into Community Development Blocks for intensive development—Called for.]

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. Ms. No. 986, Public, dated 23rd March 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1113, Public, dated 1st April 1955.

(ii)

Letter from Sri R. JAGANNATHAN, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, to the Development Commissioner/Directors of Community Projects of all State Governments, dated New Delhi, the 22nd April 1955, No. CPA./4/P/55.

[Conversion of 1953-54 National Extension Service Blocks into Community Development Blocks for intensive development.]

The question of additional funds, period of operation, and budget and accounting matters relating to those National Extension Service Blocks which would be converted into Community

Development Blocks for purposes of intensive development, has now been considered and the following decisions have been reached :—

(i) The total period of operation of such blocks will be limited to 4½ years, from the date of original commencement of work as National Extension Service Blocks.

(ii) The *additional* funds available for the purpose will be determined by subtracting the actual expenditure incurred on these blocks under the National Extension Service Programme from the ceiling limit of Rs. 15 lakhs per block. The amount spent under the heads " Short-term Credit Facilities ", and actual expenditure up to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 under the head " Personal " under the National Extension Service Programme will not be taken into account for this purpose.

(iii) The programme of work and the budget estimates in respect of these blocks will follow the pattern of the schematic budget given in Annexure II of the note appended to this Administration's letter No. CPA/163/52, dated the 29th April 1953 (blue book), and as elucidated in letter No. CPA/564/53-(Bud.), dated the 8th/10th July 1954.

(iv) The budget estimates for the additional expenditure will be prepared in the pro forma given at Appendix A to this letter and will indicate *inter alia* the amount spent under each relevant item of the programme from the National Extension Service Budget.

(v) The responsibility for the approval of the overall programme and budget estimates, technical scrutiny of the schemes, and issue of financial sanctions, etc., will rest with the State Governments so far as Parts 'A' and 'B' States are concerned, on the same terms and conditions as applicable in respect of the Community Development Blocks (1953–54) and communicated in this Administration's letter No. CPA/564/53-(Bud.), dated the 11th March 1954. Copies of the approved programmes of work and budget estimates will be forwarded to this Administration so as to reach by 31st May 1955.

(vi) The present procedure with regard to the recoupment of the Central Government's share of expenditure on the National Extension Service Blocks will continue in respect of these blocks. The certified statements of expenditure will be prepared and submitted to this Administration, for each half-year ending 30th September, and 31st March, respectively, in the pro forma contained in Appendix B to this letter.

(vii) The accounting arrangements applicable to the Community Projects/Blocks allotted during 1952–53 and 1953–54 will also apply to the expenditure in respect of these blocks.

APPENDIX A.

Statement—Community Projects Programme.

State

Project/Development Block

Population

Number of villages

Area (square miles)

(FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Serial number.	*Major head.*	*Brief description of the programme.*	*Unit of work.*	*Quantity of work.*		*Unit cost.*	*Total amount spent from National Extension Service budget.*	*Amount required for intensive development.*					*Remarks.*
				Existing.	*Programme.*			*Dollar.*	*Rupee.*	*Other than loan.*	*Loan.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	State Headquarters.	(a) Expenditure on personnel including other recurring expenditure.	List attached.										
	A. Project Headquarters.	(b) Non-recurring expenditure on equipment, furniture, etc.	Nos.										
		(c) Jeep or other vehicles. ..	Nos.										
		(d) Office buildings	Square feet.										
		(e) Garages.	Nos.										

II	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	(a) Demonstration equipment. ..	..
		(b) Tractors	Nos.
		(c) Jeep or other vehicles .	Nos.
		(d) Agricultural extension sub-headquarters	Nos.
		(e) Tractor and Jeep service Centre	Nos.
		(f) Marketing centre and storage godowns	Nos.
		(g) Model farms	Nos.
		(h) Seed multiplication centres.	Nos.
		(i) Demonstration of improved agricultural practices ..	Details attached.
		(j) Crop competitions	Do.
		(k) Plant protection measures.	Do.
		(l) Forests ..	Acres.
		(m) A.H. Key Village Scheme.	No.
		(n) Artificial insemination centre.	No.
		(o) Sheep breeding centres ..	No.
		(p) Veterinary dispensaries ..	No.
		(q) Goat breeding centres ..	No.
		(r) Stud-ram centre	No.
		(s) Dry cattle farm	No.
		(t) Inland fishery	Acres water.
		(u) Sea fishery	Details attached.
		(v) Poultry centre	Nos.
		(w) Piggery centres, etc ..	No.
III	Irrigation ..	(a) Surface wells new	No.
		(b) Repair and deepening of existing wells	No.
		(c) Tubewells	No.
		(d) Pumping sets	No.
		(e) Weirs across rivers ..	Details attached.
		(f) Sundies	Miles.
		(g) Channels	Miles.

(FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Serial number.	Major head.	Brief description of the programme.	Unit of work.	Quantity of work.		Unit cost.	Total amount spent from National Extension Service budget.	Amount required for intensive development.					Remarks.
				Existing.	Programme.			Dollar.	Rupee.	Other than loan.	Loan.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
III	Irrigation—*cont.* ..	(*h*) Embankments	Details attached.										
		(*i*) Tanks	No.										
		(*j*) Repair of tank, etc. ..	No.										
		(*k*) Rural electrification ..	....										
IV	Reclamation ..	(*a*) Reclamation	Acres.										
		(*b*) Soil conservation	Acres.										
		(*c*) Flood protection	Acres.										
V	Health and Rural Sanitation.	(*a*) Drinking water-supply—											
		1 New wells	No.										
		2 Repair of existing wells.	No.										
		3 Tubewells	No.										
		4 Streams	Miles.										
		5 Tanks, etc., ...	No.										
		(*b*) Drainage	Details attached.										
		(*c*) Sanitation	Do.										
		(*d*) Dispensaries	No.										
		(*e*) Hospitals	No.										
		(*f*) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	No.										

		(g) Primary Health centres (New).	No.
		(h) Secondary Health centres (New).	No.
		(i) Improvement of existing dispensary into primary health centres.	No.
		(j) Improvement of existing hospitals into secondary health centres.	No.
		(k) Aid to existing dispensaries and hospitals.	No.
		(l) Leprosy clinic	No.
		(m) Filariasis clinic	No.
		(n) T.B. Clinic	No.
		(o) Jeep or other vehicles ..	No.
VI	Education	(a) Primary schools (Basic Type).	No.
		(b) Aid to existing primary schools.	No.
		(c) Conversion of primary schools into basic type.	No.
		(d) Middle schools	No.
		(e) Aid to existing schools ..	No.
		(f) Conversion of middle schools into senior basic.	No.
		(g) High Schools	No.
		(h) Aid to existing High Schools.	No.
		(i) Conversion of High School into post type.	No.
		(j) Janata College	No.

(FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Serial number.	*Major head.*	*Brief description of the programme.*	*Unit of work.*	*Quantity of work.*			*Total amount spent from National Extension Service budget.*	*Amount required for intensive development.*					*Remarks.*
				Existing.	*Programme.*	*Unit cost.*		*Dollar.*	*Rupee.*	*Other than loan.*	*Loan.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VII	Social Education ..	(*a*) Community recreation centres.	No.										
		(*b*) Adult literacy centres ..	No.										
		(*c*) Sports, games, etc., and youth welfare organizations like farmers' club, youngmen's club, etc.	Details attached.										
		(*d*) Conducted visits to other areas of development.	Do.										
		(*e*) Kisan meals	Do.										
		(*f*) Dissemination of information through posters, slides, lectures, etc.	Do.										
		(*g*) Short camps of villagers ..	Do.										
		(*h*) Women's organization and welfare.	Do.										
		(*i*) Children's organization and welfare.	Do.										
		(*j*) Jeep or other vehicles, etc..	No.										

VIII	Communications ..	(a) Katcha roads	Miles.
		(b) M.T. roads	Do.
		(c) H.T. roads	Do.
		(d) Tarred roads	Do.
		(e) Culverts	No.
		(f) Equipment	Details attached.
		(g) Staff for all work in Community Project area, etc.	Do.
IX	Arts, Crafts and Industries.	(a) Training	Details attached.
		(b) Cottage industries ..	Do.
		(Please indicate the nature of industries, the financial implications of and the number of workers likely to be benefited by each industry.)	
X	Housing ..	(a) Housing for Project Staff ..	Nos.
		(b) Improvement of rural housing.	Nos.

APPENDIX B.

Certified statement of expenditure.

Statement for the half-year ending .

State

Block

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

Serial number and head	*Expenditure incurred during the half-year ending*			*Progressive expenditure incurred from the beginning to the end of the half-year. ending*		
	Loans.	*Other than loan.*		*Loans.*	*Other than loan.*	
		Re-curring.	*Non recurring.*		*Re-curring.*	*Non-recurring.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 State and Project Headquarters.						
2 Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.						
3 Irrigation						
4 Reclamation ..						
5 Heatlh and Rural Sanitation.						
6 Education						
7 Social Education ..						
8 Communications ..						
9 Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.						
10 Housing for Project Staff—Rural Housing.						

Allocation of expenditure between the Central and State Governments—

1 Loans from Central Government.

2 Grant-in-aid by the Centre.

3 State's share ..

Memorandum—No. 4100-*R.D.P.-I*/55-1, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects*), *dated* 3*rd May* 1955.

A copy of the letter cited is communicated to all Collectors for information and necessary action. Their attention is invited to paragraph 5 of the Government Order first cited and they are requested to furnish the overall programme and budget estimate for approval of the Government before 20th May 1955. The Budget Estimate should be prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the letter from the Community Projects Administration and the enclosure thereto.

(42)

G.O. Ms. No. 653, P.W., DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1955.

[Waste paper—Accumulations in Government offices in Madras State during second half-year 1954-55—Disposal—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2083, P.W., dated 10th June 1954.

From the Controller of Stationery and Printing No. Sy.-5795-B-8/54, dated 10th September 1954.

From the Director of Industries and Commerce No. 59721-M-7/54, dated 21st September 1954.

Letter from the President, Social Workers' Unity Mission, dated 20th September 1954.

From the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras No.59721-M-7/54, dated 24th November 1954.

From the Controller of Stationery and Printing No. Sy.-5795-B-8/54, dated 3rd December 1954.

Government Memorandum No. 69771-D/54-6, P.W., dated 11th January 1955.

The Government issued orders in G.O. No. 2083, Public Works, dated 20th June 1954, in regard to the disposal of waste paper accumulations and press cuttings in Government offices during the first half-year of 1954–55. For the second half-year of 1954–55, the Controller of Stationery and Printing and the Director of Industries and Commerce have called for quotations from private firms, and the Controller has recommended to the Government the offer of Southern India Traders, Madras, for the purchase and clearance of waste paper at Rs. 235 per ton ex-godown, and of press cuttings at Rs. 315 per ton ex-godown. The Government of Andhra have not agreed to purchase the waste paper accumulations and press cuttings in Madras Government offices at the above rates for use in the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry. On the other hand, they have requested that the supply of waste paper and press cuttings to the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, may be continued at the lower rates which were in force during the first half of the year 1954–55.

2. The Government have examined the question carefully and pass the following orders :—

(1) The waste paper required for the manufacture of hand-made paper in jails should be supplied to the jails in Madras State free of cost. The concerned offices should meet the incidental charges of packing, transport, etc., incurred in the supply.

(2) The Social Workers' Unity Mission, Washermanpet, should be supplied with two tons of waste paper every month at the rates of Rs. 235 (rupees two hundred and thirty-five only) per ton ex-godown for waste paper and Rs. 315 (rupees three hundred and fifteen only) per ton ex-godown for press cuttings, provided the Mission pays the cost in advance.

(3) The balance of waste paper accumulations and press cuttings in Madras Government offices should be sold to the Southern India Traders, Madras, at Rs. 235 (rupees two hundred and thirty-five only) per ton ex-godown for waste paper, and at Rs. 315 (rupees three hundred and fifteen only) per ton ex-godown for press cuttings. The company should pay in advance the entire cost of waste paper and press cuttings to the head of the concerned office before actual removal, and also pay in addition to the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras, a security deposit of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only) in respect of all Government offices.

(4) At the time of sale to and removal by the private firm, the waste paper and press cuttings in each office should be weighed in the presence of a gazetted officer, or the head of the concerned office, if there is no gazetted officer in that office.

(5) The above arrangements will be in force for the period 1st October 1954 to 31st March 1955.

3. The Controller of Stationery and Printing and Director of Industries and Commerce are requested to call for quotations for the purchase and removal of waste paper and press cuttings during the year 1955–56 and submit proposals to the Government in due course.

(43)

G.O. Ms. No. 1854, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Integrated plans for the co-ordinated development of blocks—Additions and alterations to the approved plan—Instructions—Issued.]

According to the existing practice, the overall programmes for the National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks are drawn up in the light of a preliminary survey of the area and the felt needs of the people and the approval of the Block Advisory Committee is obtained. The State Government accord administrative approval to these programmes. The question has been raised whether the prior approval of the Government should be obtained for making any modifications to the programme. It has been pointed out that, if prior approval of Government in respect of changes for works or schemes is insisted upon, it will make the programme rigid and impede its speedy implementation. The Government agree wit this view and direct that the Collectors

of districts be given the discretion to change the location of works and schemes, their number and unit cost, depending on popular response, in consultation with the Block Advisory Committees concerned. Where, however, it is proposed to divert funds from one major head to another, the prior approval of the Government should be obtained. All Collectors are requested to follow these instructions carefully.

(44)

MEMORANDUM No. 5128-PUB. (RDP)-V/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects—Co-ordination between the various agencies on rural development—Minutes of the meeting held in the room of the Minister for Agriculture on 2nd June 1955.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/5 (49)/55-Prg., dated 1st July 1955.

[Minutes of the meeting held in the room of the Minister for Agriculture on the 2nd June 1955 to discuss the question of co-ordination between the various agencies on rural development.]

I am directed to state that a meeting was held in the room of the Minister for Agriculture on the 2nd June 1955 to discuss the question of co-ordination between the various agencies on rural development. The following points were discussed :—

(1) Degree of co-ordination between various agencies for rural development.

(2) Steps necessary for better utilization of personnel in the Community Projects areas and National Extension Services Blocks.

(3) Better promotion of the campaign for intensive cultivation through Community Project and National Extension Service.

(4) Publicity and propaganda.

(5) Development of horticulture.

Extracts of the proceedings relating to items (2), (3) and (5) above are forwarded herewith for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE ROOM OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE ON THE 2ND JUNE 1955 AT 11 A.M. TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS AGENCIES ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

* * * *

Items (2) *and* (3).—The need for better utilization of resources and personnel and better promotion of campaigns for intensive cultivation in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas was discussed. It was agreed that better utilization of personnel and better promotion for the campaigns was a necessity and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and the Community Project Administration authorities assured full co-operation of the staff employed in the project areas.

A point was raised as to whether the Project Officers could be addressed direct by the Ministry. It was agreed that the better course would be to approach them through Community Projects Administration.

* * * *

Item (5).—The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, stated that the problem was greatly of good seed at moderate price which could be made readily available to the people. The Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, stated that about 12 crores of rupees were provided in the Second Plan for horticulture. It was suggested by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and supported to the Administrator, Community Projects Administration, that areas around towns should be taken where nurseries should be established, so that rural areas around towns could concentrate on horticultural activities with greater intensity. It was also stated in this connection that research should be brought nearer to the people through Extension staff and that since the important function of village level workers was to give first aid for pests, animal diseases, etc., equipments for this should be stored at the block headquarters, so that it was readily available.

A copy of the letter cited from the Community Projects Administration together with its enclosure is communicated to the Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry, all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and necessary action.

(45)

MEMORANDUM No. 5353/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS-VII), DATED 8TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Proceedings of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers' Conference in June 1955—Staff meetings at taluk level—Attending of—Instructions—Issued.]

It was represented at the Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held at the Secretariat on the 6th and 7th June 1955 that, for staff meetings, the officers at taluk level of other departments should also be made to attend and that orders should issue to this effect. With a view to obtain the co-operation of other officers at taluk level for co-ordinating the various activtes of the Community Project and National Extension Service areas, the Government consider that all officers,

who are asked to attend staff meetings by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers and whose presence is necessary should attend such meetings.

2. All Heads of Departments are requested to issue suitable instructions to their subordinates.

(46)

MEMORANDUM No. 5624-RDP-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 12TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service areas—Harijan Welfare—Removable of untouchability and amelioration of Harijans—Part of village level workers.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2050, Public, dated 29th October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 438, Public, dated 14th February 1955.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India, has brought to the notice of the Government that some village level workers in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas were not doing their best to assist in the removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans. In a few instances the village level workers were reported to have been rather antagonistic towards Harijans. The attention of the Collectors is invited to the general instructions issued in the Government Orders cited and they are requested to issue suitable instructions to the village level workers in the matter of removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans.

(47)

G.O. Ms. No. 2580, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 18TH AUGUST 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Development Programmes—Relation between the technical and administrative departments—Clarified.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1260, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd August 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1287, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 16th April 1955.

Prior to the introduction of the National Extension Service and the Community Development Programmes, each department had its own hierarchy of officials going down to the taluk or village level. The National Extension Service aims at co-ordinating the activities of the various development departments at the village,

block and district levels. At the village level, the village level workers or gramasevaks are appointed for a group of villages and they are expected to guide the villager in all matters concerning rural life. To enable him to function effectively, he is given training in various matters relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health and Village Industries. The village level worker is expected to give the necessary advice to villagers on matters within his knowledge and to contact the technical officers attached to the block whenever necessary.

2. At the block level the Block Development Officer is responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of the various development department in the block and he is assisted by a number of technical officers. Similarly at the district level the District Collector co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments.

3. The question of relationship between the district officials of the different technical departments and the extension officers working in the blocks and that between the Block Development Officers and the technical officers has been raised by some of the Heads of Departments. The question was examined in detail by the Rural Development Board and a special committee appointed by it. Government have examined this question in detail and pass the following orders.

4. The National Extension Service is to be the permanent pattern of administration in the State and the Block Development Officer has a definite place in the pattern. While district officers are responsible for the drawing up of the programmes relating to their respective departments, the Block Development Officer has to consolidate all the programmes into an overall programme for the block. This overall programme has to be approved by the Block Advisory Committee of which all the district officers concerned are members. Once the programme is approved, the district officers should provide the necessary technical guidance to and supervision over the extension officers and other technical personnel and ensure that the programme is executed properly. In this work they are assisted by the Block Development Officer who provides the necessary administrative supervision on the spot over the extension officers. In other words the Block Development Officer sees to it that these officers do their work properly without any slackness. Any slackness on the part of these officers is to be immediately brought to the notice of the district officer concerned and the Block Development Officer can initiate disciplinary proceedings whenever necessary.

5. The Block Development Officer will relieve the district officers of routine administrative work relating to the extension officer. He will be responsible for the drawing of pay and travelling allowance bills of these officers, grant of casual leave, etc. Their tour programmes will also be approved by him.

6. In order to enable the district officers to exercise an adequate supervision over the work of the extension officers, tour diaries of these officers should be forwarded by the Block Development Officer with his remarks, to the respective district officers. These diaries shall contain all the information prescribed by the district officers and should be sent before the dates fixed by them. The Block Development Officers will ensure that any instructions given by the district officers while reviewing these diaries are duly carried out by the extension officers.

7. Confidential personal files of extension officers shall be maintained by the officers of the technical departments as in the case of similar officers of outside the National Extension Service and Community Project areas. The Block Development Officers shall, however, send periodical confidential reports on the work of the extension officers. The officer maintaining the personal files shall add his own remarks to these reports and file them in the personal files.

8. The district officers are at liberty to correspond directly with the extension officers of their departments on all technical matters which have no direct bearing on policy. Similarly the extension officers can also correspond directly with their respective district officers on all technical matters. The Block Development Officer should however be shown all such correspondence either before or after despatch.

9. The Block Development Officer shall be guided on all technical questions by the views of the district officers concerned. Where, however, the Block Development Officer does not wish to accept the advise of the officer in any matter he should address the Collector who will decide the question himself or will take it up with the Head of the Department concerned, if he considers such a course necessary.

10. As the extension officers are technical officers, Block Development Officers should not assign to them duties unconnected with their work. It should, however, be realised that the programme is a multi-purpose one and unless all the officers act as a team, the programme cannot be successfully implemented.

(48)

G.O. Ms. No. 2680, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 27TH AUGUST 1955.

[National Extension Service—Extension to additional areas during the year 1955-56—Launching of—Instructions—Issued—Posts of Block Development Officers, etc.—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1236, Rural Welfare, dated 13th October 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1240, Rural Welfare, dated 19th October 1953.

Memorandum No. 906-Agri.-DI/53-1, dated 10th November 1953.
Memorandum No. 12343-Agri.-DI/53-2, dated 17th December 1953.
G.O. Ms. No. 481, Agriculture, dated 18th February 1954.
Memorandum No. 15854-Agri.-DI/54-1, dated 1st March 1954.
G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.
G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public, dated 25th September 1954.
G.O. Ms. No. 1991, Public, dated 21st October 1954.
G.O. Ms. No. 2076, Public, dated 1st November 1954.
G.O. Ms. No. 2635, Public, dated 23rd August 1955.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. CPA/8(30)/P/55, dated 23rd July 1955.

In the Government Order last read above, orders allotting ten new National Extension Service Blocks to the various districts were issued. It was also stated therein that detailed instructions for launching the programme and orders sanctioning staff would be issued separately. The Government issue the following orders.

2. The Collectors are requested to launch the National Extension Service in the blocks now selected on 2nd October 1955 so as to synchronise with the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The procedure prescribed in the previous orders for launching the programme and for giving publicity to the work should be followed this year also.

3. A copy of the letter from the Community Projects Administration last cited is communicated to all Collectors for information. Their attention is invited to paragraph 3 of the letter and they are informed that in view of the fact that there is some time for the actual commencement of work in the selected blocks, it is considered desirable to conduct pre-extension work during the period from now on up to 2nd October 1955. The Collectors are accordingly requested to conduct an exhaustive survey in all the villages of the blocks newly selected, before drawing up an integrated plan of development for each block. The survey should be conducted on the basis of the questionnaire sent to the Collectors with the Government Order second cited as amended in the memorandum sixth cited. The services of the Revenue Inspectors and village officials may be fully utilised, as and when required, for collecting the data. On the basis of the data collected during the survey, a programme of work and budget estimate for the full three-year period should be drawn up for the integrated development of each block. The plan for the co-ordinated development of the selected blocks should be got approved by the Block Advisory Committees. Copies of the plan so drawn up should be submitted to the Government in triplicate for their approval and communication to the Accountant-General.

4. Statistical data in the pro forma prescribed in the memorandum third cited should be collected and a sketch map prepared and furnished urgently to the Government in triplicate, in respect of the newly selected blocks for being forwarded to the Community Projects Administration.

5. The Collectors are informed that Block Advisory Committees should be constituted for each of the blocks newly selected with reference to the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954. They are requested to submit before 15th September 1955, a panel of eight names of non-official members with reference to item 6 in paragraph 1 of the above Government Order to enable the Government to select the non-officials to serve on these committees.

6. Sanction is accorded to the employment of the staff detailed in the annexure to this order in each of the ten National Extension Service Blocks. The period of retention of the staff shall be up to 29th February 1956 in the first instance. A skeleton staff of one Block Development Officer, two Gramasevaks, one typist-*cum*-clerk and two peons shall be appointed from the 1st September 1955. The other staff will be appointed as from 1st October 1955. The staff mentioned above will be eligible to draw the usual dearness and house-rent allowances admissible under the rules.

7. Separate orders will issue regarding the grant of an additional pay of 10 per cent to the Extension Officers and Junior Engineers.

8. The expenditure should be debited to the relevant detailed heads under " 63-B. Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(ii) National Extension Service ".

9. The receipt of this order should be acknowledged by the Collectors.

ANNEXURE I.

(Staff for one National Extension Service Block.)

Serial number and name of post. (1)	*Number of posts.* (2)	*Scale of pay.* (3)
		RS.
1 Block Development Officer	1	200—10—300 (non-gazetted).
2 *Extension Officers for—*		
(*a*) Agriculture (Agricultural Demonstrator).	1	100—5—140—EB—10—220
(*b*) Animal Husbandry (Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.	1	120—5—200—10—250
(*c*) Co-operation and Panchayat (Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies).	1	90—4—110—5—120

Serial number and name of post.	*Number of posts.*	*Scale of pay.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
3 Social Education Organizers	2 (one man and one woman).	90—3—120—5—200
4 Extension Service Supervisors-*cum*-Junior Engineers.	1	100—5—150—10—250
5 (*a*) Gramasevaks (Grade I) (Graduates if directly recruited and promotees from Grade II).	3	80—5—110
(*b*) Gramasevaks (Grade II)	7	45—3—60—5—90
6 Accountant-*cum*-Store-keeper	1	80—3—95—5—110
7 Typist-*cum*-clerk	1	45—3—60—2—90
8 Peons	8	18—1—25
9 Jeep Driver	1	35—1—45

ANNEXURE II.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to the Development Commissioners of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Mysore, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Travancore-Cochin, No. CPA/8 (30)/P/55, dated 23rd July 1955.

[Allotment of Additional National Extension Service Blocks for 1955-56.]

Please refer to this office letter No. CPA/8/P/55, dated 1st February 1955, on the above subject wherein it was indicated that the second allotment of blocks to be taken up during the rest of the Plan period will be made in July 1955. To enable the State Governments to start preliminary pre-extension work on the lines agreed to at the Simla Conference, the allotment of National Extension Service Blocks to your State constituting the Second instalment is indicated in the attached statement. The work in the new blocks will be taken upon on 2nd October 1955.

2. The allotment has been made subject to the following conditions :—

(i) *Trained Personnel.*—State Governments will ensure that the required number of qualified and trained personnel are available to man the blocks. If trained personnel of any category are not available in required numbers, the programme may be staggered and a beginning made with a smaller number of blocks instead of all the blocks now allotted.

(ii) *Siting of blocks.*—Selection of sites for the blocks may be made on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 (2) (*b*) of this office letter No. CPA/8/P/55, dated 1st February 1955.

3. The programme and budget estimate for the full three-year period in respect of the blocks taken up on 2nd October 1955, should be finalised early and copies thereof forwarded to the Community Projects Administration and Accountant-General/Controller concerned by 30th November 1955. Prior approval of the Community Projects Administration, where necessary, should be obtained in advance of the above date. In the meantime, pre-extension work may be undertaken in the blocks out of the State Governments funds up to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per block. This expenditure may be debited to the National Extension Service Budget in October 1955.

4. The names of the areas which will be selected for development as National Extension Service Blocks against this allotment may kindly be communicated at an early date. Other requisite details in the prescribed pro forma may be sent so as to reach the Community Projects Administration by 30th November 1955.

ALLOTMENT OF NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS, 1955-56.

Serial number.	State.	Number of National Extension Service Blocks allotted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra	6	
2	Bihar	32	
3	Bombay	7	
4	Madras	10	
5	Orissa	13	
6	West Bengal	6	
7	Uttar Pradesh	19	
8	Madhya Bharat	6	
9	Mysore	2	
10	Pepsu	1	
11	Rajasthan	9	
12	Travancore-Cochin..	5	
	Total ..	116	

(49)

G.O. Ms. No. 2859, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects Schemes—Delegation of administrative and financial powers to officers in charge—Amendment—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2449, Public (Community Projects), dated 15th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954.

One of the recommendations of the Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held in the Secretariat on the 6th and 7th June 1955 is that the powers of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers to sanction contingent expenditure for items of a recurring nature may be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem. The Government accept the recommendation and direct that the powers of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) to sanction contingent expenditure be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem for a single item of recurring nature. The following amendment to the Government Orders cited is accordingly issued :—

AMENDMENT.

For " Rs. 10 " occurring in column 2 under item 18 of Project Executive Officers in G.O. Ms. No. 2449, Public (Community Projects), dated 15th October 1952, and in column 2 under item 6 of Annexure II to G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954, *read* " Rs. 25 " (rupees twenty-five only).

(50)

MEMORANDUM No. 7541-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Monthly letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration—Anti-stagnation measures.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public, dated 21st April 1955, and from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, Serial No. 7/55, dated 27th August 1955.

An extract of paragraph 4 of the monthly letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, quoted above is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and guidance.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT FROM THE MONTHLY LETTER SERIAL No. 7/55, DATED 27TH AUGUST 1955, FROM SRI S. K. DEY, ADMINISTRATOR, COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI.

* * * *

4. *Anti-stagnation Measures.*—We have been telling ourselves repeatedly that if there is an enemy of this programme, it is the sense of complacency and the stagnation it is bound to result in. Yet; we know, even the most dynamic of activities begin to get stereotyped and lose their vital force unless they are re-energized through artificial stimulation. Here, I believe, we can draw a lesson from our own traditions.

It is a common feature in Indian life to have ceremonies and festivities at regular intervals throughout the year. From the moment a child is conceived till he dies, every stage of his life is studded with functions imposed by traditions. If our Community Development Programme is not to stagnate in spite of ourselves, it will appear highly important that we introduce a similar series of ceremonials as an integral part of the programme. The ceremonials can take the shape of celebration of the four or five national days, seminars, village camps, in fact anything we can think of, such as can introduce an element of excitement and change in the routine monotony of day-to-day work. This matter is already receiving the earnest attention in many States. I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for its universalization.

* * * *

(51)

MEMORANDUM No. 7144-RDP-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Staff services—Retention after the intensive period is over—Recommendation of the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1955—Extract—Communicated.]

An extract from the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1955, on the subject is communicated to all Heads of Departments and Collectors for information.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT FROM THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE FOURTH DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE HELD AT SIMLA FROM 9TH TO 12TH MAY 1955.

* * * * *

II. (iv) (2) Whereas no staff services would be withdrawn from any of the areas after the intensive period is over but such of the staff as is not provided in the National Extension Service pattern will have to be borne on the cadres of regular departments of State Governments.

* * * *

(52)

G.O. Ms. No. 3181, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development—Deputy Directors of Rural Welfare —Headquarters and jurisdiction—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 685, Firka Development, dated 15th October 1948.

G.O. Ms. No. 599, Agriculture, dated 3rd May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1546, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2425, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 5th August 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 3037, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 30th September 1955.

In order to have efficient supervision over the work of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers and to maintain frequent contact with the Collectors and District Officials in their respective jurisdiction, the Government consider it desirable that the two Deputy Directors of Rural Welfare should have their headquarters in a central place within their jurisdiction. Orders have already been issued fixing the headquarters of the new Deputy Director of Rural Welfare at Coimbatore. The Government now direct that the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Madras, be shifted to Madurai.

2. The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Madurai, will have jurisdiction over the eastern region consisting of the following seven districts :—

(1) Chingleput;
(2) South Arcot;
(3) Tanjore;
(4) Tiruchirappalli;
(5) Madurai;
(6) Ramanathapuram; and
(7) Tirunelveli.

3. The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Coimbatore, will have jurisdiction over the western region consisting of the following six districts :—

(1) South Kanara;
(2) The Malabar;
(3) The Nilgiris;
(4) Salem;
(5) Coimbatore; and
(6) North Arcot.

4. The Government direct that none of the Regional Deputy Directors need be burdened with the supervision of the Grama Sevak Training Centres. The financial and administrative powers relating to training centres delegated to the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 1546, Public (R.D.P.), dated 3rd September 1954, are hereby withdrawn.

5. The Collector of Madurai is requested to take immediate action to secure a suitable building at Madurai to accommodate the office of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Madurai, and to submit a report to Government within a fortnight.

6. The Deputy Directors immediately after their inspection tours will submit their reports to the Director of Rural Welfare with copies to the Collectors and the Block Development Officers or Project Executive Officers concerned. The Collectors of districts and the other officers should take necessary action and pursue the various points made out in the tour reports. The Collectors should, without delay, address the Government on matters requiring orders by them.

7. The Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers concerned will be held responsible for carrying out the suggestions made in the inspection reports of the Deputy Directors and they should send a completion report to the Deputy Directors concerned on the action taken by them within three weeks of the receipt of the inspection reports with copies to the Collector and the Director of Rural Welfare.

(53)

MEMORANDUM No. 44819-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Organization at district level—Extract from the monthly serial letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration—Communicated.]

Reference.—From Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, S. No. 9/55, dated 28th October 1955.

An extract of item (5) "Collector as the District Administrator", from the monthly letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, is communicated to all Collectors, for information.

ENCLOSURE.

AN EXTRACT OF ITEM (5) OF LETTER FROM SRI S. K. DEY, ADMINISTRATOR, CPA/S No. 9/55, DATED 28TH OCTOBER 1955.

* * * * *

(5) *Collector as the District Administrator.*—While it is quite clear that district Heads of Department axiomatically will act only to the extent they are inspired by their Heads of Departments at the State Headquarters, even then it will help a good deal if the Collector as the multi-purpose head of the District Administration can act in practice as the District Administrator inspiring the district heads to play their part in this last expanding programme.

I feel intrigued at times to discover the belief in some Collectors that they can function effectively only if the Heads of Departments are placed directly subordinate to them. I have never known or heard of any but purely temporal physical needs being achieved through the agencies of slaves. Freedom is indivisible. The difference between us in India and the totalitarian regimes lies in the fact that our entire programme of national reconstruction is based on democratic thinking and acting.

Democracy means complete freedom round the table. If the Collector is to be the District Administrator as against the foreman in a totalitarian regime there has to be a clear understanding on this point. Collectors by and large are men with pronounced character and capabilities. By virtue of their position in the district and the innate qualities, they certainly can rise superior to the occasion. They will have to depend on inner strength rather than on outer mandates, if this programme of ours is to develop as a people's programme growing in freedom.

(54)

MEMORANDUM No. 25875-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Decentralization of powers —Perusal of diaries and progress reports of Extension Officers —Delegation of powers from the Collector to the Personal Assistant—Proposal—Negatived.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2241, Agriculture, dated 5th July 1954, Memorandum No. 9075, R.D.P.-I/54-10, dated 31st October 1954, G.O. Ms. 2114, Public, dated 4th November 1954. G.O. Ms. No. 1737, Public, dated 30th May 1955, and from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development), Ref. No. 73/55-1, dated 8th October 1955, forwarding a copy of letter from the Collector of Tirunelveli, (*c*) Camp No. 23/55, dated 7th April 1955.

The Collector of Tirunelveli has suggested that the diaries of the Executive Officers employed under the Community Development Programme may be reviewed by his Personal Assistant and put up to him for perusal. The Government consider that the work in question cannot be delegated to the Personal Assistants, as the Collectors should have an idea of the work done, in any case done by the District Officer concerned, and the Collector should communicate this review to the Block Development Officers, etc., with his own remarks, if any. The Government do not, therefore, approve of any change being made in the existing procedure prescribed in the orders first to fourth cited.

(55)

MEMORANDUM No. 50040-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—National Extension Service—Blocks converted into Community Development Blocks—Execution of works pending approval of the overall plan.]

Reference.—From the Collector of Tirunelveli, Ref. No. D-4-22530/55, dated 17th November 1955.

The Collector of Tirunelveli is informed that pending approval of the Overall Plan for the Community Development (converted National Extension Service) Blocks the execution of works and schemes covered by the schematic budget for each such block may be taken up and proceeded with under proper sanction. It should, however, be noted that no subsidies or concessions should be granted under the programme pending approval of the Plan for each block.

APPENDIX II—COMMITTEES.

(1)

(i) Village Development Committee.

G.O. Ms. No. 1899, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Committees—Constitution of Village Development Committees—Village Production Councils—Abolition—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. Ms. No. 2431, Public (Community Projects), dated 11th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1813, L.A., dated 1st September 1953.

(ii)

G.O. Ms. No. 1396, L.A., dated 11th October 1954.

[Panchayats—Situated in areas covered by the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme—Constitution of Committees for attending to Village Development Works—Instructions—Issued.]

According to the Memorandum of Instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954, for the implementation of the National Extension Service Scheme in the Tanjore district, the villagers should be invited to participate in the scheme through a panchayat set up by themselves, which is referred to as the Village Development Panchayat. The formation of such Village Development Panchayats will be a purely informal process and will be confined to villages not having statutory panchayats, that is, panchayats constituted under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. Where a statutory panchayat exists, it may be recognized as the Village Development Panchayat, for purposes of the scheme, if it substantially fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

(1) Maintenance of village unity.

(2) Competence to undertake an Intensive Cultivation.

(3) Competence to undertake a Village Works Programme. If that is not the case, the statutory panchayat should be advised to co-opt a few other villagers and enlarge itself into a Village Development Panchayat, so as to fulfil the above conditions.

The Government have examined the exact manner in which the existing statutory panchayats should be made responsible for the execution of Village Development Works. They consider that each panchayat should constitute itself into a Committee with the President as its Chairman to attend to Village Development Works. In case the panchayat does not substantially fulfil the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 above, it is advised to co-opt a few other villagers to serve on the Committee. The constitution of such a Committee will be governed by the rules issued under section 112 (2) (iv) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, in Notification XXXVI appended to G.O. Ms. No. 520, L.A., dated 24th March 1951.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Regional Inspector, Southern Range, and District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers in the Tanjore district.

(iii)

G.O. Ms. No. 1090, Public (Planning and Development), dated 30th March 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., dated 5th April 1955.

The Government consider the panchayats are the agency best suited to provide continuous and collective action so essential to the success of Community Development. In G.O. Ms. No. 1813, L.A., dated 1st September 1953, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been requested to constitute wherever there is a demand new panchayats for villages or groups of villages having a population of not less than 1,000, preference being given to villages in the Community Project Areas. In G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., dated 5th April 1955, he has also been requested to give preference in the matter of constituting new panchayats in villages in the National Extension Service areas also and to speed up this work so as to ensure that panchayats are constituted for all the villages in the Community Development Areas with a population of not less than 1,000 by the end of June 1955. The panchayats so constituted should be utilized to the maximum extent possible for planning purposes and should form the nucleus of the planning agency.

2. In the Government Order last read above, instructions have been issued that in cases where the panchayats are not by themselves suitable agencies for planning they should be enlarged by co-opting a few other villagers as indicated in that Government Order and the panchayats so enlarged may function as the Village Development Committee. Such enlarged panchayats and the Village Development Committees constituted in non-panchayat

areas on the basis indicated in that Government Order for the purpose of preparing village plans should be utilized to draw up and execute schemes under the Community Development Programmes also.

3. In the Government Order first read above, orders were issued that Village Production Councils be constituted for each village. The functions of these councils will hereafter be performed by the enlarged Panchayats and Village Development Committees constituted under G.O. Ms. No. 1090, Public (Planning and Development), dated 30th March 1955.

(ii) Project and Block Advisory Committees.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, AGRICULTURE, DATED 5TH MAY 1954.

[National Extension Service—Block Advisory Committees—Constitution—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 971, Rural Welfare, dated 27th July 1953.

From the Community Project Administration, dated 17th December 1953, No. C.P.A./P/171/53.

The Government have carefully examined the question of constituting Block Advisory Committees in the place of the existing District Rural Welfare Committees under the National Extension Service. They direct that the existing District Rural Welfare Committees be abolished and that in their stead Block Advisory Committees be constituted for each National Extension Service Development Block with the following official and non-official members. The Committees will have advisory functions on the problems relating to the National Extension Service Development Blocks which they represent. They will meet once in two months.

CHAIRMAN.

Collector of the district.

MEMBERS.

1 Divisional Engineer (Highways) and Executive Engineer (Irrigation).

2 District Agricultural Officer.

3 District Veterinary Officer.

4 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

5 Member or Members of Legislative Assembly, representing the area.

6 Four non-officials. (Representatives of agriculturists, social workers, local bodies and other institutions.)

SECRETARY.

Block Development Officer.

2. The Collectors are requested to submit very urgently before 15th May 1954 a panel of eight names of non-official members referred to in item 6 in paragraph 1 above to enable the Government to make a selection.

3. The non-official members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of these orders. The member of the Legislative Assembly will cease to be members of the Committee on the expiry of their membership of the Assembly.

4. The Collector should himself preside at the meetings of the Committees except when he has other really important work to attend to, when the next senior official member of the Committee may take the Chair. The Collectors may also invite at their discretion other departmental officers who are so invited, should not fail to attend the meeting except for any good and sufficient reason which should be communicated to the Collector in advance.

5. The Committee will be treated as a Second-class Committee for purposes of drawal of travelling allowances by the non-official members including those of the Legislative Assembly. The concerned Collector will be the controlling authority for purpose of countersigning the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Committee.

6. The expenditure should be debited to "25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous—YY. Development Schemes—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—(iii)—Expenditure on National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—3. Allowances—Travelling allowance".

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 82135-D-I/54-1, AGRICULTURE, DATED 17TH JUNE 1954.

[National Extension Service—Committees—Block Advisory Committees—Constitution—Correction to Government Order—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

At the end of paragraph 4 on page 1 of the Government Order cited the following words should be added :—

" to attend the Committee meetings whenever required and those Departmental Officers."

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 2233, AGRICULTURE, DATED 3RD JULY 1954.

[National Extension Service—Committees—Block Advisory Committees—Appointment of Revenue Divisional Officers as Vice-Chairmen—Ordered.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

In the Government Order cited, the Government have ordered the constitution of Block Advisory Committees for each of the National Extension Service Development Blocks. They now direct that the Revenue Divisional Officers of the respective divisions in which the blocks are situated, be appointed to serve as Vice-Chairmen of the Block Advisory Committees. The Revenue Divisional Officers may preside over the meetings of the Committees when the Collectors are unable to be present.

2. In paragraph 4 of the Government Order cited, the Collectors have been empowered to invite at their discretion departmental officials to attend the meetings of the Committees. They are now permitted to co-opt if necessary any other representative whom they may consider useful to serve on the Committees.

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 2352, AGRICULTURE, DATED 12TH JULY 1954.

[Community Projects—Project and Block Advisory Committees—Reconstitution—Ordered.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1495, Public (Special), dated 4th June 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 2422, Public (Community Projects), dated 11th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 191, Public (Community Projects), dated 21st January 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 353, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 5th September 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 2901, Public (Community Projects), dated 29th October 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 506, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 22nd February 1954.

It has been pointed out that the existing Project Advisory Committees constituted as per orders issued in the Government Orders second and fifth cited are too unwieldy and do not serve

as an effective medium of planning and development and as an organization for following up progress in the execution of works. These Committees meet rarely and consist of members who do not all have an interest in the schemes of the areas concerned. It has further been pointed out that no purpose is served by having large Committees and functioning through executive committees. The Government have examined these suggestions and consider that it is necessary to constitute in the place of the existing Project Advisory Committees compact representative bodies which will function actively in the furtherance of the Community Development Programmes in the Project areas. It is also proposed to constitute such Block Advisory Committees for the Community Development Blocks. These Committees will have advisory function on problems relating to Community Projects and Development Blocks and will be in intimate and close contact with the progress of work in the selected areas. They accordingly direct that the Project Advisory Committees constituted as per orders issued in the proceedings second and fifth cited be replaced by compact Project and Block Advisory Committees, one for each project and block. The Committees should meet at least once in two months or oftener, if necessary. The constitution of the Committee shall be as follows :—

CHAIRMAN.

District Collector.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Revenue Divisional Officers (only in the case of districts where Community Development Blocks have been selected).

MEMBERS.

1 Revenue Divisional Officers in the project areas (in case of projects districts only).

2 District Agricultural Officer.

3 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

4 Executive or Divisional Engineers for Public Works Department, ighways and Electricity.

5 District Educational Officer.

6 District Health Officer.

7 District Medical Officer.

8 District Veterinary Officer.

9 Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

10 Personal Assistant to the Special Officer of the District Board.

11 Six non-officials including M.L.A. or M.L.As. representing the area and representatives of agriculturists, social workers, local bodies and other institutions.

The strength of the non-official members will be raised to 12 (out of whom four may be M.L.As.) in the case of the Periyar, South Kanara and Lower Bhavani Project areas which cover two or more taluks.

SECRETARY.

Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer concerned.

2. The Collectors are requested to submit very urgently a panel of eighteen names of non-officials in the case of the Periyar, South Kanara and Lower Bhavani Project areas and twelve names of non-official members in the case of the Malampuzha Project and four Community Development Blocks to enable the Government to appoint non-official members to the Committees.

3. The non-official members shall hold office for a period of 3 years from the date of appointment. The Members of the Legislative Assembly will cease to be members of the Committee on the expiry of their membership of the Assembly.

4. The Collector should himself preside at the meetings of the Committees, except when he has other important work to attend to, when the Revenue Divisional Officer may preside. The Collectors may also invite at their discretion other departmental officers to attend the Committee meetings, whenever required and those departmental officers, who are so invited, should not fail to attend the meeting except for any good and sufficient reason which should be communicated to the Collector in advance. The Collectors may also co-opt any other representative whom they may consider useful to serve on the Committees.

5 The Committee will be treated as a Second-class Committee for purposes of drawal of travelling allowance by the non-official members including those of the Legislative Assembly. The concerned Collector will be the controlling authority for purpose of counter-signing the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Committee.

6. The Government further direct that with the constitution of compact Project and Block Advisory Committees, the Executive Committees constituted in the Government Order third cited be abolished. They also direct that the Project Advisory Committees constituted as per Government Orders second and fifth cited be replaced by the District Planning Boards ordered in the Government Order first cited.

7. The expenditure should be debited to "63. B. Community Development Projects—B. District Establishments—District Project Headquarters—Allowances—Travelling Allowances and other charges".

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 1191, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 26TH JULY 1954.

[National Extension Service Scheme in Tanjore district—Taluk Advisory Committees—Constitution—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954.

The question of constituting Taluk Advisory Committees in the two divisions of Kumbakonam and Mayuram of Tanjore district in which the National Extension Service (Tanjore district) Scheme was launched in the Government Order cited has been examined by the Government. They direct that Taluk Advisory Committees be constituted for each taluk in the two divisions with the following official and non-official members. The Committee will have advisory functions on problems relating to the areas for which they are constituted and they will meet once in two months.

CHAIRMAN.

Collector of the district.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Revenue Divisional Officer of the Division concerned.

MEMBERS.

1 Divisional Engineer (Highways) and Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

2 District Agricultural Officer.

3 District Veterinary Officer.

4 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

5 Six non-officials including the Assembly of Member, Legislative Members of the Legislative Assembly representing the areas and representatives of agriculturists, social workers, local bodies and other institutions.

SECRETARY.

Tahsildar of the taluk concerned.

2. The Collector of Tanjore is requested to submit very urgently before 20th August 1954 a panel of twelve names of non-official members referred to in item 5 in paragraph 1 above to enable the Government to make a selection.

3. The non-official members shall hold office for a period of 3 years from the date of these orders. The Member or Members of the Legislative Assembly will cease to be members of the Committee on the expiry of their membership of the Assembly.

4. The Collector should himself preside at the meetings of the Committees except when he has other important work to attend to, when the Revenue Divisional Officer may preside. The Collector may also invite at his discretion other departmental officers to attend the Committee meetings whenever required and those departmental officers who are so invited, should not fail to attend the meeting except for good and sufficient reasons which should be communicated to the Collector in advance. The Collector is also permitted to co-opt any other representative to serve on the Committee as he may consider useful.

5. The Committee will be treated as a Second Class Committee for purposes of drawal of travelling allowance by the non-official members including those of the Legislative Assembly. The Collector of Tanjore will be the controlling authority for purpose of countersigning the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Committee.

6. The expenditure should be debited to " 25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous—YY. Development Schemes—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—iii. Expenditure on National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—3. Allowances—Travelling Allowance ".

(7)

MEMORANDUM No. 2251-RDP-I/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST NOVEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Block Advisory Committees—Constitution of—Co-option of officials and non-officials—Clarification—Issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2233, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2233, Agriculture, dated 3rd July 1954 and Letter from the Collector of Chingleput, dated 17th September 1954, No. R.C. 10773/53 B-6.

The Collector of Chingleput is informed that the term 'any other representatives' occurring in paragraph 2 of the Government Order second cited should be taken to mean both officials and non-officials. The Government further consider that it is not necessary to limit the number of members who could be so co-opted.

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 2464, RDP-I/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1954.

[Committees—Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees—Meetings—Local Members of Parliament—Attending of—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2352, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954 and G.O. Ms. No. 1191, Public (R.D.P.), dated 26th July 1954.

In continuation of the orders issued in the Government Orders cited, the Government direct that the local Members of Parliament representing the projects, blocks and taluks selected for the Community Projects, National Extension Service and National Extension Service (Tanjore district) Programmes may also be *invited* to attend the meetings of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees respectively.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 315, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes—Committees—Project and Block, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees under Community Development Programmes—Inclusion of District Panchayat Officers as Members—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2352, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1191, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 26th July 1954.

Letter from the Board of Revenue, No. J. 11496/54, dated 5th November 1954.

From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, No. 3362/54, dated 11th December 1954.

The Board of Revenue has pointed out that the panchayats are very much in the picture in the matter of Community Development Works and that they are the basic units which should initiate plans for improvement. It has also been pointed out that the District Panchayat Officers who are naturally intimately connected with the problems relating to development may be included as regular members of the Advisory Committees constituted under Community Development Programme. The Government accept

the suggestion and direct, in continuation of the orders issued in the Government Orders read above that the District Panchayat Officers (Deputy Panchayat Officer in the case of the Nilgiris district) should be included as official members of the Project and Block Advisory Committees constituted under the Community Projects Scheme, Block Advisory Committees in the case of National Extension Service Blocks and the Taluk Advisory Committees in the case of the taluks that come under the National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme.

2. The Government also direct that all Presidents of District Boards be included as members of the Project and Block Advisory Committees in the case of the Community Projects Scheme and the Taluk and Block Advisory Committees in the case of National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme and National Extension Service Scheme respectively.

3. As the posts of Personal Assistants to Special Officers of District Boards have been abolished with effect from the respective dates on which the new members of the district boards assumed office, they have ceased to function as members of the Project and Block Advisory Committees constituted in the Government Order second read above.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 3257-RDP-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Travelling Allowance—Travelling Allowance to Presidents, District Boards for attending the Block Advisory Committee Meetings —To be debited to the State funds—Orders passed.]

Reference.—From the Collector of South Kanara, Ref. M. 2. 8412/55, dated 29th March 1955.

The Collector of South Kanara is informed that the travelling allowances to the Presidents, District Boards, attending the Advisory Committees set up for National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks and Community Projects should be paid from the Community Projects or National Extension Service Funds as the case may be and the expenditure debited to the relevant sub and detailed head under "63. B. Community Development Projects—National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

(11)

MEMORANDUM No. 5722-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects—South Kanara district—Project Advisory Committee—Additional non-official Member—Appointment of.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2352, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 315, Public, dated 5th February 1955 and from the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, C. No. 1952/55, dated 19th June 1955.

The Project Executive Officer, South Kanara, is informed that the term 'other representative', occurring in paragraph 4 of the Government Order first cited should be taken to mean both officials and non-officials. The Collector can himself co-opt additional official or non-official members to serve on the Project Advisory Committee. It is not also necessary to limit the number of members who could be so co-opted.

(12)

MEMORANDUM No. 6892-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD AUGUST 1955.

[Committees—Advisory Committee meetings—Block Advisory Committees—Separate business meetings—Holding of—Instructions.]

In some districts, meetings of the Block Advisory Committees are open to the public who sometimes take part in the discussions. Such participation by the public prevents a businesslike discussion of the subjects on the agenda. It has been suggested that the business meetings of the Committee need not be open to the public and that on the conclusion of the business meeting, a public meeting may be held when the progress and the future programme in respect of the various items of work may be explained to the public. The suggestion is commended to the Collectors of districts.

(13)

MEMORANDUM No. 12862-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 17TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Committee—Project and Block Advisory Committees and Village people—Extracts from the monthly letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration.]

An extract from the monthly letter Serial No. 7/55, dated 27th August 1955, from the Administrator, Community Projects Administration is communicated to the Collectors of districts for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Monthly Letter Serial No. 7 of 1955, dated the 27th August 1955, from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

We in the Community Project Administration have fairly intimate knowledge of the movement of the programme physically. But we know very little of the functioning of these Project Advisory Committees. I shall invite your earnest attention to this matter. Apart from the fact that the training of our masters is an important part of our responsibility under this programme, it will also be a good gesture in public relations if we can ensure that, so far as the Government organization is concerned, every opportunity has been given to non-official members of Project Advisory Committees to participate in the programme and to keep themselves abreast of the happenings.

(8) *Project Advisory Committee and Village People.*—One of the ways in which meetings of Project Advisory Committees can be made more lively and effective will be to encourage village people also to participate in the meetings as observers. Government organization, if it is playing its part correctly, and I know it is, need have no reservation as regards the placing of its cards on the table. For carrying out business in a businesslike way, number may appear to be a liability because of the cross-discussions that it invariably leads to. But then our job is "Extension" which primarily is education of the minds of the people who are to be the arbiter of their ultimate destiny. I find from personal knowledge, that in many areas the practice is being followed with considerable advantage to the programme. I have never known any evil emanating from wider participation of people in meetings of Project Advisory Committees.

(14)

G.O. Ms. No. 3155, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Committees—Community Development Scheme—Advisory Committees—Inclusion of Assistant Director of Fisheries, District Educational Officer and District Health Officer as Members—Instructions issued.]

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2352, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954.

It has been suggested at the Conference of Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held on the 6th and 7th June 1955 that the Assistant Director of Fisheries, the District Educational Officer and the District Health Officer may be made members of the Advisory Committees constituted under the Community Development Programme. The Government have examined the suggestion and direct that the Assistant Director of Fisheries be appointed as a member of the Project and Block Advisory Committees set up under the Community Project and National Extension Service Schemes. As regards the District Health Officer and District Educational Officer they are already members of the Project and Block Advisory Committees constituted under the Community Project Scheme. The Government now appoint them as members of the Block Advisory Committees constituted under the National Extension Service Scheme also.

(15)

MEMORANDUM No. 4384, RDP-I/55-1, DATED 2ND JUNE 1955, TO THE COLLECTOR OF TIRUNELVELI AND OTHER COLLECTORS.

[Community Development Programmes—National Extension Service Blocks converted into Community Development Blocks —Constitution of the Block Advisory Committees—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1504, Agriculture, dated 5th May 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2233, Agriculture, dated 3rd July 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2352, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 315, Public, dated 5th February 1955, and letter from the Collector of Tirunelveli, No. Ref. D. 4. 7914/55, dated 23rd April 1955.

All Collectors except the Collector of Madras are informed that the Block Advisory Committees for the newly converted Community Development Blocks should be remodelled in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government Orders third and fourth cited. They are also requested to submit proposals separately for the appointment of additional non-official members, wherever necessary.

(16)

MEMORANDUM No. 41031-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Committees—Advisory Committees—Participation by the Public.]

Reference.—Memorandum No. 6892-RDP-I/55-1, dated 23rd August 1955, Memorandum No. 12862-RDP-I/55-1, dated 17th October 1955, from the Collector of South Kanara—Reference No. M-3. 29761/55, dated 10th November 1955.

The Collector of South Kanara is informed that the instructions issued in memorandum first cited should strictly be adhered to. At the end of the business discussion, the progress made in the block and the programmes proposed for the block may be explained to the public so that they may be able to give their suggestions. This is the purport of the public meetings mentioned in the memorandum second cited.

(17)

MEMORANDUM No. 18870, RDP-1/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Committees—Advisory Committees—Inclusion of additional non-official members.]

Reference.—From the Director of Agriculture No. C-1-1606/55, dated 20th September 1955, and from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rc. No. 91326/55-C (R), dated 2nd October 1955.

The Director of Agriculture has suggested that the Secretaries of the Market Committees in the State may be appointed to serve on the Advisory Committees constituted under the Community Development Programme. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has similarly suggested that non-official co-operators may also be appointed to serve on these Committees. The Government have carefully examined the question and consider that as the presence of these gentlemen may not be necessary at all meetings of these Committees, there is no need to appoint them as members of the Committees in question. The Collectors may however invite these gentlemen to attend any particular meeting of these committees whenever they consider their presence will be useful.

(18)

G.O. Ms. No. 4149, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Committees—Block Advisory Committees—District Superintendents of Police to be invited—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/5/P/55, dated 6th December 1955.

The Community Projects Administration has suggested—

(1) that representatives of panchayat leaders may be appointed as members of Project Advisory Committees, and

(2) that the district heads of all departments including the Superintendent of Police may be made to play their part in the Block Advisory Committee.

2. The Government have carefully examined the suggestions and pass the following orders :—

Item (1) *in paragraph* 1 *above*.—As the non-official members actually appointed to serve on these Committees are mostly Panchayat or District Board Presidents, the Government consider no action is called for on the suggestion.

Item (2) *in paragraph* 1 *above*.—The Government direct that it is enough if the District Superintendent of Police is invited to attend the meetings of the Block Advisory Committees, if he is camping near the meeting place on the date of the meeting instead of appointing him as a member of these Committees.

(iii) State Planning Machinery.

(19)

G.O. Ms. No. 1561, DEVELOPMENT, DATED 6TH APRIL 1951.

[Planning and Development—Planning machinery set up in Madras State—Reorganized.]

The Government of India constituted the Planning Commission during March 1950 to devote continuous attention to the whole field of development and the All-India Congress Committee appointed the Economic Planning Sub-Committee to draw up an Immediate Programme. The Planning Conference of the Chief Ministers and Presidents of the State Congress Committees held in New Delhi accorded general approval to the Memorandum submitted by the Congress Economic Sub-Committee subject to the resolutions passed by it. The Working Committee of the Congress considered the resolutions passed by the Conference and the Memorandum of the Economic Planning Sub-Committee and suggested that the State Governments might take immediate steps with a view to giving effect to this Programme to the maximum extent feasible. The Government of the Uttar Pradesh have reorganized their Planning machinery accordingly. The Government of Madras have examined the question as to how far the existing Planning machinery in this State should be reorganized in the light of the above suggestion and the steps taken by the Government of the Uttar Pradesh and have decided that the existing set up should be reorganized as follows :—

I. MACHINERY AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL.

At the Headquarters of each district, a District Planning Board and a District Planning Committee should be constituted as follows :—

A. District Planning Board.

I. Constitution—

(1) District Collector .. .. .. Chairman.

(2) All Local M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. (The number of members of the Legislature on the Board after the coming elections under the Indian Constitution will not exceed the present number.) (3) President, District Board or his nominee. (4) Five non-officials. (As far as possible the nominations will be confined to those taluks to which no member of the Legislature belongs.) (5) The President of the District Co-operative Bank (if there be more than one District Bank, one President among them will be nominated) and another Co-operator connected with Co-operative institutions. (6) One Municipal Chairman .. .. (7) Not more than three persons including representatives of industry and labour. (8) The following district representatives of Government departments :— Executive Engineer. District Agricultural Officer. District Veterinary Officer. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. District Industries Officer.	Members.
(9) One wholetime officer	Secretary.

All nominations of non-officials to the Boards under items 4, 5, 6 and 7 will be made by the Government. A non-official will be elected by each Board as its Vice-Chairman.

II. Functions.—The Boards will prepare development plans for their respective areas keeping also in view the problems relating to urban development, which will also form an integral part of the overall plan. In drawing up the plans, the Boards will take into consideration local resources and the readiness of the local people to contribute by way of labour, other services and money. They will be guided by instructions from the Government and, where possible, a rough pattern will be provided on the basis of which local plans should be prepared. Small Sub-Committees of the Board will be formed for different aspects of planning. The functions now discharged by the Boards and Committees in the districts will be taken over by the particular Sub-Committees to be formed for the purpose. Detailed orders relating to the functions of the Boards will be issued in due course.

B. District Planning Committee.

I. Constitution—

(1) District Collector	Chairman.
(2) Vice-Chairman of the District Planning Board (non-official). (3) District representatives of the Government departments in the District Planning Board .. .. .. (4) President, District Board	Members.
(5) Secretary, District Planning Board ..	Secretary.

Whenever any Planning and Development work relating to a particular Municipality comes up for consideration, the Chairman and the Commissioner of the concerned Municipality will be invited to attend the particular meetings of the Committee.

II. Functions.—The functions of the Committee will be—

(1) to prepare material for the formulation of the District Plan by the District Planning Board.

(2) to supervise the allocation of specific programmes for execution to the various agencies in accordance with the district plan,

(3) to provide technical assistance of the respective departments,

(4) to provide other assistance in the matter of supplies, technical personnel and the like in respect of such matters in which Governmental assistance is needed on a co-ordinated basis, and

(5) to assess periodically the progress in execution by the various agencies of the different programmes in relation to the approved targets and to furnish to the District Planning Board and to Government periodical progress reports.

II. Machinery at the State Level.

At the Headquarters of Government a State Planning Board and a State Planning Committee should be constituted as follows :—

State Planning Board.

I. *Constitution*—

(1) Honourable Chief Minister	Chairman.
(2) All Honourable Ministers	Members.
(3) Ten Members of the Legislature (both Houses).	Members.
(4) Eighteen persons from amongst Economists, Scientists, Engineers, Doctors, Industrialist and financial, agricultural, labour and business interests.	Members.
(5) Chief Secretary	
(6) Secretary, Development Department ..	Secretary.

The nominations of Members of the Legislature and other non-officials to the Board will be made by the Government.

II. Functions.—The Board will be the Chief consultative body to advise Government on the broader questions, of planning, such as the lines on which the long term Plan for the State is to be drawn up, its content, the phases in which it should be executed and the role which non-official agencies can play in the execution of its different programmes. Separate Sub-Committees of the

Board will be formed to take over the functions of all Boards and Committees now in existence at the State level for advising the Government in matters relating to Planning, etc., such as the State Rural Welfare Board and the State Cottage Industries Board, etc.

State Planning Committee.

I. Constitution—

(1) Chief Secretary	.. .. ..	Chairman.
(2) Secretaries to Government and Joint Secretaries (except Legal).		Members.
(3) Director of Agriculture	.. .. ..	Members.
(4) Director of Industries and Commerce	..	Members.
(5) Chief Engineer (Electricity)	.. ..	Members.
(6) Chief Engineer (Irrigation)	.. ..	Members.
(7) Development Commissioner, Rayalaseema.		Members.
(8) Economic Adviser	.. .. ..	Members.
(9) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	..	Members.

Secretary to Government, Development Department, will be the Secretary to the Committee. The Committee will have power to co-opt such other Heads of Departments and other officers as may be considered necessary by the Committee for particular meetings.

II. Functions.—The Inter-Departmental Secretaries' Committee constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1270, dated 28th March 1950, will be abolished and its functions will be transferred to the State Planning Committee. This Committee will prepare and check material for the drawing up of a composite plan for the State and lay it before the State Planning Board and Government for consideration. The departmental plans, including the plans received from the District Planning Committees, will be examined and submitted by the respective Heads of Departments to the appropriate Secretaries. After a preliminary scrutiny by the departments concerned, the plans will be considered by the Planning Committee which will ensure that they meet the declared objectives and have been drawn up in conformity with the excepted policy and in accordance with the instructions of the Central and State Governments and of the Board. The Committee will keep in view the financial and other resources of Government and the essential demands on these resources for the maintenance and efficient working of non-development departments. The Committee will suggest priorities for the various phases of the plan where this is necessary, and the agency to be entrusted with the execution of each programme of the plan. The Committee will also be required to obtain and submit, periodically, for the consideration of the Board and of Government, progress reports in the achievement of the targets fixed; and its suggestions for alterations in the programme in the light of changing circumstances or experience.

State Planning Machinery.

A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet with the following as members will be constituted :—

I. Constitution—

(1) Honourable Chief Minister	Chairman.
(2) Honourable Minister (Industries) ..	Members.
(3) Honourable Minister (Land Revenue) ..	
(4) Honourable Minister (Public Works) ..	
(5) Honourable Minister (Food)	
(6) Honourable Minister (Finance) ..	
(7) Honourable Minister (Education and Law).	
(8) Honourable Minister (Agriculture) ..	
(9) Secretary, Development Department..	Secretary.

II. Functions.—The Sub-Committee will consider the advice tendered by the various departments and the State Planning Board and draw up a comprehensive plan for development making proportionate allocation of all available sources in money and material. The existing Development Sub-Committee and the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet constituted in the U.O. Note No. 38349, P & D-IV/49-1, dated 14th May 1949, and in G.O. Ms. No. 433, dated 30th January 1948, are abolished and their functions are transferred to the State Planning Machinery.

The State Planning Board will be treated as a first-class Committee for purposes of drawal of travelling allowance by the non-official members of the Board including members of Legislature. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, will be the controlling officer for the purposes of countersigning the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Board.

The District Planning Boards and the District Planning Committees will be treated as second-class Committees for purposes of drawal of travelling allowance by the non-official members including members of Legislature. The concerned Collectors will be the controlling officers for purposes of countersigning the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members.

The expenditure on the travelling allowance of the non-official members of the Planning Boards and Committees and other expenses incurred in connexion with the meetings of the Boards and the Committees should be debited to the major head ' 57. Miscellaneous '. A new sub-head " Planning Boards and Committees " will be opened under " 57. K. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges " with the detailed heads " State Planning Board ", " State Planning Committee ", " District Planning Boards " and " District Planning Committees ". The Development Department will be the chief controlling authority for the expenditure with the Collectors as the subordinate controlling officers.

The constitution of planning machinery at the village and taluk levels will be taken up after the District and State Planning Boards are formed.

(20)

G.O. Ms. No. 1495, PUBLIC (SPECIAL), DATED 4TH JUNE 1952.

[Planning and development—Planning machinery set up in Madras State—Organizational set-up for community projects —Reorganization—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1561, Development, dated 6th April 1951.

G.O. Ms. No. 1832, Development, dated 26th April 1952.

The Government have re-examined the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1561, Development, dated 6th April 1951, and the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in connexion with the machinery to be set up in the State for executing the community projects. They have decided that in supersession of the orders issued in the Government Orders read above, the following machinery should be set-up for both planning and development and for community projects :—

STATE LEVEL.

I. State Development Committee.

This will consist of—

CHAIRMAN.

1 Chief Minister.

MEMBERS.

2 Minister for Finance.

3 Minister for Land Revenue.

4 Minister for Agriculture.

5 Minister for Public Works.

The Director of Community Projects will be the Secretary to the Committee. A senior officer of the cadre of District Collector has been appointed as Director of Community Projects for the State and he will work directly under the Chief Secretary to Government. He will also be Ex-officio Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

The functions of the State Development Committee will be those which are assigned to the State planning machinery constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1561, Development, dated 6th April 1951.

II. State Advisory Board.

The Board will consist of—

CHAIRMAN.

1 Chief Secretary.

MEMBERS.

2 Secretary, Development Department.
3 Secretary, Finance Department.
4 Secretary, Revenue Department.
5 Secretary, Public Works Department.
6 One Member of the Board of Revenue.

SECRETARY.

7 Director of Community Projects.

This will take over the functions of the State Planning Committee.

DISTRICT LEVEL.

III. District Planning Boards.

A District Planning Board will be constituted in each district except South Kanara, Malabar, Madurai, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Kurnool and Cuddapah with the following :—

CHAIRMAN.

1 District Collector.

MEMBERS.

2 President, District Board.
3 Chairmen of all Municipal Councils.
4 Executive Engineers for Irrigation, Highways and Electricity.
5 District Agricultural Officer.
6 District Veterinary Officer.
7 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
8 Assistant Director of Industries.
9 Rural Welfare Officers.

SECRETARY.

10 Revenue Divisional Officer at headquarters.

The District Planning Board will take over the functions of the District Planning Committee also detailed in the Government Order first read above.

In the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Madurai, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Kurnool and Cuddapah, the Project Executive Officers will work in close touch with the concerned Collectors. Project Advisory Committees will be set up in these districts. The Collectors will submit detailed proposals for the constitution of these committees in consultation with the Project Executive Officers. These committees will have the same functions as the District Planning Boards to be set up in other districts.

(21)

G.O. Ms. No. 1630, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Planning and Development—Planning machinery set up in the Madras State—Reorganization—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1495, Public (Special), dated 4th June 1952.

Memorandum, dated 26th February 1954, outlining a scheme of improvement of administrative machinery for the execution of the State Development Plan by Sri R. A. Gopalaswami I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department.

A Committee of Secretaries presided over by the Chief Secretary went into the question of the administrative machinery needed for both planning and development and for Communuity Development Programmes and recommended the setting up of the following organizations :—

(i) State Development Committee.

(ii) State Development Commission.

(iii) Land Development Planning Board.

2. The Secretaries' Committee recommended that the State Development Committee should decide all major questions of policy and functions relating to the State Development Plan and follow up its progress. A State Development Committee has already been constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1495, Public (Special), dated 4th June 1952, which is to consider the advice tendered by the various departments and to draw up a comprehensive plan for development making proportionate allocation of all available resources of money and material. As the State Development Committee already constituted can attend to the functions of the State Development Committee recommended by the Secretaries' Committee, the Government consider that there is no need for making any change in the composition of this Committee.

3. The Secretaries' Committee has also recommended the constitution of a State Development Commission consisting of the Chief Secretary, Members of the Board of Revenue, some Secretaries to Government, the Director of Community Projects and the Director of Rural Welfare. Its functions will be to prepare a

quarterly review of the progress of the State Development Plan for submission to the State Development Committee and otherwise to assist and advise the State Development Committee. The Secretaries' Committee has also recommended the constitution of a Land Development Planning Board consisting of the First Member of the Board of Revenue as Chairman, two other Members of the Board of Revenue, Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chief Engineer (Electricity), Director of Agriculture, Chief Conservator of Forests, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Community Projects and Director of Rural Welfare, whose functions will be to initiate and formulate Land Development Schemes and follow up progress.

4. It has been suggested that there is no need for a separate State Development Commission and Land Development Planning Board, but instead it will be better to constitute a Rural Development Board combining the constitution of both the bodies suggested by the Secretaries' Committee. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that a Rural Development Board be constituted to review the progress made and discuss the difficulties arising in the execution of the Community Project and National Extension Service programmes and other items of rural development.

The Board will be constituted as follows :—

CHAIRMAN.

Chief Secretary.

MEMBERS.

1 Members of the Board of Revenue.
2 Secretaries to Government in Finance, Revenue, Public Works, Agriculture, Industries, Labour and Co-operation and Health, Education and Local Administration Departments.
3 Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
4 Chief Engineer (Electricity).
5 Chief Engineer (Highways).
6 Director of Agriculture.
7 Director of Animal Husbandry.
8 Chief Conservator of Forests.
9 Director of Medical Services.
10 Director of Public Health.
11 Director of Public Instruction.
12 Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
13 Director of Industries and Commerce.
14 Director of Community Projects.
15 Director of Rural Welfare.

The Director of Community Projects will be Secretary to the Board. The Board will meet once a quarter. With the constitution of the Rural Development Board, the State Advisory Board constituted in the Government Order cited will become defunct.

(22)

G.O. Ms. No. 1012, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH MARCH 1955.

[Planning and Development—Planning machinery—Rural Development Board—Inclusion of additional members—Ordered.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1630, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 332, Public (Special), dated 7th February 1955.

In continuation of the orders issued in the Government Order read above, the Government direct that the Development Commissioner appointed in the Government Order second cited, the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards be included as members of the Rural Development Board constituted in the Government Order first cited.

2. The Government also direct that all the Chief Engineers, i.e.—

(i) the Chief Engineer (Highways);

(ii) the Chief Engineer (Electricity);

(iii) the Special Chief Engineer, Public Works Department;

and

(iv) the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings) be the members of the Rural Development Board.

(iv)—Social Welfare Bodrd.

(23)

G.O. Ms. No. 1959, AGRICULTURE, DATED 14TH JUNE 1954.

[Planning Commission—State Social Welfare Advisory Board—Constitution—Ordered.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, No. P.S./Tour/41, dated the 8th June 1954.

The Central Social Welfare Board has programmed to undertake three hundred Welfare Extension Projects in the whole of India. With a view to secure better co-ordination between the

institutions in the States and the State Governments and the Central Board and also for a wider coverage and intensive study of the working of the institutions in the States and to follow up frequently their programmes and activities, it has been suggested that a Social Welfare Advisory Board should be constituted in each State. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that a State Social Welfare Advisory Board be constituted with the following personnel :—

CHAIRMAN.

1 Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C., Director, Avvai Home, Madras.

MEMBERS.

2 Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., Madras.

3 Srimathi Amirtha Ramasubramaniam, Madras.

4 Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan, Madras.

5 Srimathi Thanjamma, Tiruchirappalli.

6 Srimathi S. Manjubashini, M.L.C., Madras.

7 Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma, Malabar.

8 Srimathi V. Rajalakshmi, Kasturba Trust.

MEMBER-SECRETARY.

9 Dr. (Srimathi) Jayalakshmi A. Rao, Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (Women), Madras.

2. The term of office of the Board will be for one year. The Board will be treated as a First-class Committee for purposes of drawal of travelling allowance for the non-official members from the mufassal. No allowance is payable to the members at Madras for attending the meetings.

3. The Secretary of the Board will be the controlling authority for purposes of countersigning the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Board.

4. The travelling allowance payable to the members should be debited to the sub-head of appropriation—"Allowance" under a *new* sub-head of account "B. State Social Welfare Advisory Board"—to be opened under "47. Miscellaneous Departments—J. Miscellaneous".

(24)

G.O. Ms. No. 1262, PUBLIC, DATED 4TH AUGUST 1954.

[Planning Commission—State Social Welfare Advisory Board—Travelling allowance to non-official members—Orders—Modified.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1959, Agriculture, dated 14th June 1954.

From the Secretary, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, No. 1-SSW./54, dated 12th July 1954.

In partial modification of the orders issued in paragraph 2 of the Government Order read above, the Government direct that the State Social Welfare Advisory Board be treated as a First-class Committee for purposes of drawal of *Travelling Allowance for the Non-official Members* (residing in the city and in the mufassal) for journeys performed by them in connexion with their duties as members of the Board. No allowance is payable to the members at Madras for attending the meetings of the Board in the City.

(25)

G.O. Ms. No. 3322, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND NOVEMBER 1955.

[Planning Commission—State Social Welfare Advisory Board—Reconstitution—Ordered.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1959, Agriculture, dated 14th June 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2061, Public (R.D.P.), dated 30th October 1954.

From the Chairman, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, No. SSWAB/Mds/55/1963, dated 9th July 1955.

Letter from the Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board No. CSWB/SB/MDS/55, dated 20th August 1955, and telegram, dated 19th October 1955.

The Government direct that the State Social Welfare Advisory Board be reconstituted with the following personnel :—

CHAIRMAN.

Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C.

MEMBERS.

Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C.

Srimathi Amirtha Ramasubramaniam.

Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan.

Srimathi Thanjamma.

Srimathi S. Manjubashini, M.L.C.

Kumari C. K. Kousalya.

Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.

Dr. (Srimathi) Jayalakshi A. Rao, Director of Women's Welfare, Madras.

2. The Director of Community Development will be ex-officio Member and Treasurer of the Board.

3. The term of office of the Board will be for two years.

APPENDIX III—DUTIES OF EXTENSION OFFICERS AND ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 2114, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes—Agricultural Extension Work—Targets and assessments—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 9075-Agri. DI/54-1, dated 16th February 1954.

From the Director of Agriculture, No. L-2-422/54, dated 30th March 1954.

The National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes aim at increasing the standard of living of the rural population. Such an increase cannot be achieved unless there is an increased in agricultural production. It is for this purpose that special agricultural staff has been sanctioned for areas where these schemes are in operation. To achieve this objective, there should be a definite plan of action to be followed by the officers of the Agricultural Department. Once such a plan is drawn up the progress in its implementation should be reviewed from time to time. The Director of Agriculture as the head of the Agricultural Department in the State is responsible for the success of the agricultural programme.

2. It shall be the duty of Agricultural Extension staff to attend to the spread of improved strains. These strains will have to be replaced once in four years in order to maintain optimum performance. A four-year programme of agricultural improvement work should, therefore, be drawn up for each Development Block with the object of covering the entire area with improved seeds in four years. The other agricultural improvements like spread of green manure, use of fertilizers and the like should also be simultaneously attended to, to the maximum extent possible. In order to gauge the extent of improvement and additional production, the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators should conduct a survey of the existing state of agricultural improvement in the Block in the form prescribed in Annexure I to this order.

3. The agricultural programme for each village in the respective blocks should be drawn up by the Extension Officer and the Agricultural Demonstrators by the 15th of April every year with the object of maximising agricultural production in four years. The programmes for the current year should be drawn up immediately, if this has not already been done.

4. The details of the programme of work should be based on what is being done by the Agricultural Department, viz., organizing seed farms, procurement and distribution of improved seeds, extension of green manure and green leaf shrubs, organizing demonstration plots, popularizing use of fertlizers and improved implements, organizing Agricultural Associations and enlisting the active assistance of associations for agricultural development, plant introduction, plant protection, etc. The programme should contain details of work done so far and further work proposed to be done in 1954–55, 1955–56, 1956–57 and 1957–58. A *pro forma* for the programme of extension work for each village is given in Annexure II to this order.

5. The draft programme prepared by the Extension Officers and the Agricultural Demonstrators should be scrutinized by the District Agricultural Officers who should see that there is full co-ordination of work within and outside the blocks. He should also supply, if necessary, nucleus seeds of paddy, millets, pulse, green manure seeds, etc., to ensure further development of these seeds entirely from local production. The present practice of indenting for the full requirements of improved seeds from *outside* areas should be discouraged and the requirements in the way of seeds should be developed as far as possible, within the block with the nucleus of materials supplied by the District Agricultural Officers. The village programme of agricultural development should be consolidated for each block or project and approved by the Block or Project Advisory Committee.

6. The Extension Officers for Agriculture and the Agricultural Demonstrators should submit a fortnightly diary to the Block Development Officers or Assistant Project Officers as the case may be of the work done for the fortnight ending the 15th or the last date of the month. The Block Development Officers or the Assistant Project Officers (through the Project Executive Officers) should transmit the same to the District Agricultural Officers to reach them on the 20th and 5th of every month, following the fortnight to which the diary relates. The District Agricultural Officers should scrutinize the diaries and submit them to the District Collector. It shall be the function of the District Agricultural Officers to follow up the progress of technical work and bring to the notice of the District Collectors cases of slackness requiring attention and pulling up.

7. In order to assess the work done in each month in each block, a monthly report of the progress achieved should be submitted by the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators in the form prescribed in Annexure III to this order. These reports should be submitted by the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators to the District Agricultural Officers *through* the Block Development Officers or the Assistant Project Officers

and Project Executive Officers on the 10th of every month. The District Agricultural Officers should review the progress of work done and furnish a report thereon to the District Collector on the 15th of each month. The Collector should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon, communicating a copy of his review to the District Agricultural Officers, Project Executive Officers and/or the Block Development Officers. A copy of his review with the progress report should also be sent to the Director of Agriculture and the Government. The reports and reviews should also be placed before the respective Block or Project Advisory Committees for their remarks.

8. The Director of Agriculture is requested to formulate and send a *pro forma* in which the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators should furnish the fortnightly diaries referred to in paragraph 6 above.

ANNEXURE I.

(1) PRO FORMA TO APPRAISE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Name of the village.	*Firka.*	*Taluk.*	*Revenue division.*	*District.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

I. AREA.

1 Total area in acres .. .. ..

2 Area fit for cultivation .. ..

3 Net area sown .. .. ..

4 Total cropped area (including area sown more than once).

5 Irrigated area under—

(*a*) Canals and tanks .. ..

(*b*) Wells .. ..

(*c*) Tube wells including filter points.

(*d*) Other sources .. ..
General description.

General features—

Accessibility, situation with reference to market centres and country towns.

Population .. .. ..

Marketing facilities .. ..

II. CROPS.

	Paddy.		Cholam.		Ragi.		Cumbu.		Other cereals.		Ground nut.		Cotton.		Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Etc.
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*			
1 IMPROVED SEEDS—																	
(a) Area																	
(b) Maximum that can be covered by improved strains already released.																	
(c) Actual area under improved strains in 1953–54.																	
(d) Total output																	
(e) Average yield per acre																	
2 MANURE—																	
A. Green manures—																	
Area covered by—																	
(a) Sesbania																	
(b) Other green manures																	
(c) Glyricidia/Teysmanii																	
(d) Other green manure shrubs ..																	
B. Other organic manures—																	
Area covered by—																	
(a) Farmyard manure (rate used in cartloads per acre).																	
(b) Composts (rate used in Cartloads per acre).																	

II. CROPS—*cont.*	Paddy. Irrigated.	Paddy. Unirrigated.	Cholam. Irrigated.	Cholam. Unirrigated.	Ragi. Irrigated.	Ragi. Unirrigated.	Cumbu. Irrigated.	Cumbu. Unirrigated.	Other cereals. Irrigated.	Other cereals. Unirrigated.	Ground nut. Irrigated.	Ground nut. Unirrigated.	Cotton. Irrigated.	Cotton. Unirrigated.	Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Etc.
2 **Manure**—*cont.*																	
C. Fertilizers—																	
Area covered by—																	
(*a*) Ammonium sulphate (rate used in pound per acre).																	
(*b*) Other nitrogenous fertilizers ..																	
(*c*) Superphosphate																	
(*d*) Other phosphatic fertilizers ..																	
III. DEMONSTRATION.																	
Number of demonstrations to show the value of—																	
(*a*) Improved seeds																	
(*b*) Green manuring																	
(*c*) Nitrogenous fertilizers																	
(*d*) Phosphatic fertilizers																	
(*e*) Other agronomic practices, better economic nursery, economic planting, lime sowing.																	
(*f*) Pesticides																	
(*g*) Other items—																	
(i) Soil erosion control																	
(ii) Cultivation of paddy fallows																	
(iii) Planting economic trees																	
(iv) **Exhibitions**																	

— (1)	*Paddy.* (2)	*Millets.* (3)	*Cotton.* (4)	*Groundnut.* (5)	*Pulses.* (6)	*Sugarcane.* (7)	*Others.* (8)
IV. AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER FACILITIES.							
1 Quantity of improved seeds—							
(*a*) Required for the village							
(*b*) Produced in the village							
(*c*) Used in the village							
(*d*) Distributed by the department in 1953–54.							

— (1)	*Sesbania.* (2)	*Other green manures.* (3)	*Glyricidia and Teysmanii plants.* (4)	*Other green manure shrubs.* (5)
2 Quantity of green manure seeds and plants—				
(*a*) Required for the village				
(*b*) Produced in the village				
(*c*) Used in the village				
(*d*) Distributed by the department in 1953–54.				

— (1)	*Ammonium sulphate.* (2)	*Other nitrogenous fertilizers.* (3)	*Super phosphate.* (4)	*Other phosphates.* (5)
3 Quantity of fertilizers—				
(*a*) Required for the village				
(*b*) Quantity distributed in 1953–54 ..				
4 Quantity—				
(*a*) Insecticides				
(*b*) Fungicides				

	Seeds. (1)	Fertilizers. (2)	Implements. (3)
IV. AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER FACILITIES—*cont.*			
5 Loans issued under—			
(a) Takkavi rules			
(b) By co-operative societies			
V. MISCELLANEOUS.			
1 Quantity of Prosopis seeds distributed in 1953.			
2 Quantity of vegetable seeds supplied by Agricultural Department.			
3 Number of fruit plants supplied by Agricultural Department—			
(a) Mango			
(b) Citrus			
(c) Others			
4 Number of coconut seedlings supplied by Agricultural Department.			
5 Number of entries for crop competition ..			
6 Number of filter points and tube wells ..			
7 Number of wells			
8 Number of—			
(i) Oil Engine pumpsets			
(ii) Electric pumpsets			
9 Saline and alkaline areas (acre)			
10 Area under (9) which can be economically reclaimed.			
11 Waste area unfit for agriculture			
12 Area under (10) in which prosopis can be grown.			
13 (a) Number of manure and compost pits ..			
(b) Quantity prepared (tons)			

ANNEXURE II.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE/COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

Programme of Agricultural Extension Work.

A. Improved seeds.

Village

Firka

Taluk

CROPS	*Total area in acres.*	*Maximum area that can be covered by improved strains already released.* *Quantity of seeds distributed.*	*Actual area under improved strains 1953–54.* *Acres.*	*Target.* 1954–55. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1955–56. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1956–57. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1957–58. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—											
Irrigated											
Unirrigated											
Cholam—											
Irrigated											
Unirrigated											
Cumbu—											
Irrigated											
Unirrigated											
Ragi—											
Irrigated											
Unirrigated											

	Total area in acres.	Maximum area that can be covered by improved strains already released.	Actual area under improved strains 1953–54.	Target.							
				1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
		Quantity of seeds distributed.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.
Other cereals—											
Irrigated											
Unirrigated											
Pulses											
Groundnut											
Sugarcane											
Cotton, etc.											

NOTE.—In all items of improvement quantity in pounds or tons or units and the corresponding area covered in acres should be indicated clearly side by side.

Sesbania Speciosa.

	Area covered in 1953–54. *Quantity distributed in bags of* 160 *lb.*	*Target.* 1954–55. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1955–56. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1956–57. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*	1957–58. *Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cholam—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cumbu—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Ragi—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Other cereals—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Pulses									
Groundnut									
Sugarcane									
Cotton, etc.									

Note.—Under green manures the quantity of seed and corresponding area covered in the manuring of different crops may be indicated separately and totals given.

Other green manures.

	Area covered in 1953–54.	*Target.*							
		1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity of seeds distributed in bags of 160 lb.	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cholam—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cumbu—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Ragi—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Other cereals—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Pulses									
Groundnut									
Sugarcane									
Cotton, etc.									

'C' *Glyricidia Teysmanii.*

	Area covered in 1953–54.	*Target.*							
	Quantity of seeds distributed in pound.	1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
		Quantity.	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cholam—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cumbu—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Ragi—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Other cereals—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Pulses									
Groundnut									
Sugarcane									
Cotton etc.									

Other green manure shrubs.

	Area covered in 1953–54.	Target.							
		1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity in pound.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.
Paddy—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cholam—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Cumbu—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Ragi—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Other cereals—									
Irrigated									
Unirrigated									
Pulses									
Groundnut									
Sugarcane									
Cotton, etc.									

B. Manures and green manures.

Other organic manures.

	Area covered in 1953–54 at 10 cart-loads per acre.	*Farm-yard manure.* Target. 1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	Area covered in 1953–54 at 10 cart-loads per acre.	*Compost.* Target. 1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.
Paddy—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cholam—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cumbu—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Ragi—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Other cereals—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Pulses										
Groundnut										
Sugarcane										
Cotton, etc.										

Sulphate of Ammonia.

	Area covered in 1953–54.		Target. 1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58	
	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.	Quantity.	Acres.
	TONS.		TONS.		TONS.		TONS.		TONS.	
Paddy—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cholam—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cumbu—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Ragi—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Other cereals—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Pulses										
Groundnut										
Sugarcane										
Cotton, etc.										

Other Nitrogenous Fertilizers.

	Area covered in 1953–54.		Target. 1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity.	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cholam—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cumbu—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Ragi—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Other cereals—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Pulses										
Groundnut										
Sugarcane										
Cotton, etc.										

Super phosphate.

	Area covered in 1953–54.		*Target.* 1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity.	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cholam—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cumbu—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Ragi—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Other cereals—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Pulses										
Groundnut										
Sugarcane										
Cotton, etc.										

C. Fertilizers.

Other phosphatic fertilizers.

	Area covered in 1953–54.		*Target.* 1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity.	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*	*Quantity.*	*Acres.*
Paddy—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cholam—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Cumbu—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Ragi—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Other cereals—										
Irrigated										
Unirrigated										
Pulses										
Groundnut										
Sugarcane										
Cotton, etc.										

D. Demonstrations.

Number of demonstrations to show the value of	*Area covered in 1953–54.*		*Target.* 1954–55.		1955–56.		1956–57.		1957–58.	
	Quantity.	*Area.*	*Quantity.*	*Area.*	*Quantity.*	*Area.*	*Quantity.*	*Area.*	*Quantity.*	*Area.*
1 Improved seeds										
2 Green manuring										
3 Nitrogenous fertilizers										
4 Phosphatic fertilizers										
5 Other agronomic practices—										
(*a*) Economic nursery ..										
(*b*) Economic planting ..										
(*c*) Line sowing										
6 Pesticides										
7 Other items—										
(*a*) Soils erosion control ..										
(*b*) Cultivation of paddy fallows.										
(*c*) Planting economic trees.										
(*d*) Exhibitions										

Loans issued under Takkavi Rules and the provisions made under the National Extension Service—Community Projects.

	Amount distributed in 1953–54.	*Target amount for distribution.* 1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Seeds					
Fertilizers					
Implements					
Other purposes					

Loans issued by Co-operative Societies.

	Amount distributed in 1953–54.	Target amount for distribution.			
		1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Seeds					
Fertilizers					
Implements					
Other purposes					

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous improvements.	Units of amount covered in 1953–54.	Target.			
		1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.
	RS.	RS.	RS,	RS.	RS.
1 Quantity of prosopis seeds distributed					
2 Quantity of vegetable seeds supplied by the Agricultural Department.					
3 Number of fruit plants supplied—					
Mango					
Citrus					
Others					
4 Number of coconut seedlings supplied					
5 Number of entries for crop competitions					
6 Number of filter point tube wells					
7 Number of wells					
8 Number of—					
(i) oil engine pumpsets					
(ii) electric motor pumpsets					
9 Reclamation of saline or alkaline areas					
10 Area under 9 above which can be economically reclaimed					
11 Waste area unfit for cultivation					
12 Area under item 11 in which prosopis can be grown					
13 (a) Number of manure and compost pits					
(b) Quantity prepared in tons					
14 Tractors hired—					
Hire purchase					

ANNEXURE III.

National Extension Service Community Projects.

Progress report of Agricultural Extension Work in Block (Quarterly).

Name of block :

Number of villages :

Item under improvement.	*Targeted.*		*Achievement.*							*Reasons of any wide disparity between achievement and target.*	*Additional production (tons).*	
	Units or quantity.	*Area.*	*Units or quantity.*			*Area.*			*Percentage on target.*		*Aimed at.*	*Achieved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Up to end of previous quarter.	*During the quarter.*	*Total.*	*Up to end of previous quarter.*	*During the quarter.*	*Total.*				
A. *Crops—Improved seeds—*												
Paddy												
Cholam												
Cumbu												
Ragi												

Line sowing .. .. ..
Other cereals .. .. ..
Pulses .. ..
Groundnut .. .. ..
Sugarcane .. .. ..
Cotton .. ..

B. Green manures—
Sesbania speciosa .. ..
Other green manures .. ..
Glyricidia Teysmanii .. ..
Other green manure shrubs ..

C. Other organic manures—
F.Y.M. .. ..
Compost .. .. ..

D. Fertilizers—
Ammonium sulphate .. ..
Other nitrogenous fertilizers.
Superphosphate .. ..
Other phosphatic fertilizers ..

F. Demonstrations—
(i) Improved seeds .. ..
(ii) Green manures .. ..
(iii) Nitrogenous fertilizers ..
(iv) Phosphatic fertilizers ..
(v) Other improved agronomic practices—
Economic nursery and planting, etc.
Line sowing .. .. ..

Progress report of Agricultural Extension Work in Block (Quarterly)—cont.

Item under improvement.	*Targeted.*		*Achievement.*							*Reasons of any wide disparity between achievement and target.*	*Additional production (tons).*	
	Units or Quantity.	*Area.*	*Units or quantity.*			*Area.*			*Percentage on target.*		*Aimed at.*	*Achiev-ed.*
			Up to end of previous quarter.	*During the quarter.*	*Total.*	*Up to end of previous quarter.*	*During the quarter.*	*Total.*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
F. Demonstrations.—cont.												
(vi) Pesticides												
(vii) Other items like soil erosion control, etc.—												
Cultivation of paddy fallows.												
Planting economic trees—Exhibitions.												
G. Loans—												
Seeds												
Fertilizers												
Implements												

H. General—

1 Prosopis seed .. ..
2 Vegetables .. .. ..
3 Fruit plants .. .. ..
4 Coconut seedlings .. ..
5 Crop competition .. ..
6 Filter point tube wells ..
7 Wells .. ..
8 Manure pits .. .. ..
9 Compost pits .. ..

I. Engineering—

(a) Oil engine pump sets ..
(b) Electric motor pump sets ..
(c) Reclamation of saline areas. Reclamation of waste land ..
(d) Tractors hired .. ..
(e) Tractors hire purchase ..

NOTE.—Under achievement for each of the columns quantity and area, the figures should show (i) progress up to the end of the previous quarter, (ii) during the quarter, and (iii) progressive total.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 2241, AGRICULTURE, DATED 5TH JULY 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes —Animal Husbandry—Duties and responsibilities of Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry—Defined.]

The question of defining the functions and responsibilities of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry appointed under the National Extension Service and Community Projects and Development Programmes has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The Director of Animal Husbandry has, in his letter No. 9115/II/53, dated 6th March 1954, enumerated in detail as to what exactly is expected to be done with reference to Animal Husbandry work in the blocks selected under the National Extension Service.. The Government have examined the proposal of the Director of Animal Husbandry and have arrived at certain conclusions. They accordingly direct that the duties and responsibilities of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry employed under the National Extension Service, Community Projects and Development Programmes be regulated in the manner indicated in the Annexure to this order.

2. The Government also direct that a quarterly programme of work should be drawn up for each block. The details of the programme of work should be based on the points mentioned in the annexure to this Order. The draft programme prepared by the Extension Officers should be scrutinized by the District Veterinary Officers who should see whether the programme is properly phased and there is proper co-ordination of work between the Extension staff and the ordinary agency. The programme should be approved by the Block Advisory Committee. A quarterly progress report of the work done shoud be submitted by the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry or Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to the District Veterinary Officers through the Block Development Officers or the Assistant Project Officers and Project Executive Officers on the 10th of every month following each quarter. The District Veterinary Officers should review the progress of work done and furnish a report thereon to the District Collector on the 15th of the month following the quarter. The Collector should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon, communicating a copy of his review to the District Veterinary Officers, Project Executive Officers and/or the Block Development Officers. A copy of his review with the progress report should also be sent to the Director of Animal Husbandry and to the Government. The reports and reviews should also be placed before the respective Block or Project Advisory Committees for their remarks.

3. The Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should also submit a fortnightly diary to the Block Development Officer or the Assistant Project Officer,

as the case may be, regarding the work done for the fortnight ending with the 15th or the last day of the month. The Block Development Officers or the Assistant Project Officers (through the Project Executive Officers) should transmit the same to the District Veterinary Officers to reach them on the 20th and 5th of every month following the fortnight to which the diary relates. The District Veterinary Officers should scrutinize the diaries and submit them to the District Collector. It shall be the function of the District Veterinary Officer to follow the progress of technical work and bring to the notice of the District Collector cases of slackness requiring attention and pulling up.

4. The Director of Animal Husbandry is requested to formulate and submit the necessary *pro forma* in which the Extension Officers and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons should submit the quarterly progress report and the fortnightly diaries.

ANNEXURE.

Duties and responsibilities of the Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

1. Persuading the largest number of farmers in the blocks to adopt modern, non-wasteful methods of animal development and increased production. That is, introducing improved methods of livestock management.

2. Arranging for the supply of better and wider facilities for the protection of livestock against diseases and nutritional disorders.

3. Supply of improved breeding stocks to the villages.

4. To educate the cultivators on balanced rations in terms of local farm products.

5. Make the cultivator fodder-conscious and popularize the cultivation of fodder crops and grasses and making of silage.

6. Advising on the proper rearing of young calves to early maturity, regularity in production, rearing of breeding stock, rearing of stock for food like sheep for mutton, poultry for table and pigs for pork.

7. Fostering the development of diary and poultry industries along right lines by means of propaganda, demonstration, exhibitions and the like.

8. Provision of organized marketing facilities.

9. Advising on hygienic cattle sheds, calf pens, pig sty, sheep sheds and folding arrangements.

10. Advising and demonstrating shearing, washing and grading of wool.

11. Organizing cumbly weaving as a cottage industry to augment sheep-breeding for wool.

12. Collective deworming and treating for endo and ecto parasites.

13. Drawing up suitable registers for pedigree-keeping and milk recording in order to facilitate herd book formation for improving the various livestock, poultry and pigs.

14. Substitute calf-feeding to raise them quickly to maturity when commercial dairying is practised.

15. Utilizing trained flayers to encourage hygienic slaughter and sale of meat for food and making use of these trained flayers in flaying skins and hides of slaughtered and fallen stock, preliminary tanning and sales.

16. One or two Veterinary dispensaries should be opened in the block, if there is none already, by inducing the Veterinary department after obtaining from the villagers at least a contribution of 50 per cent of the cost involved.

17. For the purpose of stationing male stock at stud, statistical details of breedable female stock under different species of livestocks must be obtained for each area and the required number of male stock of the correct breed should be gradually introduced by locating the desirable custodians. The breeding stock should be purchased with at least 50 per cent local contribution.

18. The stock owners in cattle, especially poultry and pigs, should be enabled to form a co-operative society wherein all the breeders can pool their products and arrange for profitable sale. The work of the Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry should be measured in terms of the number of such associations formed.

19. Arranging for a systematic a large scale preventive and prophylactic measures against contagious and infectious diseases through the normal agency.

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 9075-R.D.P.-I/54-10, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 31st OCTOBER 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects—Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayat—Duties and responsibilities—Co-operation side—Defined.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, Rc. No. 25969/54 C (R), dated 15th September 1954.

A copy of the letter cited from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. They are informed that the remarks of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will apply both to the Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats employed under the National Extension Service and the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies employed under the community Project programmes. They are requested to follow the instructions contained in the letter cited carefully and see that efficient work is got out of these officers.

2. A monthly progress report in the form enclosed to the letter of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies regarding the work done should be submitted by the Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats and Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies through the Block Development Officer or the Assistant Project Officer and the Project Executive Officer concerned on the 10th of following month. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies should review the progress of work done and submit a report to the District Collector on the 15th of the month. The Collectors should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon, communicating a copy of his review to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Project

Executive Officers or the Block Development Officers concerned. A copy of his review with the progress reports should also be sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Government. The reports and reviews should also be placed before the respective Block or Project Advisory Committee for their remarks.

3. The Extension Officer for Co-operation and Panchayats and the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies should also submit a fortnightly diary to the Block Development Officer or the Assistant Project Officer as the case may be regarding the work done for the fortnight ending with the 15th or the last day of the month. The Block Development Officer or the Assistant Project Officer (through the Project Executive Officer) should transmit the same to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to reach him on the 20th and 5th of every month following the fortnight to which the diary relates. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies should scrutinize these diaries and submit them to the District Collector. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to follow the progress of work and bring to the notice of the District Collector cases of slackness requiring attention and pulling up.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, to the Director of Community Projects and ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Projects) Department, Madras, Rc. No. 25969/54 C (R), dated 16th September 1954.

[National Extension Service—Extension Officers—Work done—Target and assessment—Report called for.]

Reference.—(1) Government Memorandum No. 9075 Agri. DI/54, dated 16th February 1954, (2) Government Memorandum No. 9075 RDP-I/54-5, dated 9th August 1954 and (3) My letter No. 25969/54 C. (R), dated 26th August 1954.

In their memorandum cited as item 1 above, Government have asked me to formulate and submit the duties and responsibilities of the Extension Officer under the National Extension Service and to draw up a pro forma to assess periodically the work done by him. So far as my department is concerned, 28 Senior Inspectors have been employed at the rate of one for each National Extension Service Block (vide G.O. Ms. No. 1264, Rural Welfare, dated 27th October 1953). The duties to be discharged by these Senior Inspectors are detailed below.

2. The Senior Inspectors working as Extension Officers should do intensive work to accelerate the speedy implementation of co-operative projects in the National Extension Service areas. They will have to attend to work connected with organization and starting of all types of co-operative societies in their areas besides taking such steps as are necessary to develop the activities of societies already existing and societies proposed to be started by the Block Development Officers. The Senior Inspectors will have to revive dormant societies. Except the audit of these societies which will be attended to by the regular staff of the Co-operative department, the Senior Inspectors working as Extension Officers will have to attend to all other items of work connected with the administration of all co-operative societies in the National Extension Service Blocks. They will have to educate the villagers on the advantages of co-operative organizations, organize societies, arrange for loans from the Central Banks, take steps to market the produce, of the members, procure for them their requirements of seeds, manures and implements for agricultural operations as well as their domestic requirements. They will have to keep in close touch with the Central Bank Supervisors, the non-credit staff of the Co-operative department and the Deputy Registrars of the circles concerned. They should, in fact, act as Personal Assistants to the Block Development Officers so far as co-operative schemes are concerned.

3. The Block Development Officers should consult the local Deputy Registrars where they have any doubt and also on the details connected with the control of the Senior Inspectors in their charge. They should also refer to the instructions contained in the Co-operative Manual (3 volumes) and also refer any doubt to the local Deputy Registrar and get his opinion.

4. The progress of the work turned out by the Senior Inspectors can be assessed with reference to the number of societies organized, the number of dormant societies revived, the increase in the membership of societies as compared to the total population in the area, the development in the loan transactions, the decrease in the overdues to Central Banks, the quantity of produce sold at favourable markets through co-operatives, the supply of the requirements of members—agricultural and domestic—through co-operative societies, etc. I enclose a pro forma on the above lines. The Block Development Officers may be asked to prescribe it as a monthly report to be submitted by the Senior Inspectors working as Extension Officers. The Senior Inspectors may be asked to tour from 20 to 25 days in a month according to the extent of the National Extension Service area.

PRO FORMA.

Progress report on the work turned out by Sri National Extention Officer (Co-operation) for the month of 195 .

I. *Preliminary.*

(a) Name of the National Extension Block .. .. ..

(b) Number of villages in the block and their population ..

(c) Number of villages visited during the month .. ..

(d) Number of villages which were not visited during the past three months—

	Number.	Number of villages served.
(e) Number of co-operatives at the time of introduction of National Extension Service Scheme.		
(f) Number of co-operatives at the beginning of the month under report.		
(g) Number of co-operatives started during the month ..		
(h) Number of co-operatives at the end of the month ..		

II. *Organization and starting.*

(*a*) Number of co-operatives organized up to the beginning of the month.

(*b*) Number of co-operatives organized during the month ..

(*c*) Total .. ..

(*d*) Number of co-operatives registered during the month ..

(*e*) Number of co-operatives started during the month ..

(*f*) Number of co-operatives which are pending starting at the end of the month.

(*g*) Give reasons for pendency .. ..

III. *Introduction of multi-purpose activities.*

(*a*) Number of credit societies in which multi-purpose activities were pending introduction at the beginning of the month.

(*b*) Number of credit societies in which multi-purpose activities were introduced during the month.

(*c*) Balance .. ..

(*d*) Reasons for pendency (brief) .. ..

IV. *Central Bank Loans—Collection.*

	Credit societies.		*Non-credit societies.*		*Total.*	
	Number of societies.	*Amount.*	*Number of societies.*	*Amount.*	*Number of societies.*	*Amount.*
		RS.		RS.		RS.
(*a*) Loans due by societies to Central Banks at the beginning of the month.						
(*b*) Loans issued to societies during the month						
Total ..						
(*c*) Loans repaid by societies during the month						
Balance ..						
(*d*) Loans overdues at the beginning of the month						
(*e*) Demand fallen due during the month						
(*f*) Total						
(*g*) Amount paid during the month						
(*h*) Balance						
(*i*) **Percentage of overdues (*h*) to demand (*f*)**						

V. *Co-operative Distribution.*

—	*Multi-purpose.*		*Non-credit societies.*		*Total.*	
	Number of societies.	*Amount.*	*Number of societies.*	*Amount.*	*Number of societies.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.		RS.		RS.
(a) Value of articles sold by societies in the previous month ..						
(b) Value of articles sold by societies during the month						
(c) Total sales up to the month, i.e., from the 1st July to the end of the month.						

VI. *Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce.*

—	*Multi-purpose.*		*Non-credit societies.*		*Total.*	
(a) Value of produce sold through co-operatives in the previous month.						
(b) Value of produce sold through co-operatives during the month.						
(c) Total sales from the beginning of the co-operative year to the end of the month.						

VII. *Arbitration.*

—	*Number of societies.*	*Total number of cases.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
(a) Number of cases filed before the Deputy Registrar from the beginning of the co-operative year to the beginning of the month.			
(b) Number of cases filed during the month			
Total ..			
(c) Number of cases for which decrees have been obtained ..			
Balance ..			

VIII. *Execution of Decrees.*

(*a*) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month ..

(*b*) Number of cases sent up for execution during the month ..

(*c*) Number of cases disposed of during the month.. .. ..

(*d*) Number of cases pending at the end of the month .. ..

(*e*) State the amount collected in respect of cases under (*c*) ..

IX. *Disposal—Petitions, enquiries, etc.*

— (1)	*Section 38 enquiry.* (2)	*Petitions, complaints, etc.* (3)	*Miscellaneous cases.* (4)	*Total.* (5)
(*a*) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month ..				
(*b*) Number of cases received during the month				
Total ..				
(*c*) Number of cases disposed of during the month..				
(*d*) Number of cases pending at the end of the month				

(Signature)

National Extension Officer for Co-operation.

Submitted to the Block Development Officer.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 68, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH JANUARY 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes—Animal Husbandry—Work done by the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry—Assessment of progress—Quarterly report and fortnightly diary—Draft *pro forma*—Approved and communicated.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 2241, Agriculture, dated 5th July 1954.

Letter from the Director of Animal Husbandry, R.M. No. 5243 II/54, dated 11th November 1954.

The form in which the fortnightly diaries and quarterly progress reports prescribed in the Government Order cited should be submitted by the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry are appended to this order.

APPENDIX I.

DIARY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION OFFICER, (NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE), VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON, BLOCK (COMMUNITY PROJECT) FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING BLOCK

1 Number of villages visited.

2 Number of cases treated—

(a) Contagious.

(b) Non-contagious.

(c) Total.

3 Number of castrations performed.

4 Preventive inoculations done in actual outbreak reports, villagewise, diseases and preventive inoculation figures to be furnished.

5 Advance preventive inoculations done in endemic areas (disease-war to be furnished).

6 Propaganda work—

(a) Livestock improvement (formation of various associations such as cattle, sheep, poultry, etc.)

(b) Introduction of stud bulls under several schemes.

(c) Measures taken for improvement of pastures.

(d) Introduction of exotic birds in the interior villages (details of eggs and chicks sold).

7 General—

Number of village meetings conducted by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, subjects spoken and number of ryots attended each meeting.

APPENDIX II.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION OFFICER, BLOCK, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE/VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON IN CHARGE, BLOCK, FOR QUARTER ENDING

Items of work.	*Work done up to end of previous quarter.*	*Work done during the quarter ending*	*Total progressive work up to end of the quarter.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Number of villages visited by Animal Husbandry Extension Officer/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.			
2 Number of Veterinary dispensaries opened ..			
3 Number of cases treated			
4 Number of castrations performed			
5 Number of preventive inoculations done in actual outbreak reports (diseasewise).			
6 Advance preventive inoculations done in endemic areas (diseasewise).			
7 Number of breeding bulls in the block ..			
8 Number of services performed by the bulls ..			
9 Number of calves born (heifer and bull-calves) and inspected.			
10 Number of bucks maintained for stud purposes.			
11 Number of sheep dewormed			
12 Details of introduction of exotic birds and eggs supplied in the area for grading up local birds hatchery marketting.			
13 Cultivation of fodder crops, grasses and trees.			
14 Milk recording—Marketting of diary products.			
15 Number of village meeting conducted and subjects spoken.			
16 Number of farmers persuaded to adopt modern, non-wasteful methods of animal development and increased production.			
17 Number of breeding associations formed ..			
18 Number of cumbly-weaving centres organized.			
19 Utilization of waste material as cattle feed—mango, kernels, etc.			
20 Measures taken to establish and improve community pasture lands.			
21 General remarks, i.e., the results of the propaganda done by them.			

(5)

MEMORANDUM No. 4688-R.D.P.-I/54-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 18TH MARCH 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects—Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayats—Duties and responsibilities—(Co-operation side) defined—Progress report—Conversion of monthly into quarterly progress report—Ordered.]

Reference.—(1) Memorandum No. 9075-R.D.P.-I/54-10, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 31st October 1954, and (2) from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, Rc. No. 25969/54-C. (R), dated 30th January 1955.

In his letter cited, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that it will be difficult for the Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayats and Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies employed under the National Extension Service and Community Projects Programmes to collect all the particulars every month for the *pro forma* prescribed in paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum first cited. He has therefore suggested that the monthly progress report prescribed therein may be converted into a quartely report. The Government accept the above suggestion and direct that the monthly progress report prescribed in paragraph 2 of the memorandum first cited be converted into a quarterly report and the particulars called for in the *pro forma* annexed thereto be furnished for each quarter instead of for each month.

(6)

MEMORANDUM No. 3378-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 7TH MAY 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects—Agricultural Extension Work—Targets and assessments.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2114, Public, dated 4th November 1954, and (2) from the Collector of Tanjore, No. 9855/55-K4, dated 5th April 1955.

In partial modification of the orders issued in the Government Order cited, the Government direct that the monthly progress report prescribed in paragraph 7 of the Government Order be changed into a quarterly one. *For* the existing paragraph 7 of the Government Order, please *substitute* the following :—

" 7. In order to assess the work done in each quarter in each block, a quarterly report on the progress achieved should be submitted by the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators in the form prescribed in Annexure III to this Order. These reports should be submitted by the Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators to the District Agricultural Officers through the Block Development Officers or the Assistant Project Officers

and Project Executive Officers on the 10th of the month following the quarter. The District Agricultural Officers should review the progress of work done and furnish a report thereon to the District Collector on the 20th of the month following the quarter. The Collector should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon, communicating a copy of his review to the District Agricultural Officers, Project Executive Officers and/or the Block Development Officers. A copy of his review with the progress reports should also be sent to the Director of Agriculture and the Government. The reports and reviews should also be placed before the Project or Block Advisory Committees for their remarks."

(7)

G.O. Ms. No. 1737, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH MAY 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects—Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayats and Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies—Duties and responsibilities on panchayat side—Defined.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 9075-R.D.P.-I/54-10, Public, dated 31st October 1954.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Roc. No. 8381/54, dated 17th November 1954.

In the Memorandum first read above, orders were issued defining the duties and responsibilities of the Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayat in National Extension Service areas and the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in Community Project areas, so far as their work on Co-operation side was concerned. The items of work that should be done by them relating to panchayats are illustrated in the statement annexed.

2. A quarterly progress report of the work done in the form indicated in the annexure should be submitted by the Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayats and the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to the District Panchayat Officers through the Block Development Officers or Assistant Project Officers and Project Executive Officers concerned so as to reach the District Panchayat Officers on the 10th of every month following the quarter. The District Panchayat Officer should review the progress of work done and furnish a report thereon to the District Collector on the 15th of the month following the quarter. The Collector should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon communicating a copy of his review to the District Panchayat Officer, Project Executive Officer and/or the Block Development Officer concerned. A copy of this review and the progress report should also be sent by the Collector to the Regional Inspector of Local Boards, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the Government.

3. The Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayats and the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies should also include in their fortnightly diaries the work done by them in respect of panchayats and forward copies thereof to the District Panchayat Officers through the Block Development Officers to reach them on the 20th and 5th of every month following the fortnight to which the diary relates. The District Panchayat Officer should scrutinize these diaries and submit them to the District Collectors. The District Panchayat Officers should also bring to the notice of the Collectors cases of slackness requiring attention and pulling up.

ANNEXURE.

(i) Name of the Block.

(ii) Number of villages in the Block with a population of over 500.

(iii) Number of villages with a population of over 1,000 not having a statutory panchayat.

(iv) Number of panchayats organised up to the beginning of the quarter.

(v) Number of panchayats organized during the quarter.

(vi) Number of villages for which there are no statutory panchayats.

(vii) Units for which Village Development Committees should be formed in respect of villages mentioned in (vi) above.

(viii) Number of Village Development Committees so formed.

(ix) Reasons for not forming Village Development Committees in other units.

(x) Names of villages for which Panchayats have been formed but which are not suitable agencies for planning, i.e., where the panchayats do not represent all sections of the village or where there are no members who could be considered as advanced practical cultivators, etc.

(xi) Whether in such villages steps were taken for enlarging them as Village Development Committees by the co-option of a few other villagers.

(xii) Whether the panchayats and Village Development Committees have framed programmes for the development of the villages and got them included in the overall programme for the Block; if not, what steps have been taken in this regard?

(xiii) Whether they act as channels through which Government assistance reach the villages; if not, what steps have been taken for achieving this aim?

(xiv) Have the panchayats and Village Development Committees taken steps for bringing waste land under cultivation and arranged for the cultivation of land lying fallow?

(xv) Are the panchayats and Village Development Committees participating actively in the execution of works under the Community Development programmes and if so, to what extent?

(xvi) What steps were taken by the panchayats for the maintenance of village unit?

(xvii) Any othtr items.

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 5780-R.D.P.-I/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Scheme—Animal Husbandry—Work done—*Pro forma* for quarterly progress report—Amended.]

In the form of quarterly progress report prescribed in Appendix II to the G.O. Ms. No. 68, Public, dated 8th January 1955 an additional vertical column, namely,

Targets for the	
Scheme period.	*Quarter under review.*

shall be opened as column (1) and the existing columns (2) to (4) shall be renumbered as columns (3) to (5).

2. The Block Development Officers should fix the targets in consultation with the District Veterinary Officer and the Extension Officer concerned for all items for which such targets are susceptible of being fixed.

The above additional column may be opened in future reports beginning with that for the quarter ending 31st December 1955.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 3435, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Project and National Extension Service—Supervisor/Junior Engineer—Duties and responsibilities—Defined.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1800, Public, dated 28th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2571, Public, dated 23rd December 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 640, Public, dated 28th February 1955.

Letter from the Chief Engineer (Highways), No. 55656-C1/53-61, dated 19th July 1955.

The question of defining the duties and responsibilities of the Supervisor/Junior Engineer employed under the Community Development Programme has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. They have examined the question in consultation with the Chief Engineer (Highways). They

now direct that the duties and responsibilities of the Supervisor/ Junior Engineer employed under the National Extension Service and Community Project Programmes be as detailed in the annexure to this Order.

2. The Government also direct that the Supervisor/Junior Engineer should submit a fortnightly diary in the form prescribed for the " Section Officers " of the Highways Department, through the Block Development Officer, or the Assistant Project Officer as the case may be and the Assistant Engineer concerned regarding the work done for the fortnight ending with the 15th or the last day of the month. The Assistant Engineer concerned should transmit the same (through the Project Executive Officers in the case of Community Projects) to the Divisional Engineers (Highways) to reach them on the 20th and 5th of every month. The Divisional Engineers (Highways), should scrutinize the diaries and submit them to the District Collector. It shall be the duty of the Divisional Engineer (Highways) to bring to the notice of the District Collector cases of slackness requiring attention and pulling up.

3. The Supervisor/Junior Engineer should also submit quarterly progress reports of the work done during the quarter to the Divisional Engineer (Highways) concerned through the Block Development Officer or the Assistant Project Officer and the Assistant Engineer concerned. The Assistant Engineer should forward them (through the Project Executive Officers in the case of Community Projects) so as to reach the Divisional Engineer (Highways) by the 10th of the month following the quarter to which the report relates. The Divisional Engineer (Highways) should review the progress of work done and furnish a report thereon to the District Collector on the 15th of the month following quarter. The Collector should scrutinize these reports and pass orders thereon, communicating a copy of his review to the Divisional Engineer, Project Executive Officer and the Block Development Officer concerned. A copy of this review with a copy of the progress report should also be sent to the Chief Engineer (Highways) and the Government. The reports and reviews should also be placed before the respective Project or Block Advisory Committees for their remarks.

4. The Chief Engineer (Highways) is requested to draw up a suitable *pro forma* in which the quarterly progress report prescribed in paragraph 3 above may be sent and submit it to the Government for their approval. His attention is in this connexion invited to G.O. Ms. No. 2241, Agriculture, dated 5th July 1954, Memorandum No. 9075-R.D.P.-I/54-10, Public, dated 31st October 1954, and G.O. Ms. No. 1737, Public, dated 30th May 1955, in which similar *pro formas* have been prescribed in respect of work relating to Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Panchayats.

ANNEXURE.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPERVISOR/JUNIOR ENGINEER.

1 He will prepare the estimates as laid down in the orders read in the Government Order.

2 He will be responsible for the execution of work. He should periodically inspect the execution of various works within his jurisdiction and give proper instructions.

3 He should measure the works executed, prepare bills and forward them to the Block Development Officer/Assistant Project Officer and Project Executive Officer who have been prescribed in the various orders for check-measurement and payment.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 25875-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Decentralisation of powers—Perusal of diaries and progress reports of Extension Officers—Delegation of powers from the Collector to the Personal Assistant—Proposal—Negatived.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2241, Agriculture, dated 5th July 1954, (2) Memorandum No. 9075-R.D.P.-1/54-10, dated 31st October, 1954, (3) G.O. Ms. No. 2114, Public, dated 4th November 1954, (4) G.O. Ms. No. 1737, Public, dated 30th May 1955 and (5) From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development), Ref. No. S. 73/55-1, dated 8th October 1955, forwarding a copy of letter from the Collector of Tirunelveli (c) Camp No. 23/55, dated 7th April 1955.

The Collector of Tirunelveli has suggested that the diaries of the Executive Officers employed under the Community Development Programme may be reviewed by his Personal Assistant and put up to him for perusal. The Government consider that the work in question cannot be delegated to the Personal Assistants, as the Collectors should have an idea of the work done in any case done by the District Officer concerned and the Collector should communicate this review to the Block Development Officers, etc., with his own remarks, if any. The Government do not, therefore, approve of any change being made in the existing procedure prescribed in the orders first to fourth cited.

APPENDIX IV—CONTRIBUTIONS.

(1)

MEMORANDUM No. 86282-R.D.P.-I/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST JULY 1954.

[Community Projects and Development Blocks—Execution of works—Contribution by Panchayats—Scale—Instructions regarding.]

Reference.—From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, Ref. No. 2959/54-B, dated 18th June 1954.

A copy of the letter cited is communicated to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras. He is informed that, as public participation is the essence of the Community Development Programme, it is necessary that the Panchayats should be encouraged to contribute as much as possible in the execution of works under the scheme. This will also enable additional works being taken up in the area and providing greater amenities to the local inhabitants. He need not, therefore, object to the Panchayats contributing more than 25 per cent of the estimated cost of works taken up under the Community Projects Schemes so long as the Panchayat Boards come forward for making the payment and the finances of the Panchayats are sound.

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter from the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, to the Director of Community Projects, Madras, Ref. No. 2959/54-B, dated 18th June 1954.

[Community Projects—South Kanara—Civil Works—Contribution by Panchayats—Limit Instructions—Solicited.]

As a general rule for all works undertaken by the Community Project, a contribution of 50 per cent of the total cost involved is expected from the public or from the Panchayat or from both. In a majority of cases in respect of wells, foot-bridges, etc., only 25 per cent of the total cost is being accepted in view of the poverty of the people benefitted or the slender resources of the Panchayat. In a few cases, however, contributions up to 50 per cent have been promised and they are readily accepted. A few Panchayat Boards have thus agreed to contribute 33 per cent to 50 per cent of the total cost in respect of a few works and on that basis, the works have been sanctioned. But the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards seems to think that the Panchayat Boards should not agree to contribute more than 25 per cent in any case and has returned some proposals submitted by the Panchayats, e.g., the Panchayat Board, Ullal, had agreed to contribute Rs. 510 against the total cost of Rs. 1,020 for a foot-bridge at Kotekar and Rs. 815 against the total cost of Rs. 1,620 for a foot-bridge at Kolya (Kotekar village) within its jurisdiction. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has returned the proposals to the District Panchayat Officers with a query as to why more than 25 per cent has been agreed to be given as contribution. I have replied to the District Panchayat Officer that as a rule 50 per cent of the total cost is expected as contribution and that only in exceptional cases of poverty, 25 per cent is accepted. The cases referred to above are those referred to in Government Endorsement No. 31362-Agri. (D. VIII)-53/4, dated 14th June 1954. There are a few other petty cases also in which contributions above 25 per cent have been promised by Panchayat Boards having due regard to their financial resources.

I request that the Government may be pleased to inform the Inspector of Municipal Councils Local Boards and the correct position in regard to the quantum of contributions payable for community project works and instruct him not to raise objections to the Panchayat Boards contributing more than 25 per cent of the cost, in cases where the financial position of the Panchayat concerned is sound.

As the execution of the works is being delayed for want of sanction from the Inspector of Local Boards to the payment of Panchayat contributions, urgent action may kindly be taken in this matter.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 569, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programme and Local Development Works—Agency for execution of works—Method of payment of contributions and Government grants—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 2616, Public (C.P.-I)/52-7, dated 10th January 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954.

Letter from the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, No. 7418/53-HC, dated 23rd March 1954.

Issued as Memorandum No. 44604-R.D.P.-I/54-2, dated 23rd August 1954.

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts No. L. 1. 4041/54, dated 6th September 1954.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, No. L. Dis. 38584/54, dated 25th September 1954.

As the Community Development Programme and the Local Development Works are designed to encourage local initiative and participation, the execution of civil works under these schemes should generally be entrusted to the village panchayats or other representative bodies.

2. Attention is invited to the instructions on the subject already issued in the following references :—

(i) Memorandum No. 2616, Public C.P-I/52-7, dated 10th January 1953, in regard to the works under the Community Projects Scheme.

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, in regard to the works under the National Extension Service Programme, and

(iii) G.O. No. 2172, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, regarding Local Development Works. It has already been ordered that in cases where the Panchayats are not willing or are incompetent to execute certain works under the Community Projects Scheme and Local Development Works, they may be entrusted to other representative bodies of the beneficiaries. The same procedure should be adopted in the case of works under the National Extension Service Scheme also.

3. It has been suggested that the District Panchayat Officer should be empowered to sanction contributions on behalf of the Panchayats up to Rs. 1,000 for these works. In G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954, the Government have already authorized the Inspector of Local Boards to delegate the powers of sanction of contributions under section 75 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, to the Collectors. The Inspector has also in his proceedings No. 6235/54-F7, dated 23rd October 1954, delegated to the District Collectors his powers under section 75 of the said Act, so far as it relates to the payment of contributions by panchayats towards these works. Hence it is not necessary to delegate power to the District Panchayat Officers to sanction contributions as suggested above.

4. The following procedure should be followed for the payment of Government's share of expenditure or the contribution of the Panchayat as the case may be—

(*a*) In the case of works executed by Panchayats to the Government grant should be made available to the Panchayat concerned in advance for payment when required.

(*b*) In the case of works executed by a body other than the Panchayat, the contribution payable by the Panchayat should be made available to the Collector, the Block Development Officer or the Project Executive Officer as the case may be in advance for payment when required.

(3)

G.O. Ms. No. 1218, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH APRIL 1955.

[Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service—Payment of contribution by District Boards—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1869, Public, dated 8th October 1954.

From the President, Chamber of District Boards, dated the 9th March 1955.

At the Conference of the Presidents of District Boards held at Madras on 6th March 1955, it was considered necessary to fix a limit in respect of the contributions to be paid by the District

Boards for works taken up under the Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes. The Government have examined this question and permit the District Boards to contribute up to 25 per cent of the cost of the works taken up under the Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes.

2. The orders issued in the Government Order read above are modified to the extent specified in paragraph 1 above.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 1362, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 25TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Contributions made in connexion with the Community Projects and National Extension Service programme—Exemption from income-tax—Letter from the Community—Projects Administration—Recorded and communicated.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Community Project Administration, No. CPA/608/54-(Bud.), dated 2nd April 1955.

Recorded.

2. A copy of the communication read above received from the Community Projects Administration is communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Collectors for information.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Copy of letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Development Department (C.P.), Chandigarh and copy with a copy of the letter under reply forwarded to Development Commissioners/ Directors of Community Projects of all other State Governments, No. C.P.A./ 608/54-(Bud.). dated 2nd April 1955.

[Exemption from income-tax of voluntary contributions made in connexion with the Community Project Programme.]

Please refer to your letter No. 10177-C.P.-54/4342, dated 8th October 1954, on the above subject. The view taken by the Government of India is that the Government of a State is an institution, and a Welfare State like India, one of whose directive principles is the promotion of common benefit and welfare of the people, is a charitable institution. Further, as the voluntary cash contributions made by the people in connexion with the Community Development and National Extension Service programme are directed towards a common cause, i.e., for general public utility, such contributions are considered as charitable for income-tax purposes.

In this context, all the conditions laid down in section 15-B (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (as amended) are satisfied. Such contributions or donations may, therefore, be considered as exempt from income-tax in the hands of the donor within the mandatory limit prescribed by section 15-B (1) of the Income-tax Act.

2. The question of exemption of such contributions under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, is under consideration and a separate communication on the subject will be sent later.

(ii)

Copy of letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Development Department (C.P.), Simla-2, to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. 10177-C.P.-54/4342, dated 8th October 1954.

[Exemption of contributions made in connexion with Community Project Programme from income-tax.]

I am directed to state that it has been represented to this Government that in order to encourage voluntary cash contributions for the construction of tank, drains, etc., under the Community Project Programme, such contributions should be exempted from the income-tax and death duty. It is appreciated that exemptions of these contributions from the income-tax and death duty would have a very wholesome effect on the donors and will give a fillip to the spirit of contributions in the public. I am, therefore, to request you kindly to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and have the above exemptions sanctioned at an early date.

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 1719, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Beneficiaries' contribution in cash remitted into the Treasury—Excess remittance—Refund—Delegation of powers to Collectors and Project Executive Officers—Ordered.]

For the implementation of the Community Development Programmes, contributions in cash for the various development programmes executed are remitted by the beneficiaries into the treasury. The value of the works or schemes when completed, is less than the estimated cost in certain cases, with the result that the amounts remitted by the beneficiaries in excess have to be refunded. In order that the claims for refunds of amounts, wherever due to the beneficiaries, may be disposed of expeditiously, without reference to the Government, it has been suggested that powers for refund should be delegated to the Collectors and the Project Executive Officers.

2. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that the Collectors and Project Executive Officers may sanction refunds, if claimed, for such bonafide excess contributions remitted by the beneficiaries, without any monetary limit. Refund claims for the works or schemes sanctioned by the Block Development Officers should also be authorized by the Collectors. The refunds in respect of Attoor Block in the Madurai district should be sanctioned by the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram.

3. The procedure prescribed in Articles 32 to 35 of Madras Financial Code, Volume I, should be observed while authorizing the refunds.

(6)

G.O. Rt. No. 949, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14th JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Contributions made in connexion with the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes—Exemption from Estate Duty—Letter from the Community Projects Administration—Recorded and communicated.]

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1362, Public, dated 25th April 1955.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. CPA/608/54-(Bud.), dated 17th May 1955.

Recorded.

2. A copy of the letter read above is communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.

Enclosure.

Copy of letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, to the Development Commissioners of all State Governments, No. CPA/608/54-(Bud.), dated 17th May 1955.

[Exemption from income-tax of voluntary contributions made in connexion with the Community Project Programme.]

Please refer to paragraph 2 of this Administration's letter of even number, dated the 2nd April 1955, addressed to the Government of Punjab, on the above subject, a copy of which was endorsed to you.

2. The question of exemption under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, of the voluntary cash contributions made by the people in connexion with the Community Development and National Extension Programme, has been examined and in the opinion of the Government of India such contributions should be deemed as gifts for public charitable purposes within the meaning of section 9 (i) of the Act, and would, therefore, be exempt from the Estate Duty, if made more than six months before the donor's death. Further, such gifts made within six months of the death of the donor would also be exempt from duty to the extent of Rs. 2,500 under section 33 (i) of the Act, but the amount would be taken into account for determining the *rate* of duty payable in respect of the estate.

3. It may also be stated in this connexion that the question of exempting *all* gifts to a State or Central Government, even if made within the statutory periods irrespective of the quantum of such gifts, is under consideration and a further communication will be sent after a decision has been reached in the matter.

(7)

U.O. NOTE No. 7144-R.D.P.-1/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Method of Government assistance to villagers outside the Community Development Programme—Recommendation of the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1955—Communicated.]

It was recommended at the Conference of the Development Commissioners held in May 1955 at Simla that the programmes outside the National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes under which assistance was given to villagers on a full grant basis should be modified so as to provide for a matching contribution by the people as a condition precedent to Government assistance. An extract of the above recommendation may now be communicated to all Departments of the Secretariat for necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Main Recommendations and Conclusions of the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Simla in May 1955.

II. (i) (7).—It was felt that the programmes outside the National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes under which assistance was given to villagers on a full grant basis should be modified so as to provide for a matching contribution by the people as a condition precedent to Government assistance.

(8)

G.O. Ms. No. 2968, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Scale of villagers' contribution for development schemes under Community Projects and National Extension Service—Consolidated instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2965, Public (Community Projects), dated 23rd December 1952.

Memorandum No. 17429-DI/53-2, Agriculture, dated 3rd February 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2542, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 20th December 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd December 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 4, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd January 1955.

Memorandum No. 306-I/55-2, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 6th April 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1594, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 16th May 1955.

In the Government Order first read above, orders were issued prescribing the scale of contributions to be collected from the public under the Community Projects Programme. In the memorandum second read above, the Collectors were informed that the procedure that was being followed for the collection of contributions from the public under the Rural Welfare Programme should be continued to be followed under the National Extension Service. In the Government Orders third and fourth read above, instructions were issued regarding the collection of contributions in respect of rural water-supply and certain other works intended to benefit the Harijans. It has been pointed out that a uniform procedure should be followed for both the National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes in regard to public participation. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that the people's contribution which may be in the form of cash and/or kind and/or voluntary labour should be of the following order both in respect of the National Extension Service and Community Project Programmes :—

(1) *Drinking Water-supply—(a) Community Project areas.*—At least a minimum contribution of 25 per cent should be collected.

Exception.—In the case of well works exclusively for the benefit of Harijans or other poor and backward people, the minimum contribution need not be insisted upon. The Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers will have the discretion to accept contributions less than 25 per cent. Where, however, no contribution is forthcoming, well works should be undertaken by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers under the Comprehensive Rural Water-Supply Scheme of the State Government after getting the necessary sanction from the Collectors.

(b) *National Extension Service areas.*—Rural water-supply works in the National Extension Service areas should continue to be financed only from the Local Development Works grants in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 4, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd January 1955, until further orders.

(2) *Drainage.*—At least 25 per cent of the expenditure should be contributed by the villagers.

(3) *Public latrines.*—At least a minimum contribution of 25 per cent of the estimated value of the works should be collected from the villagers.

(4) *Roads.*—As a general rule the total people's contribution on pucca roads should be 50 per cent inclusive of the cost of land, cost of forming katcha road, metalling and of culverts and bridges. In cases, however, where the cost of culverts and bridges is high, at least the entire cost of the land required, the cost of formation of katcha roads and part of the cost of metalling should be met by the villagers.

In the case of roads meant for the benefit of Harijan communities, such as those leading to the cheris, burial grounds and the like, the cost of land acquisition, if required will be met from the Harijan Welfare funds. The cost of bridges and culverts required to complete such roads will be met entirely from the Community Projects or National Extension Service funds. (Vide G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public, dated 23rd December 1954.)

(5) *Education.*—Grants to be sanctioned for school building works should be restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of the work or the maximum indicated below whichever is less :—

		RS.
(i) Lower Elementary School	...	4,000
(ii) Higher Elementary School	...	7,000
(iii) Junior Basic School ...	...	9,000
(iv) Senior Basic or High School	...	10,000

The grant should as far as possible be restricted to the minimum and the beneficiaries should be encouraged to meet more than 50 per cent of the cost—vide orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1594, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 16th May 1955.

In the case of school buildings meant for Harijans the cost of buildings will be met from grants from the Community Projects or National Extension Service and the Harijan Welfare funds on a 50 : 50 basis subject to the conditions prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public, dated 23rd December 1954.

No contribution need be insisted upon from the Harijan Welfare fund for equipment for schools in the Community Project areas.

(6) *Dispensaries.*—At least 50 per cent of the cost of buildings should be contributed by the villagers.

(7) *Community Recreation Centres.*—At least a minimum of 50 per cent of the capital cost should be contributed by the villagers subject to the condition that the Government grant does not exceed in any case Rs. 500 per centre.

(8) *Women's Clubs.*—In respect of buildings for women's clubs, 50 per cent of the cost should be contributed by the villagers, the Government grant being limited to Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred only) in any case as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955.

(9) *Young Farmers' Clubs.*—A grant of Rs. 300 (rupees three hundred only) may be made subject to the condition that the villagers themselves raise another sum of Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred only).

2. All Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service) are requested to bear in mind the above instructions when sanctioning works and schemes under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programmes. They should invariably mention in the proceedings sanctioning expenditure the amount of contribution to be collected from the villagers.

(9)

MEMORANDUM No. 44035-RDP-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Scale of villagers contribution for Development Schemes under the Community Project and National Extension Service—Consolidated instructions—Clarification—Issued.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2968, Public, dated 24th September 1955 and (2) from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli Rc. No. R-6-36656/55, dated 2nd November 1955.

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is informed that the term " dispensaries " under item (6) of the Government Order cited also includes Veterinary dispensaries. He is, however, informed that location for dispensaries as well as Veterinary dispensaries should not depend on mere availability of local contribution, but will depend on the needs of the area and availabilities of other facilities. Cases where the requisite contribution is not forthcoming, should be referred to Government. The expenditure on Medical Dispensaries and Veterinary Dispensaries should be debited to the respective scheme head of account.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 25012/R.D.P.-I/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1955.

[Conference—Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955—Extracts from the minutes of the conference relating to collection of contribution by Panchayats—Communicated.]

One of the recommendations of the Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955 is that the collection of contributions for execution of works under

the Community Development Programme should be done, as far as possible, through Village Panchayats. An extract of the above recommendation is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information. The recommendation contained in the extract should be followed as far as possible.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract of the recommendation of the Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955.

[Conference—Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks on 3rd October 1955.]

The Conference mentioned above was held in the Committee Room, Fort St. George, Madras on 3rd October 1955. It was presided over by the Minister for Agriculture. The following points were made out at the conference :—

(1) * * * * *

(2) * * * * *

(3) Collection of voluntary contributions for execution of works under the Community Development Programme should be done, as far as possible, through Village Panchayats.

(4) * * * * *

(11)

MEMORANDUM No. 48864-R.D.P.-VI/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Perambalur Community Development Block—Village communications—Formation of a road from Nergunam to Rajapalayam with one-third public contribution—Approved.]

Reference.—From the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, Rc. No. R-2-35279/55, dated 11th November 1955.

In the circumstances stated in the letter cited, the Collector of Tiruchirappalli is permitted, as a special case, to take up the formation of the road from Nergunam to Rajapalayam, with one-third public contribution towards the estimated cost of the work.

2. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is also informed that G.O. Ms. No. 2968, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 24th September 1955, does not lay down any new principles, but only reiterates the principles laid down in the previous orders, viz., G.O. Ms. No. 2145, Public, dated 8th November 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public, dated 23rd December 1954, and G.O. Ms. No. 1219, Public, dated 9th April 1955. As he is already aware, the formation of katcha roads should be done entirely by the villagers. Further, the Government consider that in the present case, the formation of the katcha road appears to have been included in

the cost of the road, which is incorrect. The value of the lands given free should not be included in the estimates, but should be noted for reporting the people's contribution. Hence, the Government grant should be limited to two-thirds of the cost of the road only, excluding the value of the land given free. The Collector is requested to instruct the Block Development Officer, Perambalur, to revise the estimates accordingly.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Copy of letter from the Collector, Tiruchirappalli, to the Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Projects), Fort St. George, No. Rc. R2. 35279/55, dated the 11th November 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Perambalur Block—Formation of a road from Nergunam to Rajapalayam with one-third contribution—Sanction—Requested.]

Reference.—Block Development Officer's No. Rc. B. 3999/55, dated 8th November 1955.

I submit herewith a copy of Perambalur Block Development Officer's letter cited and in the circumstances reported by the Block Development Officer, Perambalur, I request that sanction may be accorded to execute this work with one-third public contribution as a special case.

(ii)

Copy of Perambalur Block Development Officer's No. Rc. B. 3999/55, dated 8th November 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Perambalur Block—Formation of a pucca road from Nergunam to Rajapalayam—Estimate for Rs. 4,200—Further report —Submitted.]

Reference.—Collector's No. Rc. R2. 35279/55, dated 17th October 1955.

The proposals are for the formation of a pucca road with gravel for the road surface. The work was included in the programme for the quarter ending 30th June 1955 and approved by the Block Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on 17th May 1955. In anticipation of sanction of the work, the villagers have started the work in July 1955 itself, long before the receipt of the recent orders fixing 50 per cent contribution. Even though in the Block Advisory Committee meeting held on 17th May 1955 it was decided to grant 75 per cent Government contribution for road works, the villagers come forward to execute the work with two-thirds Government grant and with their consent, the estimate was submitted recommending only one-third contribution from the villagers. The villagers have already completed the execution of side drains for the road and also given lands free for a fair length of the road. The beneficiaries have expressed their inability to execute it with 50 per cent contribution and have prayed on the other hand for 25 per cent village contribution. If the sanction is to be refused at this stage for want of 50 per cent contribution it will tell very badly upon the moral and enthusiasm of the villagers, especially when the work has been started in anticipation of approval. I consider that as a fit case for relaxing the contribution limit recently fixed by Government and recommend that the estimate may be sanctioned with one-third village contribution if necessary by addressing the Government.

2. I find that the villagers' enthusiasm has dwindled after Government have fixed 50 per cent village contribution and it is sure that none will come forward to execute road works with half Government grant and several cases proposed will have to be dropped under "Communication", if the limit of contribution is not el axed by Government.

(12)

G.O. Ms. No. 3784, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Grants for school buildings—Provision of latrines in schools—Contribution—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 2449/55-5, dated 29th June 1955.

Letter from the Collector, Tiruchirappalli, No. Rc. R-2-34037/55, dated 14th October 1955.

In Memorandum No. 2449-R.D.P.-XI/55-5, dated 29th June 1955, it was ordered that whenever grants are given for school buildings under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works as indicated in G.O. Ms. No. 1594, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 16th May 1955, it should be seen that the cost of latrines is included in the cost of buildings. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli has enquired whether the contribution of 50 per cent of the cost would apply even to cases where latrines alone are provided to schools in which there are now no sanitary type of latrines.

The Government have examined the matter and direct that a maximum grant of Rs. 250 or 25 per cent of the cost whichever is less, may be given for putting up sanitary type of latrines to schools in Community Projects, and National Extension Service areas where there are no such latrines.

The expenditure should be debited to "63-B. Community Development Projects—National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—(g) Education—Works" in the case of Community Project areas and to "63-B. Community Development Projects—National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(ii) National Extension Service—(c) Health and Rural Sanitation—3. Sanitation" in the case of National Extension Service areas.

APPENDIX V—AGRICULTURE.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 905, PUBLIC (COMMUNITY PROJECTS), DATED 1st APRIL 1953.

[Community Projects—Oil engine and electric motor pumpsets—Supply on hire-purchase system to agriculturists in the Community Project areas—Draft rules and agreements—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Joint Director of Agriculture, dated 6th January 1953, D. Dis. No. CAES 19/53.

In connexion with the improvement of irrigational facilities in the Community Project areas it was suggested that oil engine and electric motor pumpsets may be supplied to agriculturists in the Project areas on hire-purchase system—the entire amount with interest being recovered from them in four equated annual instalments. The Government have examined the suggestion and have decided to adopt in the Community Project areas the procedure now adopted by the Agriculture Department with regard to the supply of these oil engines and electric motor pumpsets.

2. The rules for the supply of these oil engine pumpsets and electric motor pumpsets to agriculturist on hire-purchase system and the agreement to be entered into by the parties are appended to this order.

APPENDIX.

Draft rules for the supply by the Government (Community Projects) Department to agriculturists in the Community Project areas of electric pumpsets and oil-engine pumpsets on the hire-purchase system.

1. An application for the supply of electric pumping sets or oil engine pumpsets shall be made to the Director of Community Projects through the Project Executive Officers concerned in the form in Annexure A. Copies of the forms may be obtained on application to the Project Executive Officers concerned.

2. The Project Executive Officers will make enquiries and report direct to the Director of Community Projects who made the reference about the solvency of the applicant and the advisability of sanctioning the supply having due regard to the standing and local reputation of the applicant. In doubtful cases, the Collector of the district may be consulted.

3. The applicant will be supplied with an estimate of the cost of the plant and equipment and the cost of transporting and installing the same.

4. If the applicant accepts the estimate of costs he shall be required to execute an agreement in the form in Annexure B.

5. If the applicant is not the owner of the property, on which it is proposed to install the plant and equipment, the Government shall obtain the owner's consent to the installation, in the form in Annexure 'C'.

6. An initial payment will be necessary to cover the cost as estimated of transporting and erecting the plant and equipment and placing it in a satisfactory condition in all cases, where the work is to be done by the department. The applicant shall in addition deposit as earnest money an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the said plant and equipment. No interest shall be payable to the applicant on this deposit of earnest money. The Director of Community Projects may, at his discretion, accept approved interest bearing securities tendered by the applicant as earnest money.

7. The cost of plant and equipment shall be repayable with interest by equal annual instalments:—

(*a*) ranging over a period of not more than three years in the case of electric motor pumping set and equipment, not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in value and not more than five years in the case of oil engine pumpsets and equipment not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value;

(*b*) ranging over a period of not more than five years in any other case, subject to the previous sanction of the Government.

8. The instalments shall be so fixed that the repayment of the entire cost of the plant and equipment together with the interest at the rate fixed is completed by the end of the period fixed under rule 8.

9. Interest to be charged on the value of the plant and equipment shall be fixed by the Project Executive Officer according to the instructions issued to him by the Government.

10. The work of installation to be started as soon as practicable after the applicant has executed the agreement referred to in rule 4, and made the payments required by rule 6 and has also, where necessary, obtained the consent of the owner as required by rule 5.

11. (1) After the work of installation has been completed, a bill showing the cost incurred therefor shall be prepared, and if the cost exceeds the payment made by the applicant on that account, the balance shall be recovered from him. If the cost of installation, is less than the initial payment made on that account by the applicant, the balance shall be adjusted towards one or more of the initial instalments payable by him under the agreement.

(2) The earnest money deposited by the applicant shall be adjusted towards one or more of the final instalments payable by him under the agreement.

12. The supply of electric pumping sets is subject to the express condition that the applicant has obtained permission for supply of electricity.

13. The plant and equipment will remain the property of Government until the full cost has been paid.

14. If a person who has already been supplied with plant and equipment under these rules applies for additional pumping sets or motors before the previous supply has been fully paid, for, the application shall be considered and dealt with under these rules as if it was a fresh application.

15. The sanction of the Government shall be obtained if the cost of the materials supplied under a single agreement exceeds Rs. 2,000 in the case of electric motor pumping set and Rs. 4,000 in the case of oil engine pumping set.

16. In approved cases the applicant may arrange for the installation of the plant independently provided always that the plans and specification are approved by the Director of Community Projects and the work is supervised by an officer of the department duly authorized by him.

17. Repairs and other extra work shall be undertaken by the Project Executive Officer, if required on payment of the actual cost plus 16½ per cent thereon.

18. All sanctions under these rules shall be valid for two months from the date of sanction. If the applicant does not avail himself of the sanction before its expiry, he shall submit a fresh application which will be dealt with on its merits.

19. No additions or modifications to these rules shall be made without the sanction of Government.

ANNEXURE A.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS—PUBLIC (COMMUNITY PROJECTS) DEPARTMENT.

Form of application for the supply of electric motor pumpsets and oil engine pumpsets to agriculturists on hire-purchase system.

1 Name of applicant (in full).

2 Name of village and taluk.

3 Survey numbers of the lands on which the well is situated.

4 Survey numbers of the lands which the pumpset is proposed to irrigate.

5 Name of owner or owners of lands mentioned in items 3 and 4.

6 Total area of the lands in items 3 and 4 separately.

7 Nature of soil.

8 Nature of crops raised in the lands with complete details of the number of sowings, amount of water required, etc.

9 (a) Which is the nearest power main from which electric current can be tapped and what is the distance of the well from the electric power source.

(b) The nearest railway station to the well in question.

(c) The nearest road from which the well is accessible.

10 The place of residence of the applicant.

11 Does the applicant do the cultivation himself? Or is the cultivation done in his absence?

12 Details of the well—

(a) Depth of well.

(b) Diameter.

(c) Depth of water.

(d) Height to which water should be pumped.

13 Is water from the existing wells being used for irrigation and if so, by what methods?

14 Is sufficient water available to irrigate his lands? If not, is there any other source of water supply near by?

15 What is the maximum and minimum depth in the well: (An average of a number of years with the lowest depth obtained may be given.)

16 Do you want the Community Projects Department to supply the pumpset and have it installed as per rules of the hire-purchase system?

or

Do you wish to purchase the set on hire-purchase system and install it yourself?

17 What is the horse-power and size of pump you require?

18 Any other particulars.

Station:

Date:

Signature of the Applicant.

ANNEXURE B.

Draft agreement.

AN AGREEMENT made the day of one thousand nine hundred and fifty- BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS which expression shall include his successors-in-office and assigns of the one part and son of residing at (hereinafter called the Hirer of the other part).

Whereby it is agreed as follows:—

(1) The Government of Madras (hereinafter called the Government) will let on on hire to the Hirer and the Hirer will take on hire from the Government from the day of until the hiring shall be terminated as hereinafter mentioned the electrical plant and equipment/oil engine pumping set detailed in the first schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as "the said machinery") on the terms and conditions as hereinafter contained.

(2) The Hirer will during the period of hiring punctually pay to the Government at treasury/ at and without previous demand for the hire of the said machinery, the yearly sum of Rs. the first of such payments to be made on the day of 195 , and the subsequent payments to be made on the day of each subsequent year.

(3) If the Hirer shall duly observe and perform the provisions and stipulations of this agreement which on the part of the Hirer ought to be observed and performed and shall in the manner described in clause (2) of this agreement make payment amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. and shall also pay to the Government all other moneys which shall become payable by the Hirer under this agreement the hiring shall determine and the said machinery shall become the absolute property of the Hirer but until all the said payments shall have been made the said machniery shall remain the sole property of the Government and the Hirer shall not be deemed to have brought or agreed to by the same but is and shall remain the bailee thereof only notwithstanding any judgment or judgements which the Government may at any time obtain against the Hirer for any sum or sums for the time being, owing by the Hirer to the Government under this agreement.

(4) The Hirer may at any time terminate the hiring and become the purchaser of the said machinery by payment to the Government the sum of Rs. plus accumulated interest at per cent and all moneys due from the Hirer to the Government under the provisions of this agreement. In the event of the termination of the hiring under this clause, credit shall be given for the sum of Rs. paid by the Hirer under clause (2) of this agreement which shall be adjusted towards the sum of Rs. . Credit shall also be given for the amount if any paid in instalments but out of each such payment the amount of interest due on the loan or the balance thereof calculated at the rate of per cent per annum from the date of the loan or the date of payment of the last instalment thereof up to the date of the payment of the instalment shall first be appropriated and the balance credited towards the outstanding amount of the principal.

(5) The Hirer may, at any time, terminate the hiring by delivering up the said machinery at the Hirer's risk and cost to the Government or some person duly authorized thereunto by the Director of Community Projects at without prejudice to any claim the Government may have against the Hirer for arrears of hire rent or damages. If the hiring determines under the provisions of this clause the Hirer shall not be entitled to any credit allowances or return for or on account of any payment made previously by him.

(6) The Hirer will, during the continuance of the period of hiring, keep the said machinery in his own custody in the lands on which the machinery is installed and will not sell or offer for sale or assign transfers

pledge mortgage underlet lend or otherwise part or attempt to part with the possession of the said machinery, or any part thereof or the Hirer's interest therein or the Hirer's rights under this agreement or purport so to do or assume the ownership of the said machinery, or any part thereof or cause or permit the same to be removed from the lands on which the machinery is installed and the Hirer shall, during the period of hiring, allow the Director of Community Projects for the time being or any person or persons duly authorized by him thereunto, at all reasonable hours to enter the said land to inspect the condition of the said machinery and the Hirer will, during the period of hiring, punctually pay all rents, rates, taxes, duties, charges, impositions, and other outgoings due and payable in respect of the lands on which the machine is installed and will take receipts therefor and will, when demanded in writing, or otherwise forthwith produce to the said Director of Community Projects or other person or persons duly authorized by him the receipts for the last respective payment due in respect thereof.

(7) The Hirer shall, during the period of hiring, at the Hirer's own expense keep the machinery in good and substantial order and repair and in perfect working order (reasonable use and fair wear and tear thereof excepted) and shall indemnify the Government against all loss of or damage to the machinery from whatever cause and under whatever circumstances arising and no alteration in or addition to such machinery shall be made without the previous sanction of the Director of Community Projects PROVIDED that the Hirer shall not have or be deemed to have any authority to pledge the Government's credit for the repair of the said machinery or to create any lien upon the said machinery in respect of such repairs.

(8) The Hirer hereby declares and expressly warrants that no mortgage of and no holder of an incumbrance or charge on, the lands which the said machinery is to be installed will, under the terms of the deed of mortgage, incumbrance or charge, acquire any right over the said machinery when installed.

(9) If the Hirer at any time during the period of hiring shall be desirous of executing or creating any mortgage, incumbrance or charge of or upon the lands in or upon which the said machinery shall for the time being be, he shall give to the Director of Community Projects one calendar month's previous notice of his intention so to do.

(10) If the Hirer shall make default in payments mentioned in clause (2) of this agreement (whether the same shall have been demanded or not) or does not observe or perform or shall commit a breach of any of the other terms and conditions of this agreement or if execution or distress is levied upon the said machinery or any part thereof or upon the Hirer's interest in the said machinery or if the Hirer shall be adjudicated an insolvent or shall file a petition in insolvency or have a receiving order made against him or enter into any agreement or composition with his creditors or shall execute or create any mortgage incumbrance or charge of or upon the lands in or upon which the said machinery may for the time being be or give notice of his intention so to do as provided in the last proceeding clause then and in any of the said cases and from time to time as often as any of them shall happen the said Director of Community Projects may by a month's notice in writing terminate the hiring although the Government or the Director of Community Projects may not have taken advantage of a previous default or condition of a like nature.

(11) If the hiring is terminated under clause (10) of this agreement, the Hirer shall forthwith deliver up the said machinery at the Hirer's risk and cost to the Government or some person duly authorized thereunto by the said Director of Community Projects at and in default of such delivery the Director of Community Projects and the agent's servants, workmen and others in the employ or on behalf of the Government and all other persons authorized by the Director of Community Projects may without previous notice enter the said lands and unfix, seize and remove the said machinery and resume possession of the same.

(12) The Director of Community Projects may at any time either before or after the termination of the hiring pay any sum or sums which the Director of Community Projects may deem it advisable to pay for the protection of the said machinery or for the purpose of regaining possession of the same and thereupon all such payments together with interest thereon at rate of per cent per annum from the date of such payment shall forthwith become due and payable by the Hirer to the Government.

(13) If the hiring is terminated under clause (10) of this agreement the Government may notwithstanding the seizure of the said machinery or the return of the same either by the act of the Hirer or under process of law recover from the Hirer by action all payments due under clause (2) hereof in arrear at the date of the termination of the hiring and any costs, expenses, and payment incurred or made, by the Government or the Director of Community Projects in connexion with the obtaining of possession of the said machinery or otherwise in relation thereto and all other moneys due from the Hirer to the Government under this agreement and also all loss or any damage which the Government may sustain in consequence of breach by the Hirer of the terms of this agreement and the Hirer shall not on any ground whatever be entitled to any allowance, return or set off on account of any payment made previously by him

(14) If the hiring determines under clause (10) of this agreement, and if immediately upon such determination the Hirer delivers up the said machinery to the Director of Community Projects or permits the Director of Community Projects to retake possession of the same without molestation or interruption, then the Hirer shall have the right either to purchase the said machinery [provided he pays to the Government within ten days of such determination a sum which together with the sum of Rs. paid in respect of hire under clause (2) thereof will amount to Rs.] or to resume the hiring upon terms and conditions similar to those of this agreement and has if no breach of this agreement had been committed by the Hirer PROVIDED THAT the Hirer within ten days of such determination produces a guarantor to the satisfaction of the said Director of Community Projects for the due performance of the terms of a fresh agreement to be entered into between the parties PROVIDED ALSO that in either case the Hirer shall within ten days of such determination also pay to the Government all moneys due from the Hirer to the Government under this agreement at the date of such determination and also pay to the Government all costs, charges, payments and expenses incurred, made or sustained by the Government in or about tracing, seizing, taking and obtaining possession of the said machinery and in or about the removal, carriage, warehousing and re-delivery of the same PROVIDED ALSO that until the Hirer shall have fully complied with the stipulations of this clause the Hirer shall not after the hiring has been determined under clause (10) have or be deemed to have any right or property or beneficial interest in the said machinery PROVIDED FURTHER that if the Hirer shall not exercise such option and made such payments within the time aforesaid the option given to the Hirer by this clause shall cease and the Hirer shall not be entitled to any credit allowance or return for on or account of any payments made previously by him.

(15) During the period of hiring, the Director of Community Projects shall be at liberty to insure for the benefit of the Government the said machinery against loss or damage by fire or accident in any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. . The Hirer shall pay to the Director of Community Projects on demand all sums which may be paid by him for effecting or keeping in force, such insurance. If the sum received by the Government under such insurance shall exceed the balance of the sum of Rs. after deducting all sums previously paid by the Hirer for hire and the sum of Rs. paid under clause (3) above, then such excess shall be paid by the Government to the Hirer.

(16) The Hirer further agrees to take all his electric power requirements from a Government source and shall in all things perform and observe the conditions therefor as separately agreed upon between the Hirer and the Government,

(17) All amounts due to the Government under this agreement except those referred to in clauses (7) and (13) thereof, shall if not paid when due be recovered by the Government as if they were arrears of revenue and shall also bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date on which they so fall due up to the date of payment or recovery.

(18) Any notice required to be given by the Government or the Director of Community Projects under this agreement shall be in writing signed by the said Director of Community Projects, or any officer authorized by the Director of Community Projects and may be served on the Hirer personally or left at the last-known place of abode or business of the Hirer or affixed or left on the lands on which the machinery is installed or sent by post addressed to the Hirer at the aforesaid place or above or business of the Hirer or at the said land and any notice required to be given by the Hirer under this agreement shall also be in writing and sent by registered post to the Director of Community Projects aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

By order and direction of the Governor of Madras have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

The First Schedule above referred to.

The Second Schedule above referred to.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by
in the presence of.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by
in the presence of.

ANNEXURE C.

Owner's consent.

To

The Director of Community Projects.
Project Executive Officer.

I , of being the owner of the property below mentioned hereby agree as follows:—

1. I consent to the installation by you at the property situated of electric service cable, motors, pumps, wiring, fittings and other plant or equipment for the supply of electricity (hereinafter called 'the installation') under the terms of an agreement between you and pursuant to a scheme for the supply of on a hire purchase system and agree that the installation shall be and remain your property until it shall have been paid for under the terms of the said arrangement and may be removed by you until such time as aforesaid, you making good any damage occasioned by such removal.

2. I will not alter or remove the installation or give permission for the same to be altered or removed without your consent so long as the same remains *your* property under the terms of the said arrangement.

3. It is agreed that I shall not be responsible by virtue of anything contained in these presents for any payment which you may be liable to make in respect of the installation.

4. I will not impose any charge upon any outgoing or incoming tenant of *my* property covered by this agreement in connexion with the installation.

Signed by the said in the presence of.

Witness

Address

(2)

MEMORANDUM No. 22215-AGRI. D I/53.1, AGRICULTURE DATED 8TH JANUARY 1954.

[National Extension Service—Agricultural implements—Use of improved implements—Regarding]

Reference. From the Director of Agriculture, No. H-4 1243 of 1953, dated 18th December 1953.

A copy of the letter cited from the Director of Agriculture is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for necessary action.

2. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are requested to frame their estimates of requirement for 1954 without loss of time and send to the Director of Agriculture, making a copy to Government at the same time.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. H.4 1243/53, dated 18th December 1953.

[Agriculture—Agricultural implements—Use of improved implements in rural areas—Regarding.]

I request you to please issue a circular letter to all your Block Development Officers to send their requirements of improved agricultural implements for agricultural development on progressive and scientific lines in their selected areas. They may also be requested to contact the multi-purpose co-operative societies already functioning in the blocks and ascertain in the first instance their requirements of the various types of improvements.

(i) For outright sale to such of those ryots who come forward to purchase them for their own use.

(ii) For supplies against the loans to be sanctioned by these loan and also societies.

(iii) For distribution against the usual takkavi loans.

(iv) For purposes of demonstration on ryots' land for aiding propaganda and working the advantages of such appliances made known to the smaller and poor ryots.

2. To being with they may be asked to furnish their requirements for the first year, say commencing from January 1954.

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 19031-AGRI. DI/54-1, AGRICULTURE, DATED 8TH MARCH 1954.

[National Extension Service—Supply of pure seeds to National Extension Service Block.]

A copy of Uttar Pradesh Government's scheme for saturating the entire State with pure seeds is forwarded to all Collectors and Block Development Officers for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

Three-year Programme for Saturation the entire State with 'A' class Wheat, Barley, Gram Peas and Paddy.

The use of improved seeds is one of the most important means for increasing agricultural production. The State requires nearly a crore maunds of wheat, barley, gram, peas and paddy seeds annually. It is not possible for the Basic and Co-operative Seeds Stores to supply and transport all this seed. These seed stores together supply only 5 per cent. of the seed sown in the State, the remaining 95 per cent, is either retained by the agriculturists or is supplied to them by the private traders. If the entire saturation of the State with 'A' class is achieved it will go a long way in solving our present food crisis.

2. *Definition of improved seed.*—'Improved seed' in relation to particular locality means that type of seed which gives the highest yield per acre as compared to other varieties. Thus wheat Pb. 591 is an improved variety for Meerut district but is not so in relations to Gorakhpur district. Similarly, Ballia barley can considered an improved seed in Ballia district as compared with other types of barley and kathia wheat can be considered improved seed in unirrigated tracts of the Bundelkhand Division as any other seed is not likely to do so well there. A chart showing the particular varieties seed which can be considered improved in relation to a particular district is enclosed.

3. *Commodities to be taken up.*—The commodities to be taken up in this programme will be confined to wheat, gram, barley, peas, paddy and moong T.1. maize may be taken up only in selected districts. In the coming rabi only wheat will be taken up as it is not possible at present to supply adequate quantities of improved seeds of gram, barley and peas. Paddy will be taken up in the next kharif, namely, in the second year of the scheme.

4. The general pattern for achieving saturation in three years should be—

First year—Demonstration, 5 per cent, saturation

Second year—Block sowing, 50 per cent, saturation.

Third year—100 per cent, saturation.

In the Pilot Project Etawah, work was done on the above lines. Demonstration were laid in the first year. Compact blocks were sown in the second. In the third year 100 per cent. Saturation in the Pilot Project area was achieved. It is proposed that this pattern should be adopted for achieving this object.

5. *Methods to be employed for achieving the object.*—Nothing can be more effective in inducing the agriculturists to take up the use of improved seed as the results achieved by the cultivators themselves. For this purpose ocular demonstrations must be laid in the entire State so that the agriculturists may judge for themselves the efficacy of using improved seeds and propagating the same. It is, therefore, proposed to lay half field demonstration in 2 or 3 gaon saohas of each Panchayat Adalat in the first year.

6. Side by side, it is also desirable to demonstrate the dibbling method as a result of which "A" class seed can be multiplied from 100 to 160 times in one season. A dibbler has been provided at each Basic Seed Store in the State and in several districts these have been made locally and are in use. The dibbler can be made by any local carpenter. A pamphlet describing how it should be made and used is being issued separately for use in each Panchayati Adalat.

7. *Programme of work.*—In the coming rabi season each Panchayat Secretary shall pay half-field demonstration of "A" class wheat in two or three gaon sabhas in his Panchayati Adalat area, namely, 8 to 12 demonstrations per Panchayat Secretary. The Panchayat Secretaries of a tahsil

should be called to the Tahsil Basic Seed Store on a fixed date where the District Agriculture Officer will explain the method of laying out demonstrations. After demonstration, quick multiplication of seed by dibbling method within the village will have to be clearly shown to the cultivators. No great training is needed for this purpose and both the method of laying down half-field demonstrations and dibbling can be learned by the Panchayat Secretaries in one day. The District Planning Officer will immediately draw up a programme and fix the dates on which the Panchayat Secretaries will be explained the procedure for (1) rapid multiplication of seed by dibbling and (2) for laying half-field demonstrations. The District Planning Officer should himself supervise these arrangements and attend the meetings.

8. The Panchayat Secretaries should select the cultivators in whose fields these demonstrations are to be carried out. In selecting the area it is not necessary to include those areas which are already saturated with improved seed, e.g., Mahewa, Etawah, Bhathat, etc. It is also not necessary that very large fields should be selected. Level and regular shaped fields of about half acre may be selected for the purpose. It should be divided into two equal parts. In one half of the field the cultivator should sow "A" class improved seed and in the other half he should sow his own indigenous seed. The quantity of "A" class seed required for the purpose at the rate of 1 maund per acre works out to 10 seers per demonstration. Thus each Panchayat Secretary would need 2 to 3 maunds of "A" class wheat seed for the coming rabi sowing. This will be obtained on cash payment from the nearest Basic Seed Store. In case the Basic Seed Store is supplying "A" class wheat seed in this season to the Co-operative Seed Stores, the cultivators may also take the seed from the nearest Co-operative Seed Store out of the quantity of "A" class seed which is being supplied by the Basic Seed Store. The Co-operative Seed Store will also issue the seed on cash payment at the same price at which it will be issued from the Tehsil Basic Seed Store. The District Planning Officer will immediately arrange to intimate these rates to the in charges of the Co-operative Seed Stores. The Panchayat Inspectors should either collect money for the purpose from the cultivators or take the cultivators to the Basic or Co-operative Seed Stores (as the case may be) for making the purchases on a date previously intimated by him to the cultivators and also to the Seed Store in-charge. No seed for demonstration purpose will be issued on sawai or credit. The Seed Store-in-charge of Basic Seed Store can on prior intimation also arrange to transfer the required quantity of seed to the headquarter of the Inspector-in-charge of the Panchayat in case the latter finds this arrangement more convenient. Such cases will presumably not be many and the cost of transport in such cases will be met out of the "Demonstration Grant" which is at the disposal of the District Agriculture Officer.

9. Along with half-field demonstrations by the usual methods of sowing the Panchayat Secretary will also demonstrate the dibbling method of cultivation. For this purpose only ½ seer seed should be dibbled in 1/12th of an acre of good, well irrigated and well-manured field. Detailed instructions are given in the pamphlet referred to in paragraph 6 above. This seed should also be taken on cash payment at the same time at which the seed for demonstration is taken.

10. Half seer of seed sown by the dibbling method is capable of yielding up to 2 maunds of produce.

11. The produce of the "A" class wheat seed obtained as a result of half-field demonstration and the use of the dibbling method has to be kept by the cultivator or by some one who is prepared to buy it from him. It must be noted that the whole object of the scheme will be defeated if this produce is allowed to get mixed up with inferior quality of seed. At the thrashing floor the Panchayat Secretaries should arrange that the "A" class seed is thrashed separately and kept pure. If a cultivator can afford to keep this seed he should of course, keep it with him for sowing in the next season but if he cannot afford to do so the Panchayat Secretary should arrange its exchange with "B" and "C" class seed for other people who may be willing to pay a premium of 12 per cent in kind for getting this "A" class seed. This stage is very important and it should be ensured

that the "A" class seed is stored right in the area in which it has been grown. In view of the improved quality of this seed, people would be surely prepared to pay a premium of 12 per cent, for exchanging it with their "B" and "C" class seed.

12. *Second and third-year programme.*—The programme for the second year will commence with the kharif sowing. Paddy demonstrations will be laid out in the same fashion as in the case of wheat.

13. Large areas of monsoon fallow can be utilized by sowing them with moong T-1. Moong T-1 has been found an extremely useful green manure-cum-food crop and can be sown to cover up the monsoon fallow. Each Panchayati Adalat should aim at sowing 75 acres of monsoon fallow with moong T-1. The quantity of moong T-1 required for sowing one acre is nearly one seer. Moong T-1 should be sown with the first rains either towards the end of June or early July. The crop is ready in 60 days and after picking up the pods the crop should be ploughed into the fields to serve as green manure. This ploughing in must be completed by the end of August.

14. Half-field rabi demonstrations in the remaining gaon sabhas of the State should be laid in the second year. Demonstrations of gram, barley and peas will also be laid in the second year in suitable areas. Block sowing will be done in areas in which demonstrations were laid in the previous year. One hundred per cent saturation will be achieved in such areas in the third year.

15. A table showing the programme of work from rabi 1952–53 to kharif 1956-57 and the results expected to be achieved is given below :—

Year.	*Programme of work.*	*Results expected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1952–53 Rabi ..	Half-field demonstration of "A" class wheat in 50 per cent of the Goan Sabhas.	5 per cent saturation of "A" class wheat in 50 per cent Goan Sabhas.
1953–54 Khariff ..	Half-field demonstration of "A" class paddy in 50 per cent of the Goan Sabhas in paddy districts.	5 per cent saturation by "A" class paddy in 50 per cent. Goan Sabhas of paddy districts.
	Moong T-1 covering 600,000 acres monsoon fallow.	6 per cent of monsoon fallow green manured.
1953–54 Rabi ..	(1) Half-field demonstrations of "A" class wheat in areas not covered in 1952–53 and of "A" barley, gram and peas in the entire State.	5 per cent saturation of the entire State by "A" class barley, gram and peas and 5 per cent saturation by "A" class wheat in the Gaon Sabhas not covered in 1952-53.
	(2) Block sowing in areas in which demonstrations were conducted in 1952–53.	50 per cent saturation by "A" class wheat in Gaon Sabhas in which demonstration were laid in 1952–53.
1954–55 Kharif ..	(1) Half-field paddy demonstrations in paddy district Gaon Sabhas not covered in 1953–54.	5 per cent staturation by "A" class paddy in Gaon Sabhas not covered in 1953–54.
	(2) Block sowing in areas in which paddy demonstrations were laid in 1953–54.	50 per cent saturation by "A" class paddy in Gaon Sabhas in which paddy demonstrations were laid in 1953–54.

Year. (1)	*Programme of work.* (2)	*Results expected.* (3)
1954–55 Kharif—*cont.*	(3) Moong T-1 covering 2,500,000 acres monsoon fallow.	25 per cent of monsson fallow green manured.
Rabi	(1) Block sowing by "A" class wheat, barley, gram and peas in areas covered by demonstrations in 1953–54.	(1) 50 per cent saturation by "A" class wheat in areas in which demonstrations were laid in 1953–54.
		(2) 100 per cent saturation in areas in which block sowing of "A" class wheat was done in 1953–54 and 50 per cent saturation by "A" class barley, gram and peas.
1955–56 Kharif ..	(1) Block sowing by "A" class paddy in areas in which demonstrations were laid in 1954–55.	(1) 100 per cent saturation by "A" class paddy in Gaon Sabhas in which block sowing was done in 1954–55.
		(2) 50 per cent saturation by "A" class paddy in Gaon Sabha in which demonstration were laid in 1954–55.
	(2) Moong T-1 covering 5,000,000 acres monsoon fallow.	50 per cent of monsoon fallow green manured.
Rabi	Block showing to continue ..	100 per cent saturation of area by "A" class wheat, barley, gram and peas.
1956–57 Kharif ..	Do.	100 per cent saturation o area by "A" class paddy. 50 per cent of monsoon fallow green manured with moong T.1.

16. A draft of the proposed amendment to the Panchayat Raj Act for directing the owner or occupier of any field to use improved seed or seedlings and restricting the movement of improved seed or seedling from one area to other is also enclosed (not attached).

17. Add the following as section 18-A :—

(1) For the improvement of agriculture, a Gaon Sabha may by notice direct the owner or occupier of any land in its circle to use only improved seed or seedlings.

(2) For the purpose of this section improved seeds and seedlings shall be made available for sale by the Director of Agriculture through Government Seed Stores, Co-operative Seed Stores, and other authorized agents, who shall stock for sale only improved seeds and seedlings and who shall not withhold from sale the above to any occupier of the area.

For the purpose of this section—

Improved seeds means the seeds approved by the Director of Agriculture, Seedling means the plants raised from improved varieties of seeds.

Occupier means the person having for the time being the right of occupation of any land as provided in Z.A.F. and L.R. Act, 1951, and includes any person in actual occupation of such land or his agent.

Authorized agent means an agent authorized to sell improved seeds and seedlings on behalf of the Director of Agriculture.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 1232, AGRICULTURE, DATED 15TH APRIL 1954.

[National Extension Service—Agriculture—Extension Officer for Agriculture—Functions defined.]

The Government have been considering the role which the Extension Officers for Agriculture should play in the National Extension Service Development Blocks. After discussing the matter with the Director of Agriculture on 15th February 1954 they have arrived at certain conclusions and issue the following orders :—

(*a*) The Extension Officer for Agriculture should be in charge of Agricultural extension work in the entire National Extension Service Development Block.

(*b*) The territorial charges of the Agricultural Demonstrators borne on the normal establishment of the Agriculture Department should be resettled outside the limits of the National Extension Development blocks.

(*c*) The Extension Officer for Agriculture should be provided with a full complement of staff, depot accommodation and equipment.

(*d*) There should be one Agriculture Fieldman and 4 Demonstration Maistries for each Block to work under the Agriculture Extension Officer. It should be the responsibility of the Extension Officers for Agriculture to attend to the Agriculture improvement of the selected blocks with the assistance of the agriculture fieldman, demonstration maistries and the Gramasevaks.

2. The Agriculture Extension staff will be supervised by the District Agriculture Officers in all technical matters and will be under the overall control of the Block Development Officers.

3. The attention of all Collectors is invited to the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 481, Agriculture, dated 18th February 1954 and they are requested to arrange to bring into existence immediately one agriculture depot in each of the selected block. Where there is already an agriculture depot in any of the selected blocks, such depots should be taken over under the National Extension Service and placed in charge of the Extension Officer for Agriculture.

4. The Collectors are requested to resettle the Fieldmen and Maistries already employed in accordance with the scale indicated in paragraph 1 above. The excess number of Demonstration Maistries now working in the National Extension Service Blocks should be reverted to the Agriculture Department. There is no objection to absorbing the surplus Fieldman as Gramasevaks.

5. The Government also direct that one Agriculture Fieldman to be employed in each block should be in lieu of a Grama Sevak, Grade II and the four Demonstration Maistries should be in addition to the strength of staff sanctioned for each Block in G.O. Ms. No. 1264, Rural Welfare, dated 27th October 1953. The expenditure on account of the four Demonstration Maistries for each Block should be debited to the budget of the Agriculture Department.

6. A report on the action taken with reference to the above orders should be sent as early as possible in any case not later than 10th May 1954.

(5)

MEMORANDUM No. 484, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)-V/54-1, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Malampuzha Project Area—Agriculture —Extension—Supply of coconut seedlings at subsidized rates—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—From the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, dated 26th July 1954, No. 2186/54.

In the letter cited the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, has reported that he has placed orders for the supply of 1,400 coconut seedlings and 300 Mango grafts for supply to public at 75 per cent of cost price. He is in this connexion informed that subsidized sales are not allowed under the Community Project scheme except for small amounts as would be necessary to meet the needs of demonstration activities. After necessary demonstrations have been made, sale of improved implements or seeds or fertilizers to the ryots, should be made at cost price only and *no* subsidized sale of the seeds, etc., should be allowed. The Project Executive Officer should observe the above instructions invariably and should get the prior approval of the Government for any deviation in future.

2. The Project Executive Officer is requested to report the actual cost of the seedlings referred to in his letter cited for formal sanction.

(6)

MEMORANDUM No. 560, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)-IX/54-4, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service—Development Blocks—Items under Agriculture Development—Instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—From the Collector of Chingleput, No. 678, Pdl. 54/B-6, dated 21st April 1954.

The Collector of Chingleput has requested clarification on the nature of expenditure that should be debited to 'Agricultural Development'. He is informed that all expenditure which has a demonstrative value on agricultural development including purchase of equipments intended for demonstration purposes should be deemed to be expenditure on 'Agricultural Development'.

(7)

G.O. No. 3330, AGRICULTURE, DATED 12TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Agriculture—Agricultural Department—Reorganization and revision of jurisdiction of agricultural demonstrators consequent on introduction of Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1232, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1338, Agriculture, dated 22nd April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2465, Agriculture, dated 26th July 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 3049, Agriculture, dated 11th October 1954.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, dated 24th April 1954, No. L-2-115/54.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, dated 28th May 1954, No. L-2-115/54.

The work of propaganda, publicity and the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture and the supply to the ryots of their requirements are attended to by the field staff of the Agricultural department which consists of agricultural demonstrators, fieldmen and demonstration maistries. There is an agricultural demonstrator for each taluk with an agricultural depot in which seeds, implements and other equipment are kept for sale or for issue on loan or hire to the ryots. In heavy taluks, there are additional agricultural demonstrators with or without separate depots in their jurisdiction. The agricultural demonstrator is assisted by fieldmen and demonstration maistries. Besides these there are also special agricultural demonstrators and extension officers in agriculture in select areas covered by the Community Projects and National Extension Service respectively. In order to avoid overlapping of functions of the normal staff of the Agricultural department and the special staff in the areas covered by Community Projects or National Exension Service blocks, the Government have had under their consideration the question of reorganizing the field set up. In G.O. Ms. No. 1232, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954, it has already been ordered that the territorial charges of the agricultural demonstrators borne on the normal establishment of the Department of Agriculture should be resettled outside the limits of the National Extension Service blocks and that the agricultural depots situated in the selected blocks should be placed in charge of the extension officers in agriculture. The Director of Agriculture has submitted proposals for reorganizing the field set up of the department in the areas not covered by Community Projects of National Extension Service. The proposals of the Director of Agriculture are for the whole State excluding Tanjore district for

which a Special National Extension Service Scheme has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954. The Government have examined the proposals of the Director of Agriculture in consultation with the Director of Rural Welfare and Director of Community Development and pass the following orders.

2. The Government accept the proposal to withdraw the normal staff of the Agricultural department now employed in or having jurisdiction over the areas covered by Community Projects or National Extension Service Schemes. Only the special agricultural demonstrators or extension officers in agriculture borne on the establishment of the Community Projects or National Extension Service as the case may be shall be retained in those areas and they shall be responsible for the entire work of the Agricultural department in the areas within their jurisdiction.

3. The Director of Agriculture has proposed that the field set up of the Agricultural department may be reorganized in all areas excluding Tanjore district and those covered by the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes in other districts. He has reported that there are 443 firkas in the whole State excluding Tanjore district and the areas covered by the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes and that 177 upper subordinates comprising 149 regular agricultural demonstrators, 17 seed development assistants and 11 out of 22 special agricultural demonstrators now employed in the Intensive Manuring Scheme are available for posting as agricultural demonstrators in all these firkas. He has proposed the allocation of their jurisdiction at the rate of three firkas each for 91 agricultural demonstrators, two firkas each for 84 agricultural demonstrators and one firka each for 2 agricultural demonstrators. The Government accept the proposal of the Director of Agriculture and sanction the conversion of the posts of seed development assistants and special agricultural demonstrators referred to above into regular posts of agricultural demonstrators. The headquarters of the 177 agricultural demonstrators and their jurisdiction shall be as mentioned in columns (1) and (2) of the annexure to this order.

4. The Director of Agriculture has reported that the following is the total staff now borne on the establishment of the agricultural demonstrators :—

Post.	*Number.*
Lower Division Clerks	206
Fieldmen	207
Demonstration Maistries	584

The Director of Agriculture has proposed that each agricultural demonstrator may have a lower division clerk, a fieldman and three demonstration maistries, that an additional lower division clerk may be posted in the agricultural depot at headquarters of the

district and that an agricultural demonstrator in charge of more than two firkas may have one additional fieldman. The Government accept the proposal subject to the modification that an agricultural demonstrator in charge of more than 2 firkas should also be given an additional maistry. They accordingly sanction the creation temporarily up to 28th February 1955 of 38 additional posts of demonstration maistries, grade II, in the scale of Rs. 20—1—30 per mensem. They also direct that out of the existing strength of staff, 29 posts of fieldmen and 16 posts of lower division clerks shall be abolished forthwith. The staff to be employed under each agricultural demonstrator shall be as mentioned in column (3) of the annexure to this order.

5. The Director of Agriculture has reported that there are at present 102 agricultural depots. The Government accept the proposal that each agricultural demonstrator should have a separate office-*cum*-depot within his jurisdiction and accordingly sanction the opening of 75 additional depots. Sanction is accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 3,750 (rupees three thousand seven hundred and fifty only) non-recurring towards the purchase of furniture, etc., and Rs. 45,000 (Rupees forty-five thousand only) recurring per annum towards the rent for the building, wages for the watchmen, etc.

6. The Director of Agriculture is requested to give effect to the above orders immediately and in any case not later than 1*st December* 1954.

7. The Government's intention in this reorganization is that the normal staff of the Agricultural department should in future become automatically the special staff for the National Extension Service Scheme as and when new blocks under the scheme are opened. The attention of the Director of Agriculture is invited to G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 25th September 1954, in which the Government have sanctioned the opening of certain additional blocks under the National Extension Service. The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit necessary proposals for any slight readjustment of staff that may be necessary after the special staff is appointed in these additional blocks.

8. The Government are considering the question whether the continuance of the posts of Seed Development Officers and Additional District Agricultural Officers for the Intensive Manuring Scheme is necessary in view of the conversion of the posts of seed development assistants and special agricultural demonstrators employed under them respectively. Orders in this regard will issue separately.

9. The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit a report on the working of the reorganization after four months, i.e., early in April 1955.

ANNEXURE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE HEADQUARTERS JURISDICTION AND STAFF OF AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATORS IN THE DISTRICTS OTHER THAN TANJORE.

Headquarters.	*Jurisdiction.*	*Sanctioned staff.* *Lower division clerks.*	*Fieldmen.*	*Demonstration mdistries.*
(1)	(2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)
	Madras-Chingleput district.			
1 Saidapet ..	.. Saidapet and Pallikaranai	2	1	3
2 Villivakkam	.. Aminjikarai, Madavaram and Villivakkam.	1	2	4
3 Chingleput	.. Chingleput and Guduvancheri ..	1	1	3
4 Tirupporur	.. Tirupporur and Manambathi	1	1	3
5 Madurantakam	Madurantakam and Vaiyavoor ..	1	1	3
6 Acharapakkam ..	Acharapakkam and Chithamoor ..	1	1	3
7 Perambakkam	.. Perambakkam and Lathur	1	1	3
8 Kancheepuram ..	Kancheepuram, Parandur and Walajahbad.	1	2	4
9 Uthiramerur	.. Uthiramerur, Salavakkam and Magaral.	1	2	4
10 Oothukkottai	.. Oothukkottai and Kannikaiperi ..	1	1	3
11 Gummudipoondi.	Gummudipoondi and Sathiyavedu ..	1	1	3
12 Minjur ..	.. Minjur, Medur and Solavaram ..	1	2	4
13 Sriperumbudur ..	Sriperumbudur, Maduramangalam and Serapenancheri.	1	2	4
14 Poonamallee	.. Poonamalle and Kunnathur	1	1	3
15 Madras ..	.. Madras	1	1	3
	South Arcot district.			
1 Cuddalore O.T. ..	Cuddalore O.T. and Manjakuppam ..	2	1	3
2 Nellikuppam	.. Nellikuppam	1	1	3
3 Kumarakshi	.. Kumarakshi. Villages in the following firkas which are not covered by Community Projects areas :— (i) Chidambaram East, (ii) Chidambaram West, (iii) Bhuvanagiri, (iv) Sathiatope, (v) Srimushnam and (vi) Kattumannarkoil.	1	1	3
4 Villupuram	.. Villupuram, Kanai and Vikravandi ..	1	2	4
5 Valavanoor	.. Valavanoor, Kanjanoor and Kandamangalam.	1	2	4
6 Tindivanam	.. Tindivanam and Olakkur	1	1	3
7 Kiliyanoor	.. Kiliyanoor and Marakkanam	1	1	3
8 Mailam ..	.. Mailam, Vanur and Vadasiruvalur ..	1	2	4
9 Gingee ..	.. Gingee, Sathiamangalam and Vallam.	1	2	4
10 Melolakkur	.. Melolakkur, Melamalayanur and Sathambadi.	1	2	4
11 Tirukkoyilur	.. Tirukkoyilur, Mohayur and Manalurpet.	1	2	4

Headquarters. (1)	Jurisdiction. (2)	Sanctioned staff. Lower division clerks. (3-a)	Fieldmen. (3-b)	Demonstration maistries. (3-c)
	South Arcot district—cont.			
12 Ulundurpet ..	Ulundurpet, Tiruvannainallur and Tirunamanathur.	2	2	4
13 Vridhachalam ..	Vridhachalam, Nallur and Oomangalam. Village in Sirupakkam firka which are not covered by National Extension Service Schemes.	1	2	4
14 Pennadam ..	Pennadam, Kammapuram and Tittakudi.	1	2	4
15 Pakkam ..	Pakkam and Sankarapuram	1	1	3
16 Rishivandiyam ..	Rishivandiyam and Theyagadurgam. Villages in the following firkas which are not covered by National Extension Service Schemes:— (i) Kallakurichi and (ii) Vadakkanandal.	1	1	3
	Tiruchirappalli district.			
1 Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirappalli, Tiruverambur and Srirangam.	2	2	4
2 Manikandam ..	Manikandam, Andanallur and Illuppur.	1	2	4
3 Kulitalai ..	Kulitalai, Kattalai and Panjapatti ..	1	2	4
4 Manapparai ..	Manapparai, Thogamalai and Vajyampatti.	1	2	4
5 Karur	Karur and Vangal	1	1	3
6 Aravakurichi ..	Aravakurichi and Vellianai	1	1	3
7 Kannanur ..	Uppiliapuram, Kannanur and Thottiam.	1	2	4
8 Lalgudi	Lalgudi and Valadi	1	1	3
9 Manachanallur ..	Manachanallur and Kariamanickam ..	1	1	3
10 Peruvalappur ..	Peruvalappur and Pullambadi ..	1	1	3
11 Ariyalur ..	Ariyalur and Sendurai	1	1	3
12 Thirumalavadi ..	Thirumalavadi and Kamarasavalli ..	1	1	3
13 Jayankondam ..	Jayankondam, Andimadam and T. Palur.	1	2	4
14 Perambalur ..	Perambalur, Vadakkalur and Chettikulam.	1	2	4
15 Varagur	Varagur and Kolakkanatham ..	1	1	3
16 Pudukkottai ..	Pudukkottai Varappur and Vallanad.	1	2	4
17 Alangudi	Alangudi, Malaiyur and Karambakudi.	1	2	4
18 Keeranur	Keeranur, Kunnandarkoil and Narthamalai.	1	2	4
19 Nirpalani.. ..	Nirpalani, Kudimiamalai and Viralimalai.	1	2	4
20 Karaiyur	Karaiyur, Ponnamaravathi and Virachilai.	1	2	4
21 Tirumayam ..	Tirumayam, Sengirai and Kilanilai.	1	2	4

Headquarters.	Jurisdiction.	Sanctioned staff. Lower division clerks.	Fieldmen.	Demonstration maistries.
(1)	(2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)
	Madurai district.			
1 Madurai ..	.. Madurai, Thiruparankundram and Avaniapuram. Villages in the following firkas which are not covered by Community Project Schemes :— (i) Arumbanoor, (ii) Kunnathoor and (iii) Koolapandi.	2	2	4
2 Natham North ..	Natham North, Natham South and Kottampatti. Villages in the following firkas which are not covered by Community Project Schemes :—	1	2	4
	(i) Melur, (ii) Vellalapatti, (iii) Thiruvathavur and (iv) Vellalur.	1	1	3
3 Palamedu ..	Palamedu. Villages in the following firkas not covered by Community Project Schemes :— (i) Nilakkottai, (ii) Batlagundu, (iii) Solavandan, (iv) Alanganallur and (v) Neerathan.	1	1	3
4 Periyakulam ..	Periyakulam and Devadanapatti ..	1	1	3
5 Theni ..	Theni and Andipatti	1	1	3
6 Uthamapalayam.	Uthamapalayam and Cumbum ..	1	1	3
7 Dindgul ..	Dindigul and Sanarpettai	1	1	3
8 Vedasandur ..	Vedasandur, Vadamathurai and Eriodu.	1	2	4
9 Palni	Palni and Ottanchatram	1	1	3
10 Keeranur ..	Keeranur, Thoppampatti and Kallimanthayam.	1	2	4
11 Kodaikanal ..	Kodaikanal, Pannaikadu and Thandikudi.	1	2	4
	Ramanathapuram district.			
1 Paramakudi ..	Paramakudi, Partibanur and Bogalur.	1	2	4
2 Ilayangudi ..	Illayangudi, Salaigramam and Nainarkoil.	1	2	4
3 Sivganga ..	Sivaganga, Kalayarkoil and Manamathurai.	1	2	4
4 Tiruppuvanam ..	Tiruppuvanam, Mathagupatti and Padamathur.	1	2	4
5 Sattur ..	Sattur, Salvarpatti and Virudunagar.	2	2	4
6 Rajapalayam ..	Rajapalayam, Cholapuram and Watrap.	1	2	4
7 Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai, Kallakurchi and Kariapatti.	1	2	4
8 Reddiappatti ..	Reddiapatti, Pandalgudi and Tiruchuli.	1	2	4

Headquarters. (1)	Jurisdiction. (2)	Sanctioned staff. Lower divis in clerks. (3-a)	Fieldmen. (3-b)	Demonstration maistries. (3-c)
	Ramanathapuram district—cont.			
9 Tiruppattur ..	Tiruppattur, Tirukostiyur and Nerkuppai.	1	2	4
10 Karaikudi ..	Karaikudi, Kallai and Singampanari.	1	2	4
11 Devakottai ..	Devakottai, Sarungani and Mangalkudi.	1	2	4
12 Tiruvadanai ..	Tiruvadanai, R.S. Mangalam and Kottakudi.	1	2	4
13 Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram and Tirupullani ..	1	1	3
14 Devipatnam ..	Devipatnam, Uttarakosamangai and Valandaravai.	1	2	4
15 Mudukulathur ..	Mudukulathur and Sirupodu	1	1	3
16 Peravoor ..	Peravoor and Sayalkudi	1	1	3
17 Abiramam ..	Abiramam, Kamuthi and Mandalamanickam.	1	2	4
	Tirunelveli district.			
1 Tirunelveli ..	Tirunelveli, Madavakurichi and Palayamkottai.	2	2	4
2 Melapattam ..	Melapattam and Munirpallam ..	1	1	3
3 Gangaikondan ..	Gangaikondan and Naranamalpuram.	1	1	3
4 Srivaikundam ..	Srivaikundam and Karungulam ..	1	1	3
5 Tuticorin ..	Tuticorin, Vallanad and Arumugamangalam.	1	2	4
6 Tiruchendur ..	Tiruchendur, Athur and Udangudi ..	1	2	4
7 Sattankulam ..	Sattankulam and Alwartirunagari ..	1	1	3
8 Vijayanarayanam.	Vijayanarayanam, Thisayanvilai and Moolaikaraipatti.	1	2	4
9 Nanguneri ..	Nanguneri, Kalakad and Singikulam.	1	2	4
10 Radhapuram ..	Radhapuram, Palavoor and Valliyur.	1	2	4
11 Tenkasi ..	Tenkasi, Pampoli and Kadayanallur.	1	2	4
12 Alangulam ..	Alangulam and Pavoor	1	1	3
13 Koilpatti ..	Koilpatti and Kayathur	1	1	3
14 Kadambur ..	Kadambur and Ottapidaram	1	1	3
15 Vilathikulam ..	Vilathikulam and Masarpatti	1	1	3
	North Arcot district.			
1 Cheyyar ..	Cheyyar and Valkadai	1	1	3
2 Thethurai ..	Thethurai and Anakavur	1	1	3
3 Perungathur ..	Perungathur, Vembakkam and Dusi ..	1	2	4
4 Arni ..	Arni and Vinnamangalam	1	1	3
5 Kunnathur ..	Kunnathur and Kastambadi	1	1	3
6 Arkonam ..	Arkonam, Kilvidhi and Paranchi ..	1	2	4
7 Kaveripakkam ..	Kaveripakkam and Panapakkam ..	1	1	3
8 Chengam ..	Chengam and Padi Agraharam ..	1	1	3

Headquarters.	Jurisdiction.	Sanctioned staff. Lower division clerks.	Fieldmen.	Demonstration maistries.
(1)	(2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)
	North Arcot district—cont.			
9 Thandarampet ..	Thandarampet and Thanipadi ..	1	1	3
10 Polur	Polur and Thachambadi	1	1	3
11 Mandakolathur ..	Mandakolathur and Santhavasal ..	1	1	3
12 Wallajah ..	Wallajah, Sholinghur and Ranipet ..	1	2	4
13 Arcot	Arcot, Kalavai and Thimiri	1	2	4
14 Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash, Salavedu and Thellar ..	1	2	4
15 Pernamallur ..	Pernamallur, Desur and Nedungunam.	1	2	4
16 Vellore, North ..	Vellore North, Vellore South and Pallikonda.	2	2	4
17 Ambur	Ambur and Odugathur	1	1	3
18 Gudiyatham, East	Gudiyatham East, Gudiyatham West and Katpadi.	1	2	4
19 Pernambut ..	Pernamput, Kilvilachur and Thuthiput.	1	2	4
20 Tiruvannamalai ..	Thiruvannamalai and Vorayoor ..	1	1	3
21 Tirupathur ..	Tirupathur and Koratti	1	1	3
22 Vaniyambadi ..	Vaniyambadi and Jolarpet	1	1	3
	Salem district.			
1 Attur	Attur and Yathapur	1	1	3
2 Dharmapuri ..	Dharmapuri, Nailampalli and Pennagram.	1	2	4
3 Palakode ..	Palakode, Indur and Karimanglam ..	1	2	4
4 Karur ..	Harur, A. Pallipatti and Theerthamalai.	1	2	4
5 Uthangarai ..	Uthangarai Morappur and Kallavi ..	1	2	4
6 Hosur	Hosur and Uthamapalli	1	1	3
7 Kelamangalam ..	Kelamangalam, Denkanikottah, Thalli and Anjetti.	1	2	4
8 Barur ..	Barur and Santhur	1	1	3
9 Mathur	Mathur and Bargur	1	1	3
10 Namakkal ..	Namakkal and Sendamangalam ..	1	1	4
11 Paramathi ..	Paramathi, Mohanoor and Kabilamalai.	1	2	3
12 Omalur ..	Omalur, Kadayambatti and Taramangalam.	1	2	4
13 Mettur	Mettur, Nangavalli and Macheri ..	1	2	4
14 Rasipuram ..	Rasipuram and Namagiripet	1	1	3
15 Puduchatram ..	Puduchatram and Vennandur ..	1	1	3
16 Salem	Salem, Valappadi and Yercaud ..	2	2	4
17 Karipatti ..	Karipatti, Veerapandi and Panamarathupatti.	1	2	4
18 Tiruchengode ..	Tiruchengode and Mallasamudram ..	1	1	3
19 Sankari ..	Sankari, Kumarapalayam and Edappadi.	1	2	4

Headquarters. (1)	Jurisdiction. (2)	Sanctioned staff. Lower division clerks. (3-a)	Fieldmen. (3-b)	Demonstration maistries. (3-c)
	Malabar North district.			
1 Taliparamba ..	Taliparamba	2	1	3
2 Cannanore ..	Cannanore and Inkur	1	1	3
3 Badagara ..	Badagara and Perambra	1	1	3
4 Quilandy ..	Quilandy, Nadapuram and Balusseri ..	1	2	4
5 Kozhkiode ..	Kozhikode and Chevayyur	1	1	3
6 Kunnamangalam.	Kunnamangalam and Koduvalli ..	1	1	3
7 Manantoddy ..	Manantoddy, Peria, Kanniampetta, Kalpetta and Sultan Battery.	1	2	4
	Malabar South district.			
1 Manjeri	Manjeri and Kandalli	1	1	3
2 Tiruvengadi ..	Tiruvengadi, Vandoor and Kothakkal.	1	2	4
3 Mannarghat ..	Mannarghat, Mankoda and Perintalmanna.	1	2	4
4 Pattambi ..	Pattambi, Srikrishnapuram and Ottapalam.	1	2	4
5 Tirur	Tirur and Kattipuram	1	1	3
6 Ponnani ..	Ponnani and Trithala	1	1	3
7 Chowghat ..	Chowghat, Andathoda and Nataga ..	1	2	4

NOTE.—An additional lower division clerk shall be employed in the Agricultural depot at the headquarters of the District Agricultural Officer, South Malabar.

Headquarters. (1)	Jurisdiction. (2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)
	South Kanara district.			
1 Coondapoor ..	Bainder and Vandse. The villages in Coondapur firka which are not covered by Community Projects Scheme.	1	2	4
2 Udipi ..	Udipi and Kota	1	1	3
3 Brahmavar ..	Brahmavar and Kamp	1	1	3
4 Puthur ..	Puthur and Vittal	1	1	3
5 Belthangady ..	Belthangady, Upinangady and Kokada.	1	2	4
6 Kasargod ..	Kasargod and Hosdrug. The villages in Nileshwar firka which are not covered by National Extension Service.	1	2	4

NOTE.—An additional lower division clerk shall be employed in the Agricultural depot at the headquarters of the District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara.

Headquarters. (1)	Jurisdiction. (2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(3-c)
	Nilgiris district.			
1 Ootacamund ..	Ootcamund	2	1	3
2 Coonoor	Coonoor, Kotagiri and Kilkotagiri ..	1	2	4

Headquarters.	*Jurisdiction.*	*Sanctioned staff.* Lower division clerks.	Fieldmen.	Demonstration maistries.
(1)	(2)	(3-*a*)	(3-*b*)	(3-*c*)
	Coimbatore district.			
1 Cheyur ..	Cheyur and Sirunagai	1	1	3
2 Mettupalayam ..	Mettupalayam and Annur	1	1	3
3 Bhavani ..	Ammapet. The villages in Bhavani firka which are not covered by Community Projects areas.	1	1	3
4 Andiyur ..	Andiyur and Kuruchi	1	1	3
5 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore, Sukar Sannakulam and Periyanayakampalayam.	2	2	4
6 Madukarai ..	Madukarai and Thondamuthur ..	1	1	3
7 Dharapuram ..	Kodumangal. Villages in Dharapuram firka not covered by Community Projects areas.	1	1	3
8 Mulanur ..	Mulanur and Kundadam	1	1	3
9 Kodumudi ..	Kodumundi, Madakurichi and Sivagiri. The villages in Erode firka not covered by Community Projects Schemes.	1	2	4
10 Uthukuli ..	Uthukuli, Perunthurai and Chennimalai.	1	2	4
11 Nambiyur ..	Nambiyur, Kugalur and Vaniputhur. Villages in Gobichettipalayam firka which are not covered by Community Projects Schemes.	1	2	4
12 Satyamangalam	Satyamangalam, Pujaiupiliampatti and Thalavadi.	1	2	4
13 Kollegal ..	Kollegal and Palayam	1	1	3
14 Ramapuram ..	Ramapuram, Hanur and Lokkanavalli.	1	2	4
15 Sulur	Sulur, Pungalur and Varapatti ..	1	2	4
16 Pollachi	Pollachi and Lolurapalli	1	1	3
17 Kinathu Kadavu	Kinathu Kadavu, Koilpalayam and Anamalai.	1	2	4
18 Udumalpet ..	Udumalpet and Periya Valayodi ..	1	1	3
19 Gudimangalam ..	Gudimangalam and Madathukulam ..	1	1	3
	Total ..	190	268	622

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 4842-R.D.P.-1/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1954.

[Agriculture—Propaganda—" Agricultural Week "—Celebration during Pongal Week—Instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 3567, Agriculture, dated 11th December 1954.

A copy of the Government Order cited is communicated to all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and for extending their co-operation for the successful celebration of the " Agricultural Week " in their respective areas.

ENCLOSURE.

***G.O. Ms. No.* 3567, *Agriculture, dated* 11*th December* 1954.**

[Agriculture—Propaganda—" Agricultural Week "—Celebration during Pongal Week—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers:—

Monthly letter from the Union Minister for Agriculture for March 1954.

Monthly letter from the Minister for Agriculture to the Union Minister for Agriculture for March 1954.

D.O. to the Director of Agriculture, No. 34324 B. IV/54-1, dated 29th March 1954.

From the Director of Agriculture, No. D. Dis. L-3-2376/54, dated 22nd September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 3094, Agriculture, dated 15th October 1954.

In his monthly letter for March 1954 the Union Minister for Agriculture suggested that in each State an Agricultural Week may be celebrated every year in one or two centres for a period of five days at the time of the annual cattle or other fairs and that all the Ministers and Heads of Departments concerned with the nation building departments, Members of Parliament and the State Legislature and progressive agriculturists may take part in it so that the Agricultural Week may be an occasion for bringing the officials and non-officials closer and for the free exchange of ideas. Relevant extracts from the Monthly letter are appended.

2. In this State in addition to the annual Compost and Tree Planting Week, Farmers' Days are celebrated every year at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and at the Agricultural Research Stations and District Agricultural Conferences are also convened. In addition Agricultural Exhibitions are held in all districts at the time of festivals of local importance. The Director of Agriculture, therefore, considers and the Government agree with him that there is no necessity in this State to celebrate an " Agricultural Week " on such an elaborate scale as suggested by the Union Minister. The Government, however, consider that it would be a good idea to celebrate the whole of the Pongal week as an " Agricultural Week " on a modest scale throughout the State in conjunction with the cattle shows which will be held on the day next to Mattu Pongal Day in January 1955 by the Animal Husbandry Department with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3094, Agriculture, dated 14th October 1954, a copy of which has already been communicated to the Director of Agriculture.

3. The " Agricultural Week " should be observed in a few representative centres in each district, the celebrations lasting ordinarily not more than one day at each centre during the Pongal Week. The celebrations

should purely be unofficial in character and arranged as far as possible by local village, taluk or district associations or representative *ad hoc* committees of the local agriculturists themselves, the Government officers giving them all assistance and support. The celebrations should aim at bringing together on one platform officers of the various nation building departments, like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, etc., and the officers of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes in those areas where they are in operation, progressive agriculturists and local Members of Parliament and the State Legislature.

4. The programme for the celebrations should be such as to attract a large attendance and the occasion should be utilized to bring the official and non-official public into close contact with each other so that while the latter may have the opportunity to make constructive suggestions, the former can explain the administrative action possible, difficulties if any and solutions that can be given effect to. No resolutions need be passed as the whole idea is to stress the importance of Agriculture and recognize the role played by agriculturists in National life.

5. The programme for the celebrations should also include wherever it is possible visits to the farms of progressive agriculturists who have adopted improved methods of cultivation like the Japanese method so that the officers of the Agricultural Department may explain to the ryots in the neighbourhood the benefits of the improved methods.

6. No extra expenditure whatsoever should be incurred by Government on account of these celebrations over and above the expenditure for holding cattle shows that have already been sanctioned for the Animal Husbandry Department in G.O. Ms. No. 3094, Agriculture, dated 14th October 1954. There is, however, no objection to entertainments having a propaganda value being arranged by the agriculturists at their own expense.

7. The Director of Agriculture is requested to issue detailed instructions for the celebration of the Agricultural Week to all Regional Deputy Directors of Agriculture and District Agricultural Officers asking them to devote their personal attention to the organization of the week under the guidance of the District Collectors who should closely identify themselves with the arrangements for the celebration of the week and secure non-official initiative in the matter. The District Agricultural Officers should be instructed to send a brief report of the celebrations held in their respective jurisdictions to the Director of Agriculture with a copy to the Government, not later than 1st February 1955. The Director of Agriculture is requested to send not later than 15th March 1955 a consolidated report for the whole State together with his recommendation whether the "Agricultural Week" may be made an annual feature.

8. The Government also desire that in addition to the local celebrations, a State agricultural meeting should also be held during the Agricultural Week. This question is still under consideration and orders on it will issue separately.

APPENDIX.

Extract from the Circular letter No. VI, dated 1st March 1954, from the Union Minister for Agriculture, New Delhi, to the Minister for Agriculture, Madras, etc.

I am glad to find that there is considerable enthusiasm for holding cattle shows and Agricultural Exhibitions in all States, and yet I wonder if there is not room for greater utilization of these important cattle and other fairs in the States. I wonder if it would be feasible to choose one or two big centres of annual cattle or other fairs to be utilized for the celebration of an *Agricultural Week*. My intention is that all Ministers connected especially with Development Departments, along with the Chief Minister as well as the Governor or the Rajapramukh should make it a point to spend not less than five days at such a place at a time when large number of people gather together. These five days should be utilized for holding different conferences—a conference of the progressive agriculturists, a conference of the Officers of Government connected especially with Agriculture, Co-operation, Veterinary, etc., and holding conferences consisting

of both the farmers and the Officers. The M.L.As. and if possible, the Members of the Parliament should be invited to attend and remain there for the whole period of five days. If such events are well organized, I would make it a point to spend a couple of days at such places once a year. My desire is to create the utmost possible enthusiasm amongst the people for our activities to development genuine contacts and make the fullest use of large gatherings that attract such fairs so as to combine the religious sentiment, merry-making or entertainment with a little useful work. There may be administrative difficulties which the service people would like to express; on the other hand, there may be many constructive suggestions which the farmers like to make and shortcomings which they should have the opportunity to express. This regular intimate personal contact, I have no doubt, would result in conferring a great deal of benefit on all concerned. In most of the bigger States, the choice will have to be of more than one or two places in the whole State, because, it is inconvenient for all people to meet in one place. This may, therefore, be given a regional or divisional aspect.

2. The main subjects that may be announced to be discussed may be somewhat as follows:—

(1) Agricultural development—its difficulties and progress;

(2) Progress of Community Project and National Extension Service;

(3) The use of improved seeds, implements and methods of agriculture as well as manures and fertilisers.

(4) The adequacy of help derived from Government services and village level workers.

(5) Progress of co-operative movement and its difficulties, etc. There should be good film shows, exhibitions as well as other special programmes. A Students' or N.C.C. rally as well as a few selected and high class sports events may also be arranged.

3. If this suggestion could be accepted, there may be no need of holding exhibitions and cattle shows in every district separately. I say this because I have found that whereas for one year there is great deal of enthusiasm for holding a Cattle Show or an Agricultural Exhibition, it becomes a somewhat lifeless routine in a few years to come. Of course, wherever this tendency is not observable, I do not wish that the exhibitions or the Cattle Shows should be discontinued; but one or the other of them may be chosen for the treatment I have suggested above, if you consider it advisable and worthwhile. I am not also unaware that some States have already achieved great success in various ways.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 2557, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21st DECEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects Programmes—Agriculture—Opening of Agricultural Depots in Blocks and Projects—Financial procedure to be followed—Instructions issued.]

The procedure that should be followed for meeting the expenditure on agricultural depots in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas including the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme has been examined by the Government and they direct that the expenditure on the staff, rent, purchase of seeds, etc., should continue to be debited to the Agricultural Department budget and the connected receipts credited to the head " XXIX. Agriculture." The agricultural depots will, however, be under the charge of the Extension Officers for Agriculture or Agricultural

Demostrators in the Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas including the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme. The Director of Agriculture is requested to issue necessary instructions to these officers to ensure that they render proper accounts to the District Agricultural Officer concerned of transactions connected with each Agricultural Depot for incorporation in the department accounts to be reconciled every month with the Treasury accounts.

(10)

G.O. Ms. No. 2558, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural Depots—Opening of—Employment of staff—Sanction—Accorded.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1232, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954.

In the Government Order first cited, orders were issued under the National Extension Service that the Extension Officer for Agriculture for each National Extension Service Block should be provided with a depot, accommodation and equipment. It was also ordered in that Government Order that where there was already an agricultural depot in any of the selected blocks, such depots should be taken over under the National Extension Service and placed in charge of the Extension Officers for Agriculture in each National Extension Service Block. These orders have not yet been implemented in full.

2. In the Government Order second cited, the National Extension Service (Tanjore district) Scheme has been launched which provides for the employment of a number of Agricultural Demonstrators. Similarly under the Community Projects Programme, Agricultural Demonstrators have been employed in adequate numbers.

3. The Government consider that each Agricultural Demonstrator employed under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes should have a separate depot within his jurisdiction. They accordingly sanction the opening of the requisite number of additional depots over and above those already existing in these areas. Sanction is also accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) non-recurring towards the purchase of furniture, etc., and Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per mensem recurring *towards rent* for buildings, wages for the watchmen, etc.

4. The Government also sanction the employment of a Lower Division Clerk to be put in charge of each agricultural depot.

5. The depots should be newly opened only in place where there are no depots already in existence. Where there is already an Agricultural Depot in any of the selected areas, such depots with the staff and equipment should be placed in charge of the Extension Officers for Agriculture or the Agricultural Demonstrators as the case may be.

6. The expenditure on the additional depot staff and contingencies, *rent* and the like including the purchase of seeds, etc., should be debited to the appropriate detailed and sub-heads under " 40. d. Agriculture " and the connected receipts credited to the head " XXIX. Agriculture ".

7. The Director of Agriculture is requested to see that the requisite number of Agricultural depots are opened immediately. He is also requested to submit a report on the action taken, setting out in detail the existing number of agricultural depots transferred to the control of the special staff and the depots newly opened.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 2619, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Irrigation—Supply of oil-engines and electric motor pumpsets to agriculturists in the Community Project areas on hire-purchase system—Delegation of powers to Collectors—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), B.P. Ms. No. 1198, dated 16th October 1954.

The Government have considered the question of delegating to the Collectors, the powers of the Director of Community Development in regard to the grant of loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of pumpsets on hire-purchase system in consultation with the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue). The Board has recommended that such powers of the Director of Community Development may be delegated to the Collectors. The Government accept the Board's recommendation and direct that the Collectors be delegated with the powers of the Director of Community Development in regard to the grant of loans to agriculturists for the purchase of pumpsets on hire-purchase system.

2. The following amendments are accordingly issued to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 905, Public, dated 1st April 1953 :—

(i) The word ' Collectors ' shall be substituted for ' Director of Community Projects ' wherever it occurs;

(ii) The following sentence shall be substituted for the last sentence in rule 2 of the appendix to the Government Order :—

" In doubtful cases the Director of Community Development, Madras may be addressed ".

(12)

MEMORANDUM No. 85615-RDP-I/54-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural Programme—Recommendations and conclusions of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held in May 1954—Extract relating to Agricultural programmes—Communicated.]

An extract from the main recommendations and conclusions of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954 is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and necessary action.

2. They are requested to formulate agricultural programmes of development in consultation with the farmers themselves and fix targets of production for each family through the village level workers. They are also requested to speed up irrigational programmes and improve agricultural practices.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the main recommendations and conclusions of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954.

* * * *

4. *Agricultural Programmes.*—(1) As far as possible, agricultural programmes should be framed in consultation with farmers themselves.

(2) It should be possible for village committees to fix targets of production for each family.

(3) Demonstrations carried out by the three plots methods are effective.

(4) Programmes of Irrigation, manuring and improved technique should be speeded up. Greater attention should be given to intensive cultivation combined with double cropping and to the development of village pasture lands wherever they do not exist.

(5) Establishment of Key Village Centres and Artificial Insemination for the improvement of cattle should be promoted rapidly.

* * * *

(13)

G.O. Ms. No. 282, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects—Deposits—Revenue Deposits—Lapse to Government after three years—Time-limit in respect of security deposits made by Agriculturists in Community Project and National Extension Service areas for supply of pumpsets on hire-purchase system—Extension—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 905, Public (Community Projects), dated 1st April 1953

Memorandum No. 53082, Agri. D.VII/54-1, dated 14th July 1954.

From the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, C. 2152/54, dated 24th November 1954.

In relaxation of Article 271 (i) of the Madras Financial Code—Volume I, the Government direct that the time-limit for the lapse of the earnest money collected from the agriculturists for the supply of electric pumping sets or oil-engine sets on hire-purchase system in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Areas and blocks and credited to "Revenue Deposits" shall be six complete financial years following the year of deposit.

(14)

G.O. Ms. No. 669, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II), DATED 1ST MARCH 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks—Irrigation—Supply of oil-engine and electric motor pumpsets to agriculturists—Delegation of powers to Collectors—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2619, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 28th December 1954.

In the Government Order cited, orders have been issued delegating the Collectors with powers of the Director, Community Development in regard to the grant of loans to agriculturists for the purchase of pumpsets on hire-purchase system in the Community Projects Areas. It has been suggested in that connection that similar orders should be issued in regard to National Extension Service and Community Projects Development Blocks. The Government have examined the question *carefully* and direct that in supersession of all previous orders, the Collector be delegated with the powers in regard to sanction of loans to agriculturists for the purchase of pumpsets on hire-purchase system wherever the loan to be sanctioned exceeds Rs. 1,000 in respect of National Extension Service and Community Projects Development Blocks.

2. The Block Development Officers of National Extension Service and Community Projects Blocks should apply to the Collectors concerned for sanction of loan in regard to purchase of pumpsets wherever the amounts of loans exceed the limit of Rs. 1,000. In doing so, the Block Development Officer should furnish full details as to the necessity for the loan, the solvency of the applicant and the security, etc., offered by the borrower.

3. Cases of doubt or cases where the amount of loan exceeds the powers of the Collector should be referred to the Government for orders with full details. The Government direct that the rules

followed by the Agricultural department for issue of loans for purchase of pumpsets be adopted in respect of National Extension Service and Community Projects Blocks.

(15)

MEMORANDUM No. 2049, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)-V/55-1, DATED 7TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Purchase of agricultural implements, etc.—Instructions issued.]

In G.O. Ms. No. 1799, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 30th September 1954, orders were issued prohibiting the sale of agricultural implements to ryots at concessional rates, as Community Projects Administration was opposed to grant of subsidies except for demonstration purposes. In spite of this specific order an instance has come to notice where purchase of agricultural implements, etc., for distribution to ryots at concessional rates has been made. The Collectors except the Collector of Madras, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects) are therefore informed that no purchase of agricultural implements, etc., should be made without the prior sanction of the Government and that such irregular purchases will not be ratified. The above instructions should invariably be followed in future.

(16)

MEMORANDUM No. 3046, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS),-V/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Fertilizer Demonstration on cultivators' fields—Co-operation of the Grama Sevaks in the work—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—From the Regional Officer, Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme, Coimbatore, Ref. S.Z 246/55, dated 15th April 1955.

A copy of the letter cited is enclosed. The Collectors except the Collector of Madras are requested to issue necessary instructions to the Grama Sevaks in the Community Projects Areas and Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks as the case may be, to co-operate with the Agricultural Demonstrators in the successful implementation of the fertilizer demonstration.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Regional Officer, Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme, Coimbatore to the Director of Community Projects, Madras, No. S.Z. 6/55, dated 15th April 1955.

[Fertilizer demonstrations on cultivator's fields—Circular for enlisting the co-operation of gramasevaks in the work—Issue of—Requested.]

The Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme has been extended till 29th February 1956. The scheme as you are no doubt aware, contemplates the running of 50 per cent of demonstration in Community Project Areas, Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as they are intensive development areas and the

services of grama sevaks are available for the work. This also explains why larger quantities of fertilisers are allocated to such areas. In actual practice, however, I have noticed in the course of my tours that in many blocks the gram sevaks are not participating in the work. When 150 to 200 trials have to be conducted in each block it becomes very difficult for the Agricultural Demonstrator to attend to the work, especially at planting and harvest. A circular instructing the grama sevaks to extent their full co-operation in the implementation of the scheme will, I am sure, have the desired effect and I request that a circular may be issued at an early date.

(17)

G.O. Ms. No. 1748, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 31st MAY 1955.

[Community Projects—Project Areas and Blocks—Withdrawal of the normal staff of the Agricultural Department—Additional Agricultural Staff to meet the deficiency—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1232, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954.

Reports from the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers of the Community Development Blocks.

In G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954, the Government have ordered with effect from 1st December 1954 the withdrawal of the normal staff of the Agricultural Department employed in or having jurisdiction over the areas covered by Community Projects or National Extension Service Schemes and the retention of only the Special Agricultural Demonstrators or Extension Officers for Agriculture borne on the establishment of the Community Projects or National Extension Service as the case may be, in these areas. The number of Agricultural Demonstrators allowed for each Community Project Area as per the standard fixed by the Community Projects Administration was based on the assumption that the regular staff of the Agricultural Department would be available. But with the withdrawal of the regular departmental staff, there are fewer number of Agricultural Demonstrators for a given area in the Community Project areas than outside. There are also no Fieldmen and Demonstration Maistris to assist the Agricultural Demonstrators in their field work.

2. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects) has submitted proposals for the employment of additional Agricultural staff to make up the deficiency in the Agricultural staff, consequent on the withdrawal of the normal staff in their areas. The Government have examined the proposals and sanction the following staff for a period up to 29th February 1956 or till the need therefor ceases, whichever is earlier for the

Community Project Area or Community Development Block has shown below :—

Community Project area or block.	*Agricultural Demonstrator on Rs.* 100 —5—140— *E.B.*—10— 220.	*Fieldmen on Rs.* 45— 2—55—1—60.	*Maistris on Rs.* 20— 1—30.	*Lower Division Clerks for Depots on Rs.* 45—90.
Periyar Project Area ..	..	3	12	..
Lower Bhavani Project Area.	1	4	16	1
South Kanara Project Area.	3	6	24	3
Malampuzha Project Area ..	1	4	16	1
Chidambaram Block ..	..	1	4	..
Cheranmahadevi Block ..	..	1	4	..
Tirukalikundram Block ..	..	1	4	..
Athoor Block	..	1	4	..
Total ..	5	21	84	5

The staff will be eligible to draw the usual allowances.

3. The six posts of Agricultural Demonstration Maistris sanctioned already for the Periyar Project in G.O. Ms. No. 1560, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th May 1955, should be merged with the 12 posts of Agricultural Demonstration Maistris referred to above.

4. The expenditure on account of the Agricultural Demonstrators and Fieldmen should be debited to "63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—Other Charges". The expenditure on account of the Agricultural Demonstration Maistris and Lower Division Clerks for the Agricultural Depot should be debited to the appropriate detailed and sub-heads under "40-d. Agriculture."

5. The Director of Agriculture is requested to intimate the appropriate detailed and sub-heads to the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers concerned.

(18)

MEMORANDUM No. 3796, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural extension—Implementation of Vana Mahotsava.]

Reference.—From the Community Projects Administration, No. CPA/37 (1)/54—PRG., dated 16th May 1955.

An extract from the letter cited relating to the Vana Mahotsava is forwarded to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras and Project Executive Officers. They are requested to see that all

possible assistance is rendered by the project staff without any extra cost in making the campaign of Vana Mahotsava a success in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas of their districts.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the letter No. CPA/37(1)/54-PRG, dated 16th May 1955.

[Promoting the implementation of the agricultural programme in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.]

* * * *

Vana Mahotsava.—It is reported that a major difficulty facing the cashew industry in India is the shortage of raw nuts. Similarly the number of mulberry and willow trees in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirements of these species of timber. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage planting of cashewnut, mulberry and willow trees during the 6th Vana Mahotsava, scheduled to commence from the 1st July 1955. The Forest Departments have already been requested by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to take early steps for raising nurseries of the above species for planting during the coming monsoons. The Project staff can be of considerable assistance in making the campaign a success by encouraging the plantation of the above species of trees in project areas.

* * * *

(19)

G.O. Ms. No. 1852, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Projects—Tractors, power drills, boring sets, etc.—Received from Community Projects Administration—Hiring to ryots in Community Projects, National Extension Service areas and areas covered by Local Development Works Programmes—Draft Rules—Issued.]

Power drills, boring sets, tractors, blasting apparatus, etc., have been indented for from the Community Projects Administration for use in the Community Project areas and Community Development Blocks. They will also be made available for use in areas covered by National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programmes. When these are received, they will be given on hire to the ryots in these areas. It has been suggested that detailed rules should be framed regulating the hiring of the above machinery to the ryots. The Government have examined the suggestion and have decided to adopt in the areas referred to above, the procedure now adopted in the Industries and Agriculture Departments with regard to the hiring of these equipment available with this department.

2. The rules for hiring of these plant and tools and the forms of applications prescribed are appended to this order.

3. The hire charges collected from the ryots are creditable to "LIA Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—(b) Other Receipts—(4) Miscellaneous Receipts".

APPENDIX I.

(DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS, MADRAS.)

RULES FOR HIRING OF BORING SETS, POWER DRILLS AND BLASTING APPARATUS.

The Rural Development Projects Department have indented for boring sets, power drills, blasting apparatus, tractors, etc., for use in Community Projects areas, and Community Development blocks in this State. They will also be available for use in other areas covered by National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programmes. When these are received they will be available for hire.

Subject to the Rules hereinafter mentioned and as far as it can, the Department of Rural Development Projects gives general information and advice, assists in the preparation of plans and in the purchase and erection of machinery, undertakes the systematic inspection of installations, and places at the disposal of the public the following plant:—

(1) Hand-boring apparatus and bore-hole pumps.

(2) Power drills.

(3) Blasting apparatus.

All applications for the loan of the above plant should be in the prescribed form shown in Annexure A.

The plant will be hired out to the following classes for users:—

Class I.—(*a*) Agriculturists—solely for bona fide agricultural purposes.

(*b*) Small scale industrialists, who will be treated on the same footing as agriculturists.

(*c*) All promoters of water-supply schemes intended to serve the public or individuals except those in Class III.

(*d*) The labour, co-operative and other departments of Government.

Class II.—Co-operative Societies, School authorities, Local Boards, Municipalities and other public authorities for purposes other than Class I (*c*).

Class III.—Large-scale industrialists' companies or corporations and Railway Administration.

NOTE 1.—All industrial establishments employing 250 workmen and over or 1,000 b.h.p. and over will be deemed to be "large-scale industrialists".

NOTE. 2.—The orders of preference shall in each case be decided by the Project Executive Officer/Revenue Divisional Officer/or Block Development Officer, as the case may be, subject to the approval of the Collector except in regard to power drills in the case of which the Collector shall decide the priority subject to the approval of the Director of Community Development.

The Project Executive Officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Block Development Officer shall maintain a list of bona fide applications who have registered their applications on payment of transport fee and caution deposit prescribed under the rules.

2. The services of the department are offered subject to the following general conditions:—

(i) All fees or other charges leviable under the rules governing departmental assistance are strictly payable in advance unless otherwise ordered by the Director of Community Development.

NOTE 1.—Services rendered by co-operative societies will be charged for only at half the usual rates. But transport charges will be recovered in full according to the rates prescribed in the rules unless the transport is undertaken by the societies themselves at their own expense.

NOTE. 2.—In exceptional cases where the levy of fees or charges or other claims is likely to operate as an undue burden on the applicants, the Director of Community Development may at his discretion waive or remit such fees or charges wholly or in part subject to the condition that a report be made to Government whenever a charge other than a hiring fee or fee for services rendered under sections I, II and III is remitted by the Director. This concession is not applicable to large bodies such as district boards and municipalities or those included in Class III of rule 1 above.

(ii) All fees and other charges levied under these rules shall be credited to Government.

(iii) Refunds of fees will not generally be made except as provided in Note 2 to rule 2, but in the case of advances, any surplus which may remain unspent after the work is completed shall be returned.

(iv) Though every effort will be made to meet the reasonable demand of the public as promptly as possible the department offers to guarantee whatever in respect of time.

(v) The acceptance of the services of the department implies the acceptance of the general rules and conditions laid down in this notification.

(vi) Parties who have hired departmental plants will not in any circumstances be allowed to sublet them.

(vii) The Director, the Project Executive Officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer, the Collector may if he considers it necessary in public interests order the removal of any departmental plant hired out and withdraw the services of the departmental staff at any stage of the work without assigning reasons.

(viii) The hiring of a departmental plant by an applicant carries with it the responsibility for keeping it in reasonably safe custody and for making good any loss to Government caused by the applicant's negligence. So long as the departmental tools and plant are in the custody of the applicant the departmental staff shall have the right to entry into the premises for purposes of inspection.

(ix) The Director may at his discretion lease out any portion of the plant, i.e., either an engine or a pump or any other part of a departmental apparatus or unit for a specific purpose and for a special fee to be fixed on each occasion separately.

3. No fees will be levied for services rendered to other departments of Government except to a commercial department or a Government commercial undertaking or a rural water-supply scheme undertaken by/ with the help of the departmental sets. An acknowledgment of the value of such services will, however, be obtained from the department concerned. But the department concerned should meet the cost of transport of the tools and plant and provide the labour and materials required. The cost of lining pipes and other tools left in the bore-hole, if any, will be recovered by book adjustments.

Section I.

Information and Advice.

4. General information and advice are given free of charges so far as the information is available and advice is given without local inspection.

5. In cases where information and advice can be given only after local inspection such inspection will be arranged for on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for classes I and II and Rs. 25 for class III mentioned in rule 1. No such fee will be levied for local inspections in the course of enquiries into applications for loans under the Special Loan Rules.

6. When such an inspection is made in connection with the installation of plant which the applicant proposes to purchase or erect without the aid of the department the inspection report will include a statement of the class of plant required and a sketch.

7. In cases where an applicant desires that the plant should be purchased or erected by the department, charges will be levied at rates shown in 'Section II—Purchase and erection of machinery'.

Section II.

Purchase and erection of machinery.

8. The department will, when so desired, undertake the ordering of plant, the preparation of plans and the supervision of the erection of machinery. In such cases a deposit of not less than Rs. 250 or approximately 25 per cent of the value of the plant, whichever is greater, must be made. For the purposes of calculating fees the value of second-hand plant will be taken to be the value actually paid or the value estimated by the Project Executive Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer, whichever is greater. The fee charged for this service is—

(*a*) two per cent on actual cost of machinery for classes I and II subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and five per cent of class III subject to a minimum of Rs. 25;

(*b*) inspection fee of Rs. 10 for classes I and II and Rs. 25 for class III where an inspection of the site has actually to be made unless such a fee has previously been paid on account of the same scheme; and

(*c*) an additional fee of Rs. 10 for all classes if the preparation of drawing or blue prints is actually involved.

If the plant is to cost more than Rs. 10,000, special terms will be arranged.

9. If an applicant wishes to abandon his scheme after an inspection has been made and before any plant has been ordered all fees and deposits paid will be refunded except the inspection fee and if blue prints have been prepared the fee of Rs. 10 for the preparation of plans.

10. The department will take no responsibility for any losses arising from an applicant changing his mind after orders have been placed or for any accidents to the labour supplied by or damages to the properties of the applicants in the course of erection.

11. All materials and labour must be found by the applicant.

12. No plans will be prepared and no plant will be ordered unless the plant is to be erected by the supplying firm or its erection is to be supervised by the department.

13. Individuals who have already purchased plant may apply for the supervision of its erection by the department on the same terms as above. The Director however reserves the right of causing an inspection of the plant to be made on payment of the prescribed fee and notwithstanding such inspection, the Director may decline to sanction the departmental assistance if he considers the plant unsuitable, badly designed or in any other way open to objection.

14. When the service of the Engineering staff of the department are required for the execution of a definite work other than mere advice or inspection or the original erection of plant such services will be charged for at the following daily rates:—

For an Assistant Engineer (Community Project) or an Assistant Engineer, National Extention Service).	Rs. 15 per day.
For a Supervisor or Mechanic in charge ..	Rs. 10 for the first day plus Rs. 6 for every subsequent day.
For a mechanic	Rs. 7-8-0 for the first day plus Rs. 4 for every subsequent day.
For other subordinates	Rs. 5 per day.

If owing to causes for which the applicant are reasonable there is any break in the continuity of the service, the fees chargeable for the first day after resumption of the work will be Rs. 10 for a Supervisor or Mechanic in charge and Rs. 7-8-0 for a Mechanic.

15. The Director reserves the right to refuse the services of the staff entirely or to charge fees at the daily rates prescribed in rule 14 if he finds that in the course of an erection or other work undertaken on the terms laid down in rule 8, the subordinate concerned has to be idle owing to delay in the supply of material or labour required for erection.

Section III.

Systematic inspection of installation.

16. The department will arrange for the systematic inspection of installations. Inspections will be of two kinds, viz., "routine inspections" made at the convenience of the department and "special inspections" made on the urgent requisition of the applicant.

17. An initial fee of Rs. 10 for classes I and II and Rs. 25 for class III will be levied which will cover the cost of three routine inspections; but not refunds will be made if the services of the department are not utilized. It will also cover the cost of special visits in the case of not more than two sudden breakdowns per annum. Special inspections or visits in excess of those covered by the initial fee will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 5 per visit for a Mechanic and Rs. 7-8-0 for Supervisor or Mechanic in charge. These inspections carry no financial responsibilities on the staff for any breakdown and are subject to the exigencies of the public service.

18. No installation will be inspected unless the compounding fee or special fee is paid in advance. On the expiry of the period for which the compounding fee has been paid a notice will be issued by the department in cases where application has not been received for the continuance of the departmental inspection and the prescribed compounding fee has not been remitted.

19. In addition to the fees prescribed in rule 17, the applicant will be required to supply material and labour necessary for the repair work to be carried out by the department.

20. Systematic inspection of a plant will be undertaken only after the plant has been examined and found to be in good condition. If it is not found in good condition the applicant will be informed as to the repairs required. Only on completion of such repairs will systematic inspection be undertaken. If the applicant desires that the repairs should be executed under departmental supervision such supervision will be arranged cn payment of fees prescribed in rule 14.

21. The Director may without assigning any reason refuse to undertake systematic inspection of any plant or installation.

Section IV.

Boring Plant and Boring Apparatus and Power Drills.

22. Subject to the approval of the Collector, the Project Executive Officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer may stop any boring work at any stage if it is found that the stratum bored through is such as to endanger the safety of the set or if it is found that the applicant is interfering with the work of the staff or misusing the plant. In cases where a boring put down the case for an applicant under class III of the rules has reached a depth of 150 feet in the case of hand boring set and 350 feet in the case of a power drill, the Project Executive Officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer shall stop the work until an indemnity bond is executed by the party agreeing to indemnity the department for any loss or damage. The Director may then at his discretion permit the continuance of the work under such conditions as he may impose. No indemnity bond will

Section V.

Blasting Apparatus.

34. Applications for the use of the apparatus will be registered on payment of an advance of Rs. 10 for classes I and II and Rs. 12-8-0 for class III. The order in which the registered applications will be attended to will be decided by the Project Executive Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer as the case may be with reference to the locality and the applicants will be duly informed when the apparatus can be placed at their disposal. If the blasting apparatus is not accepted when offered the advance will be forfeited.

35. The advance covers the cost of one blast consisting of 5 lb. of explosive. For a blast consisting of more than 50 lb. of explosive a fee of Rs. 10 for the first 5 lb. and Rs. 7-8-0 for each extra quantity of 5 lb. of explosive or part thereof will be charged for classes I and II and Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 10 respectively for class III.

36. The results of the blasting will be communicated to the applicant who will be advised of the steps that he should take with reference to the results.

37. The Director may without assigning any reason decline to carry out any blasting and return to the applicant any sum that may have been paid by him.

38. The interpretation of these rules is vested in the Director of Community Development, Madras, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

APPENDIX II.

RULES FOR THE HIRING OF TRACTORS AND TRACTOR BULLDOZERS.

1. (*a*) The applicant shall fill in the prescribed application form shown in the Annexure II available at the office of all Project Executive Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers and get the same registered.

(*b*) The fee for single ploughing with tractor plough shall be Rs. 12 per acre. The applicant shall remit in advance the full hire charges for the extent of lands required to be ploughed. This fee includes the hire of the plant wages of the driver in charge of the engine and cost of fuel oil and other stores required for the purposes and also to and fro transport charges.

(*c*) The fee for light cultivating and borrowing with tractor shall be Rs. 7 per acre. The applicant shall remit in advance the full hire charges for the full extent of lands required to be harrowed. This fee includes the hire of the plant wages of the driver in charge of the engine and cost of fuel and other stores required for the purpose, inclusive of transport charges.

(*d*) The fee for bulldozers is

	RS.
D·7	17
D'6	16
T·D 14	16
D·4	13
T·D 6	12
TD·9	13
T·6	12

subject to a minimum of eight hours working in a day as per hour meter readings and based on fuel consumptions. The applicant shall remit in advance an amount of Rs. 50 plus the necessary charges. When the

advance is exhausted further advance of not less than eight hour hire charges at a time should be paid at once. The work shall on no account be done at a time on credit. This fee also includes the hire of the plant, wages of drivers in charge and cost of fuel oil and other stores required for the purpose and transport charges to and fro and minimum of 8 hours hire charges will be collected when the unit works for lesser hours than 8 due to party's fault.

(e) (i) The fee levied for Cobey wagons if worked alone shall be Re. 0-12-0 per hour of working subject to a minimum of Rs. 6 per day.

The fees and charges fixed above are liable to be altered or modified at any time by the Director of Agriculture or Government without notice.

(ii) The fees for the tractor fitted with Cobey wagon shall be Rs. 32 per diem when fuel oil, etc., is supplied by department and Rs. 20 when supplied by party.

(iii) The hire charges for mould board plough shall be Rs. 3 per acre subject to a minimum of Rs. 12 per day.

(iv) The hire charges for disc harrow shall be Rs. 1-8-0 per hour subject to a minimum of Rs. 6 per day.

(v) If any part of a plough is broken or goes out of order the repair and replacement charges shall borne by the hirer.

(vi) The transport charges of the plough to and from the place of hiring shall be borne by the hirer.

(vii) The plough shall be returned to the department if it is required urgently in the meantime and called for by the department.

(viii) The departmental ploughs and harrows shall be hired independent of tractors only if and as long as they are not required for use and hire with tractors.

(ix) The fee for a trailer pumpset with tractor is Rs. 8 per diem and the tractor should be allotted only when the tractor has no ploughing work.

(f) If it is found during the period of hire that the tractor or bulldozers is kept idle due to non-payment of the sufficient advance a penalty of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) will be collected till the payment of the requisite amount save in famine cases and the Director may at his discretion waive the penalty either in whole or in part. In the event of the non-payment of the advance within 5 days the incomplete work in the lands shall be finished and the entire charges including penalty should be recovered from the party.

2. The order in which the registered applications shall be attended to will be decided by the Project Executive Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers and in special cases by the Director of Community Development, Madras, provided that the unit can travel and work in the fields without causing any damage. The hirer shall be duly informed when the tractor will be sent to him. If the amount of advance is not paid within five days after receipt of the notice of offer to let out the plant on hire the application will be regarded as cancelled.

(i) Minimum areas should be 3 acres for each individual applicant in a village, if a total of 50 acres is not fothcoming from that village as a whole for ploughing and harrowing operations.

(ii) In case an applicant specially desires to have the departmental tractor on hire for less than 3 acres hire charges for minimum area of 3 acres should be paid.

(iii) Where a total acreage to be ploughed exceeds 50 acres in a village the minimum areas of 3 acres for individual applicant is waived in respect of that particular village.

3. In exceptional cases the units will be allotted for Agricultural purposes also after obtaining specific sanction from Government if the units are free and not engaged for agricultural work. In such cases hire charges will be collected in advance at double the usual existing rates.

(i) When the unit is hired out to a Government department, local body or educational institutions only normal hire charges will be collected even if the nature of the work is non-agricultural.

NOTE.—Enquiries concerning all the above equipment mentioned in Appendices I and II should be addressed to the Local Assistant Project Officer, Project Executive Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer or the Block Development Officer concerned.

ANNEXURE A.

Form of application for the loan of departmental plant (on hire).

From

To

The

Director of Community Development.

Project Executive Officer.

Assistant Project Executive Officer.

Block Development Officer (C.P. or N.E.S. Area).

Revenue Divisional Officer.

Collector.

Public (R.D.P.) Department.

Sir.

I have the honour to apply for the loan of for a period of or as long as it may be required by me, I herewith enclose a chalan of / remit the transport fee of Rs. and a caution deposit / advance of Rs.

Having read and understood the rules for the levy of fees for work done by the Engineering staff of the Department of Community Projects, I agree to abide by all the conditions mentioned therein to keep the departmental plant and tools in safe custody and to make good any loss caused by my negligence. I further agree to offer the departmental staff free access into my premises for purposes of inspection and to release the plant whenever required.

I undertake to transport the set both ways at my cost and agree to return the set either at the place from which it was taken by me or at any other place at in equal or shorter distance, as may be directed.

Dated Signature of applicant.

ANNEXURE II.

(MADRAS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DEPARTMENT.)

APPLICATION FOR TRACTOR PLOUGING/LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

1 Your name:

Occupation and titles:—

Address to which correspondence should be sent.

Where the land to be ploughed/levelled is situated?

Village (name/number, if any).

Taluk.

District.

Post office.

Nearest railway station.

2 How many acres of land do you own? (Cultivated and uncultivated).

(i) How many acres do you want to plough/level? (Give survey numbers and acres for ploughing/levelling separately.)

(ii) What is the distance between your various fields to be ploughed/levelled? (Give extent of each block with survey numbers.)

(iii) What area of the land to be ploughed/levelled has been uncultivated during last two faslis? (Give survey numbers and acres.)

(iv) Is the land full of weeds, hariali, shrubs or stones or tree stumps?

(v) Are the fields very uneven and sloping much?

3 What is the nature of the soil to one foot depth?

(a) Structure. — Sandy, **gravelly.** rocky, **loamy.**

(b) Colour. — **Black, brown, red.**

4 What crops do you want to grow in the lands to be tractor ploughed?

5 The headquarters of the Project Executive Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer or Block Development Officer for your area.

6 What is the distance of your land from any public road? (Specify route for tractor conveyance.)

7 Month in which ploughing or levelling desired?

8 Any other information which you think is important.

Station

Dated

Signature of applicant.

(20)

MEMORANDUM No. 5196–RDP–I/55–1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects—Tiruchirappalli district—Agricultural implements to ryots at concessional rate—Proposal—Negatived.]

Reference.—From the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, R.C. Rº 8108/55, dated 3rd June 1955.

The attention of the Collector of Tiruchirappalli is invited to the instructions issued in item 5 of the list appended to G.O. Ms. No. 2097, Public, dated 6th July 1955. He is informed that beyond payment of the grant as contemplated therein, no subsidy should be paid from the funds provided under the Community Development Programme for the purchase of agricultural implements. Short-term loans may however be given in accordance with the rules framed for the issue of such loans for the purchase of agricultural implements. A revised set of rules for the issue of such loans are being issued separately.

(21)

G.O. Ms. No. 2431, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 5TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Development—Supply of nucleus seeds by Aricultural Department staff—Running of seed farms by Community Development staff—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 73601, Public (RDP)-V/53-6, dated 25th February 1955.

From the Director of Agriculture, dated 17th June 1955, No. L.2. 696/55.

In early February 1955 the question of multiplication and supply of pure seeds to ryots in the National Extension Service areas was examined by the Government in consultation with the Director of Agriculture. As recommended by the Director of Agriculture, orders were issued in the memorandum cited to the effect that the Block Development Officers need not run primary seed farms which can be done by the regular staff and that they on the other hand should run village seed farms and exchange seeds.

2. The Director of Agriculture in his letter read above has stated that normally every area should have its requirements of primary seeds. He has added that as some of the blocks are located in areas of assured irrigation, it may not be possible for the regular Agricultural staff in other areas to produce the requirements of primary seeds and it is therefore necessary for the Community Development staff to run primary seed farms as far as possible. He has therefore recommended that nucleus seeds may be given by the staff of the Agricultural Department to the Community Development staff and that the latter should run primary village seed farms in their areas.

3. The Government accept the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture and direct that, in supersession of the orders issued in their memorandum read above, the Community Development staff should run primary and village seed farms in their areas with the nucleus seeds to be supplied by the staff of the Agricultural Department.

(22)

G.O. Ms. No. 2029, AGRICULTURE, DATED 17TH AUGUST 1955.

[Agriculture—Agricultural department—Reorganization of the field set up—Headquarters and jurisdiction of Agricultural Demonstrators—Certain readjustments—Ordered.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 25th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2558, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st December 1954.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. L2. 1497/54, dated 27th October 1954 and 23rd May 1955.

From the Collector of Salem, No. Roc. 31398/54-A-8, dated 2nd December 1954.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. L. 2-2468/54, dated 1st February 1955.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, L. Dis. No. L. 562/55, dated 8th March 1955.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. L. 2-2468/54, dated 30th April and 14th May 1955.

In G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954, the Government reorganized the field set up of the Agricultural Department and fixed the headquarters and jurisdiction of the Agricultural Demonstrators in the districts (other than Tanjore) excluding the Community Projects and National Extension Service Areas. The Director of Agriculture was, *inter alia* asked to submit proposals for any readjustment necessary consequent on the opening of ten additional blocks under the National Extension Service sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1775, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 25th September 1954. In G.O. Ms. No. 2558, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st December 1954, it was also ordered that the Agricultural Extension Officer, for each National Extension Service Area or the Agricultural Demonstrator in the Community Projects Area should be provided with a depot, that where there was already an agricultural depot in the area, such depots should be placed in charge of the Extension Officer of the National Extension Service Block or the Agricultural Demonstrator in the Community Projects area, that new depots should be opened where there are no depots already in existence, etc. In the light of these instructions and with reference to the various representations from the public for change of headquarters and jurisdiction of the Agricultural Demonstrators already fixed, the Director of Agriculture has submitted proposals for the readjustment of staff, headquarters and jurisdiction of the Agricultural Demonstrators. The Government have examined the proposals of the Director of Agriculture. In partial modification of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954, the headquarters and jurisdiction of the Agricultural Demonstrators specified in column (1) in the Annexure to this order shall be revised as indicated in columns (2) and (3) thereof.

2. According to the readjustment of staff with realignment of jurisdiction ordered in paragraph 1 above, there is a surplus of two Agricultural Demonstrators. The Director of Agriculture has proposed that the two Agricultural Demonstrators may be allotted to the Tanjore and Pattukkottai districts and the jurisdiction of the Demonstrators in these districts organized. The Director of Agriculture has also proposed that the existing strength of Fieldmen, Lower Division Clerks and Demonstration Maistries may be kept up by allotting them suitably to the Agricultural Demonstrators. The Government do not accept the above proposal of the Director of Agriculture. They consider that with the realignment of jurisdiction consequent on the employment of special staff in the National Extension Service Blocks the proper course is to retrench the surplus Agricultural Demonstrators, leaving the organization in Tanjore and Pattukkottai districts undisturbed. The Government also consider that the staff in the offices of the Agricultural Demonstrators should be continued only on the scale last adopted in G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954. The Government accordingly direct that the staff to be employed in the offices of the Agricultural Demonstrators newly formed or whose headquarters and/or jurisdiction is revised now shall be as mentioned in column (4) of the annexure to this order. The following surplus staff out of the existing sanctioned strength shall be disbanded forthwith :—

(i) Two Agricultural Demonstrators.

(ii) Three Lower Division Clerks,

(iii) Fourteen Fieldmen, and

(iv) Twenty Demonstration Maistries.

3. The Government have also examined the problem of providing alternative employment to the personnel to be retrenched on account of the orders in paragraph 2 above. They have decided that the personnel should be absorbed in suitable posts in the Community Projects and National Extension Service Areas. So far as the Lower Division Clerks are concerned, the Director of Agriculture is requested to send a list to the Collectors of the districts concerned for appointment as Lower Division Clerks in charge of Agricultural depots in the National Extension Service Blocks. As regards other categories of staff, the Director of Agriculture is requested to send a list to the Director of Rural Welfare.

ANNEXURE.

REVISION OF HEADQUARTERS, JURISDICTION AND SET UP OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATORS.

Present headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrator as fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954.	New headquarters.	Firkas over which the Agricultural Demonstrator shall have jurisdiction.	Staff. Lower Division Clerks.	Staff. Fieldmen.	Staff. Demonstration maistries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
		Chingleput district.			
1 Perambakkam	Cheyyur	Lathur and Chithamoor	One	One	Three.
2 Oothukkottai	To be shifted to Madras City	Additional Agricultural Demonstrator in the City.	..	..	..
3 Gummidipoondi	Kaveripet	Gummidipoondi and Sathiyavedu	One	One	Three.
4 Minjur	Ponneri	Minjur, Medur and Sholavaram	Do.	Two	Four.
5 Acharapakkam	Acharapakkam (no change)	Acharapakkam and Perambakkam	Do.	One	Three.
		South Arcot district.			
6 Cuddalore O.T.	Cuddalore O.T. (no change)	Cuddalore O.T. and Manjakuppam	Two	One	Three.
7 Nellikuppam	Nellikuppam (no change)	Nellikuppam and Panruti	One	Do.	Do.
8 Melolakkur	Velathi	Melolakkur, Melmalayanoor and Sathambadi.	Do.	Two	Four.
9 Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet (no change)	Ulundurpet, Tirunamanathur and Elavarasanoor.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10 Pakkam	Sankarapuram	Pakkam and Sankarapuram	Do.	One	Three.
11 Rishivandiyam	Thyagadurgam	Rishivandiyam, Thyagadurgam and villages in the following firkas which are not covered by National Extension Service Schemes: Kallakurichi and Vadakkanendal.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Present headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrator as fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954.	*New headquarters.*	*Firkas over which the Agricultural Demonstrator shall have jurisdiction.*	*Staff.* *Lower Division Clerks.*	*Fieldmen.*	*Demonstration maistries.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-*a*)	(4-*b*)	(4-*c*)
		Tiruchirappalli district.			
12 Kannanur	Thuraiyur	Uppiliapuram, Kannanur and Thottiam.	One. ..	Two ..	Four.
13 Peruvalappur	Pullambadi	Peruvalappur and Pullambadi ..	Do. ..	One ..	Three.
14 Pudukkottai. The post is being shifted to Ayyampalayam in Madurai district.	....	....	..	..	..
15 Alangudi	Alangudi (no change)	Malaiyur and Karambakudi	One. ..	One. ..	Three.
		Madurai district.			
16 Palamedu	Nilakkottai	Villages in the following firkas not covered by Community Projects Schemes—Nilakkottai, Batlagundu, Sholavandan, Alanganallur and Nirathan.	One. ..	One. ..	Three.
17 Kodaikanal	Kodaikanal (no change) ..	Kodaikanal and Pannaikadu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
18	Ayyampalayam (with treasury operations in Nilakkottai Sub-treasury).	Ayyampalayam and Sittarevu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
		Ramanathapuram district,			
19 Rajapalayam	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar and Kariapatti ..	One. ..	One. ..	Three.
20 Sattur	Sattur (no change)	Sattur and Salvarpatti	Two ..	Do. ..	Do.
21 Aruppukkottai	Aruppukkottai (no change) ..	Aruppukkottai and Kallakurichi ..	One ..	Do. ..	Do.

		Tirunelveli district.			
22 Koilpatti	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudsam and Kilkadayam	One.	Two	Three.
		North Arcot district.			
23 Kunnathur	Kannamangalam	Kunnathur, Kasthambadi and Agra-palayam.	one.	Do.	Four
24 Arni	Arni (no change)	Arni, Vinnamangalam and S. V. Naga-ram.	Do.	Do.	Do.
25 Polur	Chetput	Thatchambadi and Nedungunam	Do.	One	Three.
26 Mandakolathur	Katpadi	Katpadi and Kilvilachur	Do.	Do.	Do.
27 Pernamallur	Pernamallur (no change)	Pernamallur and Desur	Do.	Do	Do.
28 Gudiyatham, East	Gudiyatham, East (no change).	Gudiyatham, East and Gudiyatham, West.	Do.	Do.	Do.
29 Pernambut	Pernambut (no change)	Pernambut and Thuthiput	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Salem district.			
30 Attur	The post is shifted to Kanhangad in South Kanara district—*See* below.		..	..	..
31 Barur	Arusampatti	Barur and Santhur	One	One	Three.
32 Paramathi	Velur	Mohanoor, Paramathi and Kabilama-lai.	Do.	Two	Four.
		North Malabar district.			
33 Taliparamba	Kalpetta	Kalpetta, Kanniampatta and Sultan Battery.	Two	Two.	..
34 Manantoddy	Manantoddy (no change)	Manantoddy and Peria	One	One	Three.
		South Malabar district.			
35 Manjeri	Manjeri (no change)	Manjeri, Kandalli and Vandoor	One.	Two	Four.
36 Tiruvengadi	Tiruvengadi (no change)	Tiruvengadi and Kothakkal	Do.	One	Three.

Present headquarters of the Agricultural Demonstrator as fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Agriculture, dated 12th November 1954.	New head quarters.	Firkas over which the Agricultural Demonstrator shall have jurisdiction.	Staff. Lower division Clerks.	Staff. Fieldmen.	Staff. Demonstration maistries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
		South Kanara district.			
37 Coondapoor	Coondapoor (no change)	Areas at Coondapoor not covered by Community Project Schemes.	One	One	Three
38 Udipi	Udipi (no change)	Udipi and Kamp	Do.	Do.	Do.
39 Brahmavar	Brahmavar (no change)	Brahmavar and Kota	Do.	Do.	Do.
40 Kasargod	Kasargod (no change)	Kasargod	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Kanhangod	Hosdrug and villages in Nileshwar not covered by National Extension Service. The Agricultural Demonstrator shall also function as Extention Officer for the National Extention Service villages in Hosdrug taluk which cannot be attended to satisfactorily by the Sullia Extension Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		The Nilgiris district.			
42 Ootaacmund Coonoor	The Agricultural Demonstrators at Ootacamund and Coonoor with staff shall continue without any change.		Two One	One Two	Three Four.

Coimbatore district.

43 Cheyur	Thudiyalur	Thudiyalur and Sarkar Samakulam	One	One	Three.
44 Mettupalayam	Mettupalayam (no change)	Mettupalaiyam, Sirunagai and parts of Annur outside National Extension Service.	Do.	Two	Four.
45 Coimbatore	Coimbatore (no change)	Coimbatore and Thondamuthur	Two	One	Three.
46 Sulur	Sulur	Sulur (Part) and Madukkarai	One	Do.	Do.
47 Madukkarai	The post of Agricultural Demonstrator at Madukkarai shall be surrendered —vide paragraph 2 of the Government Order.				
48 Dharapuram	Dharapuram (no change)	Dharapuram (Part) and Mullanur	One	One	Three.
49 Mulanur	Kundadam	Kundadam and Kodumungal	Do.	Do.	Do.
50 Kodumudi	The post of Agricultural Demonstrator at Kodumudi shall be surrendered —vide paragraph 2 of the Government Order.			..	..
51 Ramapuram	Hannur	Ramapuram, Hanur and Lakkanavalli.	One	Two	Four.
52 Kinathukadavu	Anamalai	Anamalai, Kolarapatti	Do.	One]	Three.
53 Pollachi	Pollachi (no change)	Pollachi, Koilpalayam and Kinathukadavu.	Do.	Two	Four.
54 Gudiamangalam	Madathukulam	Gudiamangalam	Do.	One	Three.
		Total	55	63	163

(23)

MEMORANDUM No. 5828-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Soil Conservation—Utilization of students of National Cadet Corps.]

Reference.—Letter from the Government of India No. F. 21-66/55-Soil Cons., dated 5th July 1955.

A copy of the letter cited is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for necessary action in so far as soil conservation schemes under them, if any, are concerned.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), to all State Governments, No. F. 21-66/55-Soil Cons., dated 5th July 1955.

[Utilization of students of the National Cadet Corps for soil conservation work.]

I am directed to request you to prepare Soil Conservation Schemes in which manual labour of the National Cadet Corps can be utilized all over the country, and also find ways and means to use the corps in the Soil Conservation Projects already under execution. The National Cadet Corps runs camps as a joint enterprise with the various departments of the Government, where the department concerned allots the tasks, provides technical guidance and tools and equipment, and the cadets give free labour voluntarily. All the camp expenditure is met by the Corps itself.

2. It is estimated that there will be 14,948 teachers and 747,400 students available in 1955–56 for engagement in different projects. The Corps has so far been engaged in building roads, panchayat ghats and cleaning tanks, etc., in the Community Project areas.

3. It is now desired that the National Cadet Corps should be utilized in Soil Conservation Projects which are being carried out in the different parts of the country. The type of Soil Conservation work will vary from State to State. The following are some of the works which can be done by the Corps:—

(1) *Afforestation.*—This work consists of fencing, digging of pits, contour trenching, digging of drains, making nurseries, planting, etc. Ground can be prepared in the first year, if necessary, and planting of sowing can be done in the second year. Afforestation can be done all over the country on road sides, railway lands, desert sand dunes, coastal sand dunes and village waste lands. Thinning and cleaning of forests can also be done by these boys.

(2) *Contour bunding and bunding.*—Contour bunding in agricultural lands can be done all over the dry slopy lands to conserve soil and moisture. The contour lines are laid by trained Soil Conservation Assistants. This work has been done on a very large scale in Bombay State and can be extended all over the Deccan. Implements required are spades and baskets to dig and carry earth.

(3) *Gully plugging and check dams.*—In gullied lands, small check dams of masonry or brushwood are constructed. Implements required are spades, hammers and baskets.

(4) *Levelling and terracing of ravined lands.*—Millions of acres of once good agricultural land in the Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat have been ruined by ravines and needed to be protected. In this work broken eroded land is dug up and terraces and bunds are built to check erosion. Implements required are spades and baskets.

(5) Construction of dams or ponds for erosion control.

(6) *Terracing.*—Bench terraces can be built in the hills.

(7) *Drainage works.*—Water logged and saline and alkaline lands can be improved by digging drainage channels.

4. Above is a list of the type of work which can be carried out with the manual labour of the National Cadet Corps students, equipped with simple tools provided technical assistance is given by the Government Departments concerned. You are, therefore, requested to formulate and send Soil Conservation Schemes on which National Cadet Corps can be engaged as quickly as possible so that arrangements can be made with the National Cadet Corps to prepare their future camping programme accordingly.

5. A statement of the National Cadet Corps strength in different States and a list of the National Cadet Corps Offices are attached for necessary reference. The Commanders and Local National Cadet Corps Officers can be contacted with a view to planning camps and works to be executed.

STATEMENT SHOWING STRENGTH OF N.C.C. FOR 1955–56.

Circle number.	*State.*	*Total strength.*	
		Teachers.	*Cadets.*
1	Ajmer	110	5,500
2	Assam	100	5,000
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..
4	Andhra	404	20,200
5	Bombay	3,000	150,000
6	Bhopal	40	2,000
7	Bihar	2,000	100,000
8	Coorg	80	4,000
9	Delhi	1,400	70,000
10	Hyderabad	200	10,000
11	Himachal Pradesh	120	6,000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	100	5,000
13	Kutch	40	2,000
14	*Madras*	*404*	*20,200*
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,100	55,000
16	Madhya Bharat	360	18,000
17	Mysore	100	5,000
18	Manipur	..	..
19	Orissa	80	4,000
20	Pepsu	120	6,000
21	Punjab	2,000	100,000
22	Rajasthan	2,200	110,000
23	Saurashtra	80	4,000
24	Travancore-Cochin	200	10,000
25	Tripura	30	1,500
26	Uttar Pradesh	500	25,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	40	2,000
28	West Bengal	140	7,000
		14,948	747,400

LIST OF N.C.C. CIRCLE HEADQUARTERS.

The circle officer is known as Commander, National Cadet Corps.

Headquarters.	*Unit Officers.*
1 Bombay Circle	Bombay, Kirkee, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Baroda, Kolhapur, Vallabhividhyanagar, Nasik, Rajkot, Sholapur, Poona.
2 Madras Circle	Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Chidambaram, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur.
3 Kamptee Circle	Kamptee, Nagpur, Jabbalpur, Amraoti, Raipur, Sagar, Akola, Hyderabad.
4 Calcutta Circle	Calcutta, Sibpur, Jadavpur, Serampur, Darjeeling, Chittranjan, Kharagpur, Cuttack, Berhampur.
5 Patna Circle	Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Bhagalpur, Arrah, Darbhanga, Gaya, Sindri.
6 Lucknow Cantonment ..	Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Kanpur, Aligarh, Meerut, Roorkey, Rewa, Bareilly, Jaunpur.
7 Delhi Cantonment Circle.	Delhi, Cantonment, Delhi, Jaopur, Udaipur, Joshpur, Gwalior, Indor.
8 Simla Circle	Simla, Amritsar, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Ferozepur, Nabha, Faridkot, Patiala, Mandi, Jammu.
9 Shillong Circle	Shillong, Gauhati, Jorhat, Silchar, Agartala, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Sibsagar, Imphal.
10 Bangalore Circle ..	Bangalore, Trivandrum, Ernakulam.

The following new circles have been opened and are in charge of Commanders:—

11 Jamnagar.
12 Guntur.
13 Cuttack.
14 Jaipur.
15 Patiala.
16 Trivandrum.

(24)

MEMORANDUM No. 6079, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Development—Agriculture—Agriculture extension in Community Development areas—Explanatory Note for guidance —Communicated.]

An explanatory note on " The Background of Agricultural Extension in Madras " prepared by the Director of Agriculture in English is communicated to all the Collectors, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers in the State. Copies * of Tamil/Kannada/Malayalam translations of the note are also enclosed. (Portions relating to prosopis have been deleted in the Malayalam and Kannada scripts as the method of growing prosopis on a large scale in the heavy rainfall areas has yet to be found.)

* Will be sent separately.

2. The Director of Rural Welfare desires to emphasize the utmost importance of agricultural development in the rural areas and the vital part which the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers and their staff, particularly Gramasevaks, have to play in bringing it about. The Director of Rural Welfare, therefore, directs that the 'Note' referred to in paragraph 1 above should be studied and understood by all the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers and their staff and that vigorous propaganda should be made by them for the rearing of the various green manure plants and trees and the use of the improved strains of crops. The work should be done methodically and systematically keeping the end, as set forth in paragraph 14 of the Note, in view, so that, in less than two seasons, the deficiency of organic manures and inadequate spread of improved seeds would be completely cured. The Gramasevaks and other subordinates who submit periodical diaries of the work done by them should be asked to make mention of the work done in this behalf by them and the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers will do well to critically review the outturn achieved by each worker and create a spirit of emulation among their subordinates in all possible ways. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are also requested to hold meetings of ryots during their visits to villages and explain the need for growing green manure and using improved seeds. The Director of Rural Welfare hopes that great progress will be achieved before long in the Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service areas

ENCLOSURE.

The background of agricultural extension in Madras.

The goal of agricultural extension is the maximum economic exploitation of our agricultural resources in land and labour; but actually we find that these are not put to their maximum use. As a result the level of production is low and agricultural labour is out of employ during the off-season. Another disquieting feature is the gradual decline in the yield of crops, while the cropped area has been more or less stationary and the population is mounting up. For instance in the Madras State while the population has gone up from 27·36 millions in 1931 to 35·75 millions in 1951, the ten-year average of cereal production has gone down from 5·94 million tons in 1931 to 4·99 millions in 1951 and the cropped area has been throughout about 18 million acres.

2. The immediate problem of the gramsevak and extension worker is therefore to arrest the decline and improve the yield of crops. Crop production in India depends upon the level of application of nitrogenous manure to the field as the nitrogen in the soil gets depleted under tropical conditions. The total requirements of the major crops in the State at the existing level of production is 2·78 lakhs of tons of nitrogen of which the available nitrogen in the shape of farmyard manure, oil-cakes, green manure, green leaf compost, ammonium sulphate, etc., is ·93 lakhs of tons i.e., about a third of our requirements. The balance is met by plant residues in the field and various recuperative processes that take place in the soil and outside.

3. If production is to go up for the present, the supply of nitrogenous manures has to be increased. The only practical way in which this can be done is to produce extra green leaf and green manure so that the required quantity can be applied as such to the wet field and to the dry fields as

composted manure. If this can be done without affecting the normal agricultural operations then we should have won the first round in the battle of production. In very recent years, systematic steps have been taken to improve the production of organic manures in the Agricultural Research Stations in the State and it can now be said that all the Research Stations are in a position to produce their requirements of organic manure for wet and dry fields as green manure or compost as the case may be without in any way affecting the normal cultivation of crops. This has been achieved by systematic planting of manure yielding shrubs.

4. The foremost duty of a Gramasevak and Extension Worker is therefore to bring home to the cultivators that what has been done in the Agricultural Research Stations can be repeated in the cultivators' field and make them adopt similar measures without further delay. In the case of wet fields where paddy is grown, the solution to the problem of green manure is simple. By growing Sesbania Speciosa as a border crop 2 to 3 inches apart in July it is possible to produce up to 6,000 lb. of green manure sufficient for the next crop of paddy in October. By leaving some of the plants for production of seeds it is possible to produce 60 lb. of seeds before December. By sowing 60 lb. of Sesbania seeds in the paddy field before the harvest of paddy in January it is possible to produce over 60,000 lb. of green manure in five months. A pure crop of Sesbania gives about 10,000 lb. in two months, 20,000 lb. in three months and up to 60,000 lb. in five months.

5. The advantage of growing Sesbania is, it can be grown in the wet field along with paddy. It has not affected paddy production in any of the Agricultural Research Stations. Each plant can produce 4 oz. or over 9,000 seeds and therefore every cultivator can with a handful of seeds produce his future requirements of manure and seeds.

6. Sesbania is particularly useful in places where the field bunds are narrow; in areas where the bunds are big the growing of perennial shrubs like Glyricidia Maculata, Indigofera Teyamanii, Ipomea Cornea, etc., should be encouraged on field and channel bunds so that the cultivator can get his green manure on the spot. A visit to any of the Agricultural Research Stations will show that in recent years all available space has been utilised for growing shrubs for producing manure. While Glyricidia, Ipomea and Teyamanii have been suggested because of the rapid scope for development, every effort should be made to encourage local practices like growing Vadanarayana, Poovarasu, Mala poovarasu, etc., and it should be our endeavour to see that every acre has at least 200 perennial manure yielding shrubs so that at least 4,000 lb. of green manure per acre will be available to the cultivator on the spot as and when he needs it.

7. The progress of planting perennial shrubs will be rapid in fields which are protected against cattle. The same progress can however be achieved in all areas by planting stumps 6 to 8 feet long just at the commencement of the cropping season. If these stumps are not readily available they can be produced by planting small stumps in protected nursery beds and allowing them to grow for a year to the extent required. Where there is mutual co-operation among the cultivators it may be even possible to enclose large blocks from 10 to 50 acres belonging to a few cultivators by growing a permanent fence of Prosopis with the necessary openings for movement of bullock carts. While the solution to the problem is known, the actual method of implementing it has to be left to the initiative, enterprise and imagination of the Gramasevak and Extension Works and their ability to plan ahead to produce the planting materials and convince the cultivator that with a little systematic effort he will be able to produce the required manure and reduce the cost of cultivation and at the same time improve the yield.

8. Experience in Tanjore has shown that the increase in yield of paddy by green manure alone ranges from 15 to 100 per cent in one year depending on the level of attention to cultivation. Green manure has been observed to have cumulative effect until the yield reaches about 3,000 lb., i.e., there is a steady increase from year to year as a result of green manuring till an average of about 3,000 lb. is reached and further increase

in yield is possible thereafter by the systematic adoption of proper agronomic practices when every individual factor that affects production like preparatory cultivation, manuring, selection of seeds, spacing, irrigation, plant protection, etc., will have to be attended to at the proper time and in the proper manner.

9. The next step is to use improved strains of crops which have greater genetic potentialities or qualities of resistance to pests and diseases. Though improved strains have been evolved in respect of most crops, the benefits from these have not reached all cultivators. But with systematic work it should not be difficult for any Gramasevak or Extension Worker to extend the improved seeds to every acre and every crop in his jurisdiction in the course of even two seasons, the first season being used to produce the nucleus of seeds for development and the second season to produce the entire requirements of the village. As even now, the nucleus material is available in most districts it may be possible to produce the requirements of all areas even in one season. For instance if a village has 1,000 acres of paddy, the seed requirements will be 40,000 lb. Assuming that a Gramasevak or an Extension Worker starts only with 40 lb. of seeds, which will be sufficient for one acre, at the end of the first season it is not difficult to develop this to 2,000 lb. Assuming that 1,000 lb. of this is distributed to responsible cultivators, at the end of the second season we can produce 50,000 lb. of seeds, more than the requirements of the entire village. The skill of the Gramasevak and Extension Worker lies in planning ahead, entrusting the work of development to responsible ryots and arranging with the seed farm growers to have the seeds exchanged with the seeds raised by the other cultivators. It should be a reflection on the work of the Gramasevak and Extension Worker if every acre is not covered with improved seeds in the course of two seasons and in as much as the nucleus material is available, this work can be done in one season.

10. By producing improved seeds in every village, the cultivators who have not hitherto used such seeds will be in a position to appreciate the performance of the improved strains in their local environment. By limiting the seed supply, the agricultural department is able to pay greater attention to the purity of the seeds. Large scale procurement and transport of seed is avoided and the cultivators depend on the ryots in their own village for seed supply. Village seed farms help to foster self help and extend supply of improved seeds cheaply and quickly all over the State and every village should run its own seed farms for all crops.

11. The problem of fuel is acute in most villages in the State. Because of short supply of firewood, cattle dung is used as fuel in many places. To produce enough of fuel should be one of the chief activities of the Gramasevak and Extension Worker. In Prosopis Juliflora we have a valuable rapid growing tree which can supply the entire requirements of fuel and wood for making implements necessary for the average cultivator. One great advantage of Prosopis is, it is not eaten by goats or cattle, it is highly drought resistant and it does not shed thorns like the Babul or Odai. Though some varieties of Juliflora have a spreading habit in the beginning, in two years Prosopis grows into a fine tree which will not interfere with the passage of men and cattle. It should be possible to raise prosopis as a plantation over any waste land with the help of the collective labour of villagers.

12. All that is requested will be a programme as follows:—Some of the leading cultivators should be induced to spare a few ploughs and animals for about two hours after their main agricultural operations are over. With these it should be possible to form furrows every 10 feet apart on waste lands and sow prosopis seeds every foot apart in the furrow. If this operation is done from July to August, it should be possible to establish prosopis in very large areas and this should not take more than half an hour per acre. If the seeds have not germinated after the rains, resowing may be done. Once the plant grows to a height of 4 inches with the help of the rains, there is no need to pay any attention to these plants. Prosopis can be grown as a hedge plant or inside the existing hedges to provide the thorns for repairing hedges. As a cover over barren and slopy lands prosopis will help to conserve soil moisture and help to augment the sub-soil water. The spread of prosopis has a decisive part to play in the development of our agriculture.

13. With improved supply of underground water we should be in a position to tap sub-soil water for greater exploitation of land surface. Even with our existing state of underground supplies it should be possible to exploit it to its maximum in areas where success has been proved already as in most delta areas. In places where we meet with sandy aquefer, it should be possible to install filter point tube wells. By installing a filter pond or tube well it is possible to grow about ten acres of P. 216 F Cotton in Tanjore delta after raising two crops of paddy and thus keep agricultural labour fully employed throughout the year. Similar possibilities of raising cotton, groundnut or millets or other crops with the help of the filter points exist in many places outside Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris districts. If the Gramasevak or Extension Worker is enterprising and active, he should be able to bring about an all-the-year-round cultivation of some crop or other instead of seasonal agriculture. The Agricultural Department has devised a plunger pump which helps to pump water with the help of two bullocks. It should be possible to manage two or three acres with a plunger pump and a pair of bullocks. The method of installation of the filter point or tube well is very simple and the potentialities are great.

14. Every Gramasevak or Extension Worker should make it a point to take all possible measures to solve in less than two seasons the fundamental drawbacks of our agriculture, viz., deficiency of organic manures and inadequate spread of improved seeds. Every area has to be tackled whether it is wet or dry. If it is a wet area he should programme for border planting of Sesbania which will require 4 oz. of seeds per acre and growing of pure crop of Sesbania on about a third of wet area to produce manure for the entire area. For the purpose he should be in a position to get 60 lb. of seed per acre sufficient for one-third of the wet area. Shrub planting should be done at the rate of 200 plants per acre and if the area is subject to cattle trespass Glyricidia, Teysmanii, Vadanarayana, Poovarasu and Mala Poovarasu, etc., can be raised in an enclosed nursery so that bigger stumps are available for planting. Ipomea Cornea is generally not eaten by cattle and it can be developed by cuttings on a mass scale. Every endeavour should be made to produce enough green leaves so that the required manure for dry fields can be produced and composted. Simultaneously Prosopis planting should be taken up to enclose big blocks, leaving gaps necessary for movement of traffic in the off-season. Every field should produce its own requirements of green manure and improved seeds and it can be done in one season itself if the Gramasevak or Extension Worker is energetic and in any case before two seasons are over.

(25)

MEMORANDUM No. 5156-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects—South Kanara Project—Agricultural Depots—Supply of furniture, service stamps, stationery, etc.—Certain clarifications—Orders issued.]

Reference.—Letter from the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, No. 3456/54-C, dated 22nd June 1955.

The attention of the Project Executive Officer is invited to the paragraph 6 of G.O. Ms. No. 2558, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st December 1954 and he is informed that the expenditure on supply of furniture, stationery, etc. to the Agricultural Demonstrators in the project area need not be met from the Community Project funds and should be debited to '40 d. Agriculture.'

(26)

MEMORANDUM No. 5129-PUB. (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Development Programmes falling in the orbit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.]

Reference.—(1) Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. 37/54-Prg., dated 13th January 1955, and (2) Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. 37 (1)/54-Prg., dated 7th July 1955.

A copy each of the letters cited is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and guidance.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/37(1)/54-Prg., dated 13th January 1955.

[Promoting the implementation of the Community Development Programme falling in the orbit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.]

In continuation of this Administration Letter No. CPA/37(1)/54-Prg., dated 18th September 1954, on the above subject, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, have written to us that the Ministry could be assisted in promoting the implementation of the agricultural programme in the Community Projects/National Extension Service areas in the following manner:—

(i) *Plant Protection.*—The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage has initiated an experimental scheme for organising a campaign for destruction of rats in certain Community Project areas. The assistance of the staff employed in the project areas will be of considerable help in making the scheme a success.

(ii) *Crop Competition.*—The State Governments have been asked to organise a Crop Competition fortnight for the Rabi sowings during December 1954 in order to popularise the institution of crop competitions amongst the cultivators. The Project Officers can assist in increasing the area under competition by inducing the cultivators in the project areas to participate in the competition.

(iii) *Development of commercial crops such as tobacco, lac, coconuts, etc.*—The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have constituted Statutory Committees consisting of officials and non-officials for development of some of the more important commercial crops such as tobacco, lac, coconuts and arecanuts. The Community Projects Administration can reinforce the work of these Committees in the Project areas by encouraging the adoption of improved practices advocated by the respective committees. Arrangements will be made to furnish the details of the assistance required as also necessary literature on the subject to the Project Officers concerned direct.

2. It is requested that you may kindly consider these suggestions and take suitable action to ensure effective co-ordination between the development staff on the one hand and the effort of the Agriculture Department on the other.

(ii)

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA/37(1)/54-Prg., dated 7th July 1955.

Please refer to this Administration Letter No. CPA/37(1)/54-Prg., dated the 13th January 1955, on the subject noted above.

2. A list of the addressees of certain Commodity Committees under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is enclosed. It is requested that the Committees may be contacted direct for any literature or technical advice required by the State Governments.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Addresses of the Commodity Committees.

(1) Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode (Calicut), South India.

(2) Indian Central Tobacco Committee,
14, Victoria Crescent Road, Egmore, Madras-8.

(3) Indian Central Jute Committee,
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(4) Indian Central Cotton Committee,
14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(5) Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam.

(6) Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad, Deccan.

(7) Indian Central Lac Cess Committee, Ranchi (Bihar).

(27)

MEMORANDUM No. 6415-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Storage—Storage of foodgrains—Recommendation of the Planning Commission—Implementation of revised instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2053, Agriculture, dated 22nd August 1955.

A copy of the Government Order cited is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, all Project Executive Officers and all Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service). They are requested to do propaganda in the direction of improved methods of storage of foodgrains to the extent possible with the assistance of self-contained pamphlets to be prepared by Agricultural Entomologist and supplied to them for the purpose.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. Ms. No. 2053, *Agriculture, dated 22nd August* 1955.

[Storage—Storage of foodgrains—Recommendation of the Planning Commission—Implementation of—Revised Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following:—

G.O. Ms. No. 967, Agriculture, dated 5th April 1955.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), No. 16314-E-2/55 (C.S.), dated 7th May 1955.

With a view to minimise the loss of foodgrains on account of unsatisfactory storage conditions in the mundies or market places, the Planning Commission inter alia recommended that steps should be taken to improve

the storage conditions. In this connection, the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), in consultation with the Director of Agriculture made the following suggestions for approval of Government:—

(1) Wide publicity on storage methods by issuing attractive posters and leaflets.

(2) Demonstration of modern methods of fumigation and disinfestation in all important places.

(3) Contribution of articles on modern methods of storage by storage officials in Government publications.

(4) Periodical radio talks on the subjects by the Agricultural Entomologists and Professor of Entomology, Coimbatore.

(5) Requesting firms dealing in storage chemicals to make frequent advertisement of their products.

(6) Periodical free demonstration in shandies and market places by the Assistant Entomologists.

(7) Authorizing the storage inspection officials to suggest and assist the private godown owners of the methods of modern storage facilities.

Orders were issued in the Government Order read above approving the proposals and the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) was asked to take necessary action to implement the proposals.

2. The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) has stated that the post of Assistant Entomologist, Madras, under the Civil Supplies Department was since abolished, that the post of Assistant Entomologist, Coimbatore, is only continued and that in the revised position it will not be possible for it with the present skeleton staff to implement orders referred to in paragraph 1 above. It has therefore proposed—

(i) that the Director of Agriculture may be asked to implement the orders issued in the G.O. Ms. No. 967, Agriculture, dated 5th April 1955; and

(ii) that the staff in the Community Projects, Community Development and National Extension Schemes areas may be asked to do propaganda in this direction to the extent possible with the assistance of explanatory pamphlets to be prepared by the Agricultural Entomologists and supplied to them for the purpose.

3. The Government accept the Board's proposals in paragraph 2 above and direct the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to implement the orders issued in the Government Order read above and to send a report to Government on the action taken in the matter.

4. The Director of Community Development is requested to direct the staff in the Community Projects, Community Development and National Extension Schemes areas to do propaganda in the direction of the improved methods of storage of foodgrains to the extent possible with the assistance of self-contained pamphlets to be prepared by Agricultural Entomologists and supplied to them for the purpose.

(28)

G.O. Ms. No. 2997, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural depots—Opening of—Employment of staff—Sanctioned—Period of retention—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 2558, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st December 1954.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, No. L.2. 2047/55, dated 27th July 1955.

In continuation of the orders issued in paragraph 4 of the Government Order read above, the Government direct that the period of sanction for the post of lower division clerk sanctioned for the Agricultural Depots in the National Extension Service Blocks and Community Project Areas will be up to 20th February 1956 in the first instance.

(29)

MEMORANDUM No. 1084, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/54-10, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—One acre demonstration plots—Reservation of—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—(1) Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. 5 (9)/54-Prg., dated 20th August 1954; and (2) Government Endorsement No. 1084, Pub. (RDP.)-V/54-1, dated 8th September 1955.

The Government observe from the reports received from the Collectors, Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers in reply to the endorsement cited, that one acre private owned demonstration plots can be laid out in Community Development areas. They have however made various suggestions for giving financial assistance to the owners of these plots. It is however, stated by the Community Projects Administration that these one acre plots should cost nothing to the Government. The Collectors are therefore requested to take suitable steps to open such one acre plots in their areas without any extra cost to Government.

(30)

MEMORANDUM No. 3965, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-VI/55-11, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural Extension—Production of arecanut and coconut—Attainment of self-sufficiency.]

Reference.—(1) Letter from the Community Projects Administration, No. CPA. 5 (54)/55-Prg., dated 26th May 1955, and (2) Letter from the Director of Agriculture, L. Dis. No. 2524/55, dated 23rd September 1955.

A copy each of the references cited is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service). They are requested to contact the Deputy Director of Agriculture concerned for seedlings and help required for extending the campaign for better cultivation of coconuts and arecanuts in Community Development areas.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 26th May 1955, No. CPA/5 (54)/55-Prg.

[Self-sufficiency in the production of coconut and arecanut— Attainment of.]

I enclose a copy of letter No. F-2 (26)/55/MA., dated May 16, 1955, from Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, addressed to your Minister of Agriculture, regarding the early attainment of self-sufficiency in the production of coconut and arecanut. Taking into consideration the increased requirements of these two commodities of soap and other allied industries, as also to meet the demands of the growing population in the coming years, it is felt that the production of the two crops should be considerably speeded up so that we may reach the target set for the purpose at a date earlier than originally contemplated under the First Five-Year Plan. Production could be increased by rejuvenating the old plantations and bringing new areas under these two crops. Recent results of crop competition under coconut conducted in Travancore-Cochin State have shown that production of nuts can be increased to the extent of 150 nuts against the average of 60 nuts per tree.

2. Rich alluvium or deep leam soils having proper soil moisture in summer with adequate drainage during the rainy season are ideally suited for the growth of the two crops. In addition sandy soils in the coastal regions with sub-soil water within easy reach of roots or where there are facilities for irrigation during the dry months are also ideally suited. Such favourable conditions already exist in your State and are probably covered under the Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks. The extension of the crops in these areas may, therefore, be kindly considered. Moreover, according to cultivation practices, it is now the proper time to launch an intensive campaign for rejuvenating the old plantations and increasing the areas under the crops. Work must have started in this direction in your areas already. To assist in the furtherance of these activities, the services of your agriculture staff and the project staff, particularly that of the Village Level Workers may be utilized to the fullest advantage.

3. The action you find possible to take in enlarging the area of the two crops and towards its increased production may kindly be communicated to the Administration (Agricultural Adviser, Community Projects Administration), in due course.

(ii)

Letter from Sri P. S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, No. F-2 (26)/55/M.A., dated 16th May 1955.

While returning from a Co-operative Conference at Shertalloi near Cochin yesterday, I noticed some people digging the land around the coconut trees. It was obvious that this is an operation which is carried out almost everywhere before the monsoon begins. Something similar is, I think, done also to the orange and mango trees. I have, therefore, decided to make this as the best starting point for the campaign for the better cultivation of coconut and arecanut.

As Shri A. M. Thomas, M.P., and Vice-President of the Arecanut Committee was with me, I asked him immediately to broadcast a talk from Trivandrum radio on better cultivation of arecanut. I have also spoken to the Station Director, All-India Radio, Trivandrum, to arrange his talk as well as a talk by Shri K. Madhavan Nair, M.P., and Vice-President of the Indian Central Coconut Committee to give a talk within a few days on better cultivation of coconut. If we lose the next few weeks, we will lose the chance of propagating a few things for better cutivation for the whole year. I am, therefore, anxious that we take up this matter most earnestly with immediate effect.

Hence I request you to broadcast a talk on your radio station immediately and arrange also though your officers to convey this message to all the coconut and arecanut growers. In addition to the Agriculture Department, the services of the Village Level Workers, etc., should also be utilized to the fullest. I would even go to the extent of utilizing boys and girls in the villages, whether school-going or not. This is a light piece of work, which children and young folks should delight in doing. The point of course is that a large number of people should do what probably only a small portion does it. There need also be nothing new. Only those very things, which are ordinarily done, but which may people neglect, for some reason or the other, omit to do. The emphasis should also be that everyone may do it fully, viz., the proper digging of the area breaking the clods of earth thoroughly, add manures or fertilisers as may be recommended. Issuing a small pamphlet describing the steps to be taken briefly would be most helpful. But it is obvious that we will not succeed on any large scale so long as we do not take some steps by which we will be able to attract the attention and mobilise the energies of the owners of the trees. If we could make the necessary manures, fertilisers, etc., available to them quickly and where necessary and possible on loan, I think, we will achieve remarkable success. Whatever assistance the Centre can give, consistently with the principles on which it is given, would be forthcoming without much difficulty. I wish, therefore, you may kindly attend to this matter personally, and see what best we can do within the short time at our disposal.

I would be happy to know what you think of this suggestion and what you intend to do.

With kindest regards.

(iii)

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. L. Dis. L. 2524/55, dated 23rd September 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agricultural Extension—Production of arecanut and coconut—Attainment of self-sufficiency.]

Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 3965, Public (RDP)-V/55-3, dated 24th June 1955.

The following steps have been taken by this department in connexion with the campaign for better cultivation of coconut and arecanut:—

(i) The Officers in charge of the Agricultural Research Stations were asked to distribute to the areca growers whatever seedlings of areca available at the Agricultural Research Stations during the Vanamahotsava week.

(ii) Five hundred copies of the broadcast talk on better cultivation of coconut and arecanuts delivered in Tamil by the Minister for Agriculture on 8th June 1955, were distributed to the District Agricultural Officers for wide distribution to ryots.

(iii) A note on practical hints on coconut cultivation prepared by Oilseeds Specialist was communicated to the District staff for carrying on intensive propaganda for better cultivation of coconut.

(iv) The note on the salient features of the improved methods of cultivation of coconut and arecanut furnished by the Agricultural Extension Commissioner, New Delhi, has also been communicated to the District staff for guidance and adoption with modification with reference to local conditions.

(v) The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore, District Agricultural Officers, Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Mangalore, Tellicherry and Kozhikode and the Plant Protection staff have been asked to intensify campaign for spraying of areca gardens in the West Coast against 'Mahali' and also stock sufficient quantities of copper sulphate to meet the requirements of the campaign.

(vi) The note on 'Improved Coconut Cultivation' prepared by the Oilseeds Specialist has been communicated to the District staff for guidance and for doing propaganda.

Arrangements have also been made to publish the note in the Grow More Food Journals.

(vii) The 'Guide Note on Cultivation of Arecanuts' received from the Horticulturist and Professor of Horticulture, Coimbatore, has been communicated to the District staff for guidance and propaganda.

Arrangements have also been made to publish the note in the grow more food journals.

(viii) The proposals of the Oilseeds Specialist for laying out demonstration plots has been referred to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture for remarks.

On receipt of replies from Deputy Directors of Agriculture, the proposal will be examined and necessary action will be taken.

(ix) It has been proposed to print some leaflets on the better method of coconut and arecanut cultivation through the Multi-litho machine at the Government Press for free distribution to growers. Certain information has been called for from the Oilseeds Specialist and the Horticulturist and Professor of Horticulture. On receipt of final replies from them necessary proposals will be submitted to Government for sanction.

(x) The 498 folders on coconut and 435 folders on arecanut received from New Delhi have since been distributed to the District Agricultural Officers for guidance and adoption after suitable modification to suit local conditions.

The Oilseeds Specialist and the Horticulturist and Professor of Horticulture, Coimbatore, have been asked to prepare similar folder leaflets to suit Madras conditions. On receipt of final replies from them necessary proposals will be submitted to Government.

2. The Officers in charge of the Community Project and National Extension Service areas may contact the Deputy Directors concerned for the seedlings and help required for extending the campaign for better cultivation of coconuts and arecanuts to the Community Project and National Extension Service areas.

(31)

MEMORANDUM No. 12889-PUB. (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development—Supply of nucleus seeds by Agricultural Department staff—Running of primary and village seed farms—Notes on the schemes—Communicated.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2431, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 5th August 1955, and (2) Letter from the Director of Agriculture, No. L. Dis. E. 1143/55, dated 22nd September 1955.

A copy of the note furnished by the Director of Agriculture on the schemes for running Primary and Village seed farms is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, all Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and guidance.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Note on seed multiplication scheme in Madras State.

The improved strains evolved at the Agricultural Research Stations after years of close study and trials are multiplied in ryots' holdings in what are called "Primary Seed Farms". An agreement is entered into with the Seed Farm ryot for the proper multiplication of the improved

strains from nucleus seed in accordance with the methods advocated by the Agricultural Department. The departmental staff periodically visit the seed farms and see that the crop is cultivated on proper lines. Roguing is done to keep the purity of the strains. Roguing charges, initially met by the Seed Farm ryot are reimbursed to him by the Agricultural Department at approved rates not exceeding Rs. 4 per acre. Roguing should be done in the presence of the Departmental subordinates. Loans to meet part of the cultivation charges are also advanced to the Seed Farm ryots and these are recovered at the time of harvest. A copy of the Seed Farm indenture can be had from any office of the Agricultural Demonstrator. At the time of harvest, the Primary Seed Farm ryot should hand over clean well dried seed, to the department according to the quantity agreed upon, as per the Seed Farm agreement. A premium of 10 per cent over the market rate is paid for these seeds procured by the department. Half the premium is recovered from the ryots at the time of sale. It is open to the department to procure the full quantity as agreed upon, or less.

The seeds procured from primary seed farms are issued, for further multiplication in ryots' holdings in what are called "Secondary Seed Farms" under the same seed farm conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The clean dry seeds procured by the department from the Secondary Seed Farms, are stocked in Agricultural Depots spread throughout the State for general distribution to ryots.

The foregoing is the usual procedure adopted for the multiplication of improved strains.

(ii)

Scheme of village seed farms.

With a view to accelerate the spread of improved strains, the system of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds through "Village seed farms" has been introduced on an extensive scale this year based on encouraging results in selected villages. According to the scheme, primary seeds of improved strains are distributed to selected influential ryots of the Village Agricultural Associations in each village at the rate of 1 pound per acre to cover the village for further multiplication in their lands. These are called "Village Seed Farm". One pound of seed sown is expected to yield 50 pounds of seed and if this is released for general distribution in the village, the entire village can be covered in the next year. The seeds produced in the village seed farms are not acquired by the department but are allowed to be exchanged with the seeds produced locally on an agreed basis to be worked out by the villagers themselves through the association. The procedure saves the huge labour and expenditure to the department involved in procurement of secondary seeds, but at the same time makes available to the villagers improved strains at their very doors.

(32)

G.O. Ms. No. 3241, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Development—Development of Fisheries—Supply of fingerlings—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Project Executive Officer, Erode, dated 26th April 1955, No. 381/55.

Reference.—Letter from the Director of Industries and Commerce, No. 9311-Q2/55, dated 16th July 1955.

In the circumstances stated by the Project Executive Officer, Erode, in his reference cited sanction is accorded to the payment of a sum of Rs. 46-14-0 (rupees forty-six and annas fourteen only)

to the Fisheries Department towards half the cost of the 3,000 fingerlings supplied by that department to the Lower Bhavani Project area.

2. With a view to encourage the development of fisheries in Community Development areas, the Government direct that fingerlings be supplied at half cost to local bodies like Panchayats, etc., or private parties in such areas during this year (1955–56). The Project Executive Officers, and Collectors except the Collector of Madras are requested to review the position in early March 1956 and report to Government before 15th March 1956 whether the concessional rates may be allowed for next year also, stating the total expenditure incurred till then for the purpose and the expenditure that is likely to be incurred before the close of the current financial year and during the next year.

3. The Government also direct that the maximum expenditure on the supply of fingerlings in National Extension Service or Community Project or Project areas be limited to Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred only) per block. One half of this amount should be collected from the local bodies or individuals concerned, the other half being debited to Community Development Funds.

4. The expenditure should be debited as follows :—

Community Project areas or Blocks.—" 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—c. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—2. Other charges ".

National Extension Service Blocks.—" 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(ii) National Extension Service—b. District Executive Establishments—5. Grants-in-aid ".

(33)

MEMORANDUM *No.* 24607 (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Agriculture—Crop-yield competition—Continuance, 1955-56—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 356, Agriculture (Food Production), dated 1st October 1955.

A copy of the Government Order cited, is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, all Project Executive Officers, and the Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service). They are requested to carry out the crop competition in their areas in accordance with the

instructions issued in the matter by the Director of Agriculture and submit a monthly progress report through the Collectors before the 8th of the succeeding month to the Director of Agriculture.

The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit a consolidated progress report before the 15th of the succeeding month to the Government in Agriculture (Food Production) Department and Public (Rural Development Projects) Department simultaneously.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. Ms. No. 356, *Agriculture (Food Production), dated 1st October* 1955.

[Agriculture—Crop yield competition—Continuance during 1955-56—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 380, Agriculture (Food Production), dated 23rd December 1954.

From the Director of Agriculture, Madras, No. Ref. E2-784/55, dated 7th July 1955.

In the Government Order cited, sanction was accorded for the continuance of the scheme for the holding of Crop Yield Competitions in respect of paddy, jowar, bajra and potatoes during fasli 1364 (from 1st July 1954 to 30th June 1955) and for the award of prizes at the firka, taluk, district and State levels and also for holding of Competitions and the award of prizes at the Village level in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.

2. The Government have examined the question of continuing the scheme of crop competition during fasli 1365 and they consider that the scheme is a necessary adjunct to the successful implementation of the Grow More Food Campaign and should therefore be continued. They accordingly direct that the scheme be continued during fasli 1365 also and that the crop yield competitions be conducted in the State inclusive of Community Project and National Extension Service areas on the same lines as in the last fasli. The competitions on paddy, bajra, jowar and potatoes will be held in the districts shown below and prizes awarded at the Firka, Taluk, District, Regional and State levels as indicated in the annexure to this order:—

(i) Paddy	All districts.
(ii) Jowar	The districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and North Arcot.
(iii) Bajra	Districts of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem South Arcot, Tirunelveli, and Ramanathapuram,
(iv) Potatoes	The Nilgiris district.

3. The Government also sanction an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 35,600 (rupees thirty-five thousand and six hundred only) by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, for the purposes shown below:—

	RS.
For the award of prizes	32,200
For printing and publicity	3,400
Total ...	35,600

The expenditure should be debited to "40. Agriculture—d. Agricultural demonstration and propaganda including public exhibitions and fairs—1. Ordinary areas—(i) Excluding Post-War Reconstruction—B. Other schemes —12. Schemes for distributing prizes of crop competitions in paddy".

4. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, is requested to submit to the Government in the Public (Rural Development Projects) and Agriculture (Food Production) Departments a review of the results achieved in the Community Development areas in respect of the scheme for the holding of village competitions in 1953-54 and 1954-55. He is als requested to submit a detailed estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred in these areas for the award of prises in 1955-56 and the head of account to which the expenditure should be dobited.

5. The Director of Agriculture is requested to issue instructions to all concerned, communicating copies of the rules for the conduct of crop competition in 1955-56 and to submit a copy of the instructions to the Government for their information.

6. The Director of Agriculture and the Director of Community Projects are requested to issue necessary instructions to their subordinates for the working of the scheme in accordance with the orders in the preceding paragraphs and to submit a monthly report on the progress of the scheme, indicating the difficulties, if any, experienced and the results of the working of the scheme. The report for each month should be submitted before the 15th of the succeeding month.

7. The Director of Agriculture and the Collectors of all districts are requested to give wide publicity to the scheme and to enlist the maximum number of competitors for each firka.

8. The Collectors of all districts and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are requested to issue necessary instructions to their subordinates to co-operate fully with the staff of the Agricultural department in enrolling competitors and in making the scheme a success.

ANNEXURE.

I. *Paddy.*

(1) State Prize—
(i) A gold medal worth Rs. 300; and
(ii) certificate.

(2) Regional Prizes—
(i) A gold medal worth Rs. 100;
(ii) cash of Rs. 100; and
(iii) certificate.

(3) District Prizes—
(i) A silver medal worth Rs. 50; and
(ii) certificate.

(4) Taluk Prizes—
(i) A silver medal worth Rs. 30; and
(ii) certificate.

(5) Firka Prizes—
(i) Rs. 20 in cash; and
(ii) certificate.

II. *Jowar.*

(1) State Prize
(2) District Prize
(3) Taluk Prize
(4) Firka Prize
} As in the case of paddy (No Regional Prize)

III. *Bajra.*

(1) State Prize (2) District Prize (3) Taluk Prize (4) Firka Prize	As in the case of paddy (No Regional Prize)

IV. *Potatoes.*

(1) District Prize—
(i) Silver Medal worth Rs. 50; and
(ii) certificate.

(2) Taluk Prize—
(i) A silver medal worth Rs. 30; and
(ii) certificate.

(3) Firka Prize—
(i) Rs. 20 in cash; and
(ii) certificate.

(34)

G.O. Ms. No. 3674, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Development—Agriculture and Irrigation—Percussion drills—Indented for from abroad—Care and maintenance of—Staff and training scheme—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Director of Industries and Commerce, No. 43766-LI/54, dated 3rd July 1955.

Letter from the Director of Industries and Commerce, No. 43756-LI/54, dated 21st October 1955.

Four percussion drills have been indented for by Community Projects Administration from abroad for use in Periyar and Lower Bhavani Project area of this State. The Director of Industries and Commerce has in that connection proposed—

(1) employment of a staff of 2 Drill Supervisors, 6 Drillers, 10 Assistant Drillers, etc., required for operating the percussion drills; and

(2) the training of personnel for filling up the vacancies that may arise in the Industries Department consequent on the deputation of staff for work in Community Project areas in connection with the operation of the percussion drills.

2. The Government have examined the proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce and sanction the following staff for work in Periyar and Lower Bhavani Project areas for operating the four percussion drills for a period up to 29th February 1956 in the first instance :—

(1) Two Drill Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 120—5—180 each per mensem.

(2) Six Drillers in the scale of Rs. 80—2—90—EB—2—100 each per mensem.

(3) Ten Assistant Drillers in the scale of Rs. 60—2—70—EB—2—80 each per mensem.

(4) Four Blasting Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 each per mensem.

(5) Four Compressor Drivers in the scale of Rs 40—2—60 each per mensem.

(6) Eight Rock Drill Operators in the scale of Rs. 40—2—60 each per mensem.

(7) Two Cleaners in the scale of Rs. 15—½—20 each per mensem.

(8) Two Drivers in the scale of Rs. 40—50 each per mensem.

3. Sanction is also accorded for the employment of a lower division clerk in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 for the period upto 29th February 1956 in the first instance in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce to attend to the correspondence work relating to the drills.

4. The staff sanctioned above will be eligible for dearness and house rent allowances admissible under the rules and should be employed only as and when necessary.

5. Sanction is also accorded for the training scheme at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 6,600 as detailed below to train 18 assistant drillers to fill up the vacancies that would arise in the Industries department consequent on the deputation of staff for work in Community Project areas in connection with the operation of the percussion drills :—

	RS.
Eighteen trainees at Rs. 45 per mensem for six months	4,860
One Instructor on Rs. 150 per mensem for six months..	900
Dearness allowance for Instructor for six months—Rs. 34 × 6 ..	204
House rent allowance for Instructor for six months—Rs. 17 × 6 ..	102
Travelling allowance for trainees and Instructor	500
	6,566 or 6,600

6. The expenditure sanctioned above should be debited to the relevant sub-heads under "43. Industries".

7. The Government direct that the revenue realisable by hiring these drills be credited to the Industries department.

APPENDIX VI—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 1986, AGRICULTURE, DATED 16TH JUNE 1954.

[Community Projects—Chingleput Development Block—Development of Animal Husbandry—Expenditure—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Block Development Officer, Tirukalikundram, Rc. No. 245/54, dated 27th May 1954.

From the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, Rc. No. 5709/54-K, dated 18th May 1954.

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Roc. No. 2578-II/54, dated 19th May 1954.

From the Block Development Officer, Tirukalikundram, Rc. No. 245/54-A, dated 27th May 1954.

Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,08,500 (rupees one lakh eight thousand and five hundred only) for a period of two years for the opening of one Veterinary Dispensary, two First Aid Centres, one Artificial Insemination Centre, one Poultry Unit and for sheep development in Tirukalikundram Development Block, Chingleput district, as detailed in the annexure.

2. The expenditure should be debited to "63. B. Community Development Projects—C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—2. Other charges" and should be counted against the balance of provision available under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the overall programme of the Tirukalikundram Development Block approved and communicated to the Community Projects Administration and the savings expected under other non-loanable items in the programme.

ANNEXURE.

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	RS.	RS.
I. One Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres—		
(1) Buildings ..	8,000	..
(2) Furniture ..	1,500	..
(3) Equipment ..	1,500	..
(4) Microscope ..	2,000	..
(5) Cost of medicine for two years ..	..	6,000
(6) Pay of two attendants for two years	..	1,584
(7) Contingencies for two years ..	..	1,600
	13,000	9,184

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	RS.	RS.
II. Breeding Units attached to the Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres. Four Breeding bulls will be stationed in the Veterinary Dispensary and two in each one of the First Aid Centres—		
(1) Temporary sheds for bulls	2,500	..
(2) Cost of 8 bulls	8,000	..
(3) Maintenance charges at Rs. 60 per bull for two years.	..	11,520
(4) Pay of four attendants for two years	..	3,168
(5) Contingencies including Hospital necessaries for two years.	..	600
	10,500	15,288
III. Establishment of a Poultry Unit in the Block—		
(1) 200 day old chick at Rs. 5 each	1,000	..
(2) Deadstock—		
Six brooder boxes at Rs. 50 each	300	..
Six chicks run at Rs. 50 each	300	..
Two chick houses at Rs. 200 each	400	..
Four poultry runs at Rs. 300 each	1,200	..
Five poultry cages at Rs. 220 each	1,100	..
Other equipments like nests, boxes, feed trough, shelter, etc.	400	..
Incubators	800	..
(3) Feed charges for two years	..	3,400
(4) Staff for two years—		
One Veterinary Livestock Inspector at Rs. 60 per mensem.	..	1,440
Dearness allowance to Veterinary Livestock Inspector at Rs. 22 per mensem.	..	528
One Grama Sevak at Rs. 45 per mensem ..	..	1,080
Dearness allowance to Grama Sevak at Rs. 22 per mensem.	..	528
One watchman at Rs. 10 plus Rs. 18 per mensem.	..	672
Two boy attendants at Rs. 10 plus Rs. 18 per mensem each.	..	1,344
Contingencies for two years	..	240
	5,500	9,232
IV. Artificial Insemination centre to be established in the Veterinary Hospital in the Block—		
(1) Buildings	6,000	..
(2) Refrigerator	1,500	..
(3) Microscope	2,000	..
(4) Hot air oven, Artificial Insemination set, Thermosflasks, glassware, etc.	3,000	..
(5) Service Crate	250	..
(6) Two cycles	400	..
(7) Cost of 4 bulls	4,000	..

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	RS.	RS.
IV. Artificial Insemination centre to be established in the Veterinary Hospital in the Block—*cont.*		
(8) Furniture	500	..
(9) One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 140 per mensem for two years	..	3,360
(10) Dearness allowance to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 33 per mensem.	.	792
(11) Feeding charges for 4 bulls at Rs. 60 per mensem for two years.	..	5,760
(12) Two Veterinary Livestock Inspectors on Rs. 60 per mensem each for two years	..	2,880
(13) Dearness allowance to the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 22 per mensem each.	..	1,056
(14) One Laboratory attender at Rs. 24 per mensem for two years.	..	576
(15) Dearness allowance to Laboratory attender at Rs. 19 per mensem.	..	456
(16) Two bull attendants on Rs. 15 plus Rs. 18 per mensem each for two years.	..	1,584
(17) Travelling allowance lump sum for two years ..	..	1,000
(18) Contingencies for two years	..	1,200
	17,650	18,664
V. Sheep Development—		
(1) Cost of 50 rams at Rs. 50 each	2,500	..
(2) Cost of equipment	500	..
(3) Pay, Dearness allowance and travelling allowance of Flockman for two years.	..	1,776
(4) Cost of deworming and deticking for two years.	..	2,700
(5) Miscellaneous for two years	..	1,492
	3,000	5,968

	RS.
Grand total—	
Non-recurring ..	49,650
Recurring for two years.	58,336
	1,07,986 or 1,08,500 roundly to include provision for slight excesses in some items.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1987, AGRICULTURE, DATED 16TH JUNE 1954.

[Community Projects—Periyar Project Area—Development of Animal Husbandry—Expenditure—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Roc. No. 2578-11/54, dated 19th May 1954.

Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,35,000 (rupees one lakh thirty-five thousands only) for a period of 16

months ending with 30th September 1955 for opening of breeding and poultry units, Artificial Insemination Centre and sheep and goat rearing in the Periyar Project Area as detailed in the annexure.

2. The expenditure should be debited to " 63. B. Community Development Projects—C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—2. Other Charges " and should be counted against the balance of provision available under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension in the overall programme of the Periyar Project Area approved and communicated to Community Projects Administration and also met from savings under other non-loanable items in the programme.

3. The Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, will submit proposals for opening one more Veterinary Dispensary, if required, with specific reference to availability of funds.

ANNEXURE.

	Non-recurring.	*Recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
1. Breeding unit attached to each of the 3 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 First Aid centres. Four breeding bulls should be stationed in each of the Veterinary Dispensaries in the blocks and 2 in each First Aid centres attached to it. Thus each block will require 8 bulls and to look after them four attenders should be appointed—		
Temporary sheds for bulls at Rs. 2,500 for block ..	7,500	..
Cost of bulls	24,000	..
Maintenance charges at Rs. 60 per bull per mensem for 16 months.	..	23,040
Pay of 12 attendants for 16 months	..	6,336
Contingencies including hospital necessaries ..	..	1,200
	31,500	30,576
2. Establishment of a poultry unit in each of the 3 blocks. The poultry units will have 200 day old chicks to start with—		
(1) 200 day old chicks at Rs. 5 each	3,000	..
(2) Dead stock—		
(i) Eighteen brooder boxes at Rs. 50 each ..	900	..
(ii) Eighteen chicken runs at Rs. 50 each ..	900	..
(iii) Six chick houses at Rs. 200 each	1,200	..
(iv) Twelve poultry runs at Rs. 300 each ..	3,600	..
(v) Fifteen poultry cages at Rs. 220 each ..	3,300	..
(vi) Other equipments like nests, boxes, feed trough, shelter.	1,200	..
(vii) Incubators	2,400	..
(3) Feed charges	..	6,800
(4) Staff—		
(i) Three watchmen at R. 10 plus dearness allowance Rs. 18 for 16 months.	..	1,344

	Non recurring.	*Recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
2. Establishment of a poultry unit in each of the 3 block. The poultry units will have 200 day old chicks to start with—*cont.*		
(4) Staff—*cont.*		
(ii) Six boy attendants at Rs. 10 plus dearness allowance Rs. 18 for 16 months.	..	2,688
(iii) Three Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 60 per mensem for 16 months.	..	2,880
(iv) Dearness allowance to Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 22 per mensem for 16 months.	..	1,056
(v) Three Grama Sevaks at Rs. 45 per mensem for 16 months.	..	2,160
(vi) Dearness allowance to Grama Sevaks at Rs. 22 per mensem for 16 months.	..	1,056
(vii) Contingencies	..	480
	16,500	18,464
3. Opening of Artificial Insemination Centre to be attached to one of the Veterinary Institutions in the project area—		
(1) Buildings	6,000	..
(2) Refrigerator	1,500	..
(3) Microscope	2,000	..
(4) Hot air oven, Artificial Insemination set, Thermosflasks, glass wares, etc.	3,000	..
(5) Service crate	250	..
(6) Two cycles	400	..
(7) Cost of 4 bulls	4,000	..
(8) Furniture	500	..
(9) Feeding charges for 4 bulls at Rs. 60 per mensem.	..	3,840
(10) One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 140 per mensem for 16 months	..	2,240
(11) Dearness allowance to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 33 per mensem.	..	528
(12) Two Veterinary Livestock Inspectors on Rs. 60 per mensem.	..	1,920
(13) Dearness allowance to Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 22 per mensem each.	..	704
(14) One Laboratory attender at Rs. 24 per mensem.	..	384
(15) Dearness allowance to Laboratory attender at Rs. 19 per mensem.	..	304
(16) Two bull attendants at Rs. 15 plus Rs. 18 per mensem each for 16 months.	..	1,056
(17) Travelling allowance lump sum	..	700
(18) Contingencies	..	800
	17,650	12,476

	Non-recurring.	Recuring.
	RS.	RS.
4. Sheep and goat development for the whole project—		
(1) Cost of 50 rams at Rs. 50 each	2,500	..
(2) Cost of equipment	500	..
(3) Pay and allowances of one flockman	..	1,184
(4) Cost of deworming and deticting	..	1,800
(5) Miscellaneous	..	1,016
	3,000	4,000
Total ..	68,650	65,515
	1,34,165 or 1,35,000 roundly.	

(3)

G.O. Ms. No. 1990, AGRICULTURE, DATED 16TH JUNE 1954.

[Community Projects—Cheranmahadevi Development Block—Animal Husbandry—Opening of Veterinary Dispensary—First Aid Centres, etc.—Expenditure—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Block Development Officer, Cheranmahadevi, No. D. 1-543/54, dated 11th May 1954 and 17th May 1954.

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Roc. No. 2578-II/54, dated 19th May 1954.

Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,08,500 (Rupees one lakh eight thousand and five hundred only) for a period of two years for the opening of one Veterinary Dispensary, two First Aid Centres, one Artificial Insemination Centre and one Poultry Unit and for Sheep Development in the Cheranmahadevi Development Block as detailed in the annexure.

2. The expenditure should be debited to "63. B. Community Development Projects—C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—2. Other charges" and should be counted against the balance of provision available under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the overall programme of the Cheranmahadevi Development Block approved and communicated to the Community Projects Administration and the savings expected under other non-loanable items in the programme.

ANNEXURE.

	Non-recurring.	*Recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
I. One Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres.—		
(1) Buildings	8,000	..
(2) Furniture	1,500	..
(3) Equipment	1,500	..
(4) Microscope	2,000	..
(5) Cost of medicine for two years	..	6,000
(6) Pay of 2 attendants for two years	..	1,584
(7) Contingencies for two years	..	1,600
	13,000	9,184
II. Breeding units attached to the Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres. Four breeding bulls will be stationed in the Veterinary Dispensary and two in each one of the First Aid Centres—		
(1) Temporary sheds for bulls	2,500	..
(2) Cost of 8 bulls	8,000	..
(3) Maintenance charges at Rs. 60 per bull for two years.	...	11,520
(4) Pay of 4 attendants for two years	..	3,168
(5) Contingencies including Hospital necessaries for two years.	..	600
	10,500	15,288
III. Establishment of a Poultry Unit in the Block—		
(1) 200 day old chicks at Rs. 5 each	1,000	..
(2) Dead stock—		
Six Brooder boxes at Rs. 50 each	300	..
Six chicks run at Rs. 50 each	300	..
Two chick houses at Rs. 200 each	400	..
Four poultry runs at Rs. 300 each	1,200	..
Five poultry cages at Rs. 220 each	1,100	..
Other equipments like nests, boxes, feed trough, shelter, etc.	400	..
Incubators	800	..
(3) Feed charges for two years	..	3,400
(4) Staff for two years—		
One Veterinary Livestock Inspector at Rs. 60 per mensem.	...	1,440
Dearness allowance to Veterinary Livestock Inspector at Rs. 22 per mensem.	..	528
One Grama Sevak at Rs. 45 per mensem ..	..	1,080
Dearness allowance to Grama Sevak at Rs. 22 per mensem.	..	528
One Watchman at Rs. 10 plus Rs. 18 per mensem.	..	672
Two boy attendants at Rs. 10 plus Rs. 18 per mensem each.	..	1,344
Contingencies for two years	..	240
	5,500	9,232

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	RS.	RS.
IV. Artificial Insemination centre to be established in the Veterinary Hospital in the Block—		
(1) Buildings	6,000	..
(2) Refrigerator	1,500	..
(3) Microscope	2,000	..
(4) Hot air oven, Artificial Insemination set, Thermosflasks, glassware, etc.	3,000	..
(5) Service Crate	250	..
(6) Two Cycles	400	..
(7) Cost of 4 bulls	4,000	..
(8) Furniture	500	..
(9) One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 140 per mensem for 2 years.	..	3,360
(10) Dearness allowance to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 33 per mensem.	..	792
(11) Feeding charges for 4 bulls at Rs. 60 per mensem for two years.	..	5,760
(12) Two Veterinary Livestock Inspectors on Rs. 60 per mensem each for two years.	..	2,880
(13) Dearness allowance to the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 22 per mensem each.	..	1,056
(14) One Laboratory attender at Rs. 24 per mensem for two years.	..	576
(15) Dearness allowance to Laboratory attender at Rs. 19 per mensem.	..	456
(16) Two bull attendants on Rs. 15 plus Rs. 18 per mensem each for two years.	..	1,584
(17) Travelling allowance lump sum for two years ..	..	1,000
(18) Contingencies for two years	..	1,200
	17,650	18,664
V. Sheep Development—		
(1) Cost of 50 rams at Rs. 50 each	2,500	..
(2) Cost of equipment	500	..
(3) Pay, dearness allowance and travelling allowance of Flockman for two years.	..	1,776
(4) Cost of deworming and detecting for two years.	..	2,700
(5) Miscellaneous for two years	..	1,492
	3,000	5,968

Grand total—

	RS.
Non-recurring ..	49,650
Recurring for two years.	58,336
	107,986 or Rs. 1,08,500 roundly to include provision for slight excesses in some items.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 941, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST MARCH 1955.

[National Extension Service—Animal Husbandry—Improvement of livestock—Premium scheme—Half-grant for purchase of stud-bulls—Proposals of the Director of Animal Husbandry—Approved.]

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Reference No. 3914-IV-4/54, dated 26th November 1954.

In Government Memorandum No. 2336, Public (R.D.P.)-V/54-1, dated 23rd November 1954, the Director of Animal Husbandry has been asked to submit proposals for expansion of the premium scheme in the National Extension Service areas, as the maintenance grant under the scheme may be met from the provision made under "Grants-in-aid" in the schematic budget for National Extension Service. He has accordingly submitted proposals with his letter cited for inclusion of breeding bulls purchased by individuals with 50 per cent aid from National Extension Service funds in the premium scheme.

2. The Government approve the proposals of the Director of Animal Husbandry and direct that half the cost of the breeding bulls be paid from the National Extension Service funds to the prospective custodians under the Premium Scheme, and that the maximum number of such bulls for each block be fixed at 10 for the entire period of three years.

3. The Director of Animal Husbandry is requested to take necessary action urgently in the matter of distribution of breeding bulls in the National Extension Service areas on the above lines in consultation with the Collectors.

4. The expenditure on account of the purchase of the breeding bulls is debitable under "25. General Administration—Development Schemes—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—(iii) National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—7. Grants-in-aid".

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 1385, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 27TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Animal Husbandry—Development of—Programme drawn by Director of Animal Husbandry—Approved.]

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Director of Animal Husbandry, No. 1026-D2/55, dated 20th February 1955.

The Director of Animal Husbandry has submitted with his letter cited a comprehensive programme for development of animal

husbandry in Community Project and National Extension Service areas of this State. The Government have carefully examined the programme and approve it subject to the following remarks :—

(1) It will not be possible to maintain bulls at Government expense in National Extension Service areas for want of funds. Half the cost of breeding bulls may, however, be paid from National Extension Service funds to the prospective custodians under the Premium Scheme—vide orders issued with G.O. Ms. No. 941, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st March 1955. Even in Community Project areas and Community Development Blocks where bulls are maintained at Government expense, breeding bulls may be supplied to individuals at suitable centres at half cost, the custodians being eligible for maintenance grant under the premium scheme.

(2) Rams and cockerels can be supplied to individuals, the pedigree rams or cockerel being exchanged for local variety which should be sold for meat and the sale-proceeds credited to Government.

(3) The cost of bulls, rams, cockerels, etc., under items (1) and (2) above will be met from the funds under " Grants-in-aid " in National Extension Service blocks and under " Agriculture and Animal Husbandry " in Community Development Blocks and Community Project areas. The actual number of bulls, rams, cockerels, etc., in each block to be distributed should be fixed with reference to needs of the area and availability of funds.

(4) The recurring cost of minor Veterinary Dispensaries in National Extension Service Blocks will be met from " Grants-in-aid ". When the block becomes a Community Development block, it will be met from the funds under Animal Husbandry. The Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry will attend the dispensary on certain specified days. Minor Veterinary Dispensaries under Community Projects or National Extension Service Scheme should be opened only in areas where such dispensaries do not exist and only if local contributions are forthcoming for the construction of buildings. The cost of buildings in National Extension Service areas should be met from the provision under ' Local works '.

(5) When the National Extension Service Block becomes a Community Development Block, breeding and poultry units can be attached to the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and maintained at Government expense.

(6) Artificial Insemination Centres will be started in Community Development Blocks wherever necessary.

(7) There are at present Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and Touring billets in some areas, each being in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. These Veterinary Assistant Surgeons can be shifted out of the blocks, their work being attended to by the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry. The Director of Animal Husbandry is requested to submit necessary proposals with financial details to the Government in this regard at an early date.

ENCLOSURE.

Proposals for the Improvement of Live stock in the National Extension Scheme.

Cattle are the main stay of the agriculturists in village parts and without which the acreage of lands owned by them cannot be enriched in manure and made fit (tilled) for agricultural purposes as common ryots cannot go in for costly artificial manures like phosphates, sulphates, etc., and machine tractors to improve the small patches of lands owned by them here and there. Agriculture cannot be intensified without Animal Husbandry work. Agricultural and Animal Husbandry should go side by side to solve the food problem in the State. Milk and milk products give the animal protein required for the human diet and they are indispensable to humanity to maintain good health. In order to improve the quality of the cattle both for milk and draught purposes in the National Extension Scheme areas and to provide veterinary aid within easy reach to the stock owners, the following proposals are formulated:—

There are thirty-eight National Extension Service Blocks in the State including the ten merged under the Tanjore Scheme. Each block consists of two or three revenue firkas and some may be contiguous and some apart from the other. It is advisable to explore the possibilities of opening one or two Veterinary dispensaries in a central place of each block if there are none already existing. These dispensaries should be opened by obtaining 50 per cent local contribution and the other 50 per cent to be met from the extension funds. Government poramboke lands, if available to an extent of 2 to 5 acres in the block centres, should be assigned for the purpose of building dispensary. As far as possible the local rich or philautropic ryots should be included to construct a well and building in the plot, having not less than three rooms (minimum) for office, pharmacy and stores to start with. The building should have a large compound to accommodate breeding bulls and poultry pans. Village Livestock Improvement Scheme on a small scale like the one now working at Saliyamangalam in Tanjore district should be started with one or two Kangayam or Sindhi bulls (suited to the area of operation) and a buffalo bull. All the cows and she-buffaloes of breedable age in the area (compact area having 500 cows and she-buffaloes) should be registered and the scrub bulls in the area castrated. Breeding records should be maintained. The services of the bulls should be made available free to all the cow owning ryots. The provisions of Livestock Improvement Act should be enforced in the area. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should be in direct charge of the bulls as regards breeding, feeding, etc. A stockman should be in charge, under the overall supervision of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should attend the hospital when at headquarters. The rich and cattle-minded people should be induced to maintain breeding bulls under the Premium Scheme. The premium amount of Rs. 200 in the case of bulls and Rs. 220 in case of buffalo-bulls will be met by the Animal Husbandry Department. The existing rules and conditions laid down by this department to be fulfilled in the case of bulls under the Premium Scheme will hold good. A copy of the rules and conditions prescribed in Leaflet No. 18 is enclosed. Fifty per cent of the cost of breeding bulls should be borne by the National Extension Service Department. A poultry run having 25 exotic hens (breed suited to the area) with one to three cocks and desi hens (broody) should be started serving as a demonstration unit to the poultry-minded

people who should be induced to start poultry runs as a hobby or cottage industry. Eggs and chicks required should be sold to the interested parties at reasonable rates. Hundred cockerels should be purchased and distributed in a year to interested ryots in exchange of their desi cockerels as an encouragement. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should be given stockmen and a poultry maistry to assist him.

In the same way the sheep-owning ryots should be provided with stud rams to improve their stock. The male stock should be supplied to them in exchange of a country ram maintained by them. The Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry) now appointed for each block should work as a liaison officer between the common ryots and the Government department in the normal agency. He should tour in the block area, contact the ryots, make them cattle and poultry-minded and induce them to purchase and maintain bulls, exotic birds, breeding rams, bucks, etc., do intensive propaganda by constant visits and create confidence in the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, as a doctor, friend and adviser of the farmers in breeding, feeding, rearing and disease control for butter animal production. As early as possible the Extension Officer should advise the cattle, poultry and sheep-owners in the area to unite together and form an association with a membership fee and build up fund of their own. Extension funds and donations to be used for the benefit of each association, viz., Cattle Breeding or Dairy Owners' Association, Sheep Breeders' Association, Poultry-keepers' Association, etc., to pool all products and arrange a profitable sale for them after providing as much as for local consumption through cheap sales. With the funds of these associations, suitable local members to be taken as paid employees for clerical work, milk and milk products and egg collectors and salesmen, etc., and thereby providing employment to solve the unemployment problem to a certain extent. For all these purposes the Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry) must be a friend and guide and he should be permitted to serve as ex-officio membership in these associations to give necessary technical and executive assistance to these Farmers' Associations. The services of Extension Officers of Agriculture and Co-operation attached to the Block can also be taken for the formation and development of these purposeful organizations and their members and their profits through sales of livestock and livestock products to the producers. The work of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in Animal Husbandry should be measured in the number of such associations formed, the absence of loss through diseases, the improved stock raised, their achievement through sales and profits turnover realized by members every year. The Extension Officer (Veterinary Assistant Surgeon) should contact each and every ryot in the block and especially the co-operating ryots should be taken into confidence to demonstrate the cultivation of fodder crops, their conservation into hay or silage, etc. So as to provide an early supply of fodder to stock all round the year, one or two acres of Government poramboke land near the Veterinary Dispensary subject to availability can be prepared countour-bunded and fenced and fodder grasses and legumes will be raised as a demonstration fodder farm to the ryots in the area for this purpose a farm maistry may be employed under contingencies. He should also help the ryots in the proper management of pasture lands, etc. There are many other aspects of animal husbandry which could be worked on the above lines. For this type of extension work, it is indispensible, the Extension Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should have full statistics on stock, cultivation programme, feeds and fodders available with such key stockowners who come forward to co-operate. When the work of this kind has commenced to develop photographs of such fully functioning centres should be taken for demonstration purposes and educating the farmers in other centres that are less co-operating. The Extension Veterinary Assistant Surgeon can arrange small association meetings, excursions to the farms of well run by key co-operating members to visually demonstrate the practice and results of good animal husbandry work. In this way the stockowners can be educated in animal husbandry methods and veterinary information. Cattle shows and poultry shows should be arranged once in a year and prizes should be awarded to the best exhibits as an inducement to others.

Large scale preventive prophylactive measures against all contagious and infectious diseases can be organised on mass scale and the Extension Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in exceptional circumstances should call upon the normal

agency, the District Veterinary Officer and the regular staff of the department to help in the inoculations, castrations and advising treatments through First Aid Centres. It has since been suggested that the Extension Officer himself should conduct their inoculation taking the help of the Gramasevaks. If times of emergency he will also give a helping hand. If the above procedure is followed, there is good hope for Animal Husbandry Extension work to become spectacular in these National Extension Service block and Community Development areas and the work cannot go unnoticed by the public.

In addition to the above when a block is taken up for further development as a Community Development block, two first aid centres under the charge of stockman will be opened. An Artificial Insemination Centre will be opened for each block if necessary according to the availability of technical personnels and the two existing first aid centres will serve as sub-centres to the main centres.

The financial implications thus involved in the above proposals are appended separately.

Appendix.

Capital expenditure on initial cost (non-recurring).

	RS.
(1) Buildings for the Veterinary Dispensary has to be built by the villages or to be given as rent free gift.	..
(2) Furniture	500
(3) Instruments and appliances	1,000
(4) Cost of a bull shed with a store room attached	1,500
	3,000
(5) Breeding stock for the Veterinary Dispensary (2 bulls at Rs. 1,000 each).	2,000
(6) Cost of 10 bulls to be distributed under the local development scheme in each block at Rs. 1,000 each (proportionate number of buffalo bulls will be purchased out of 10 bulls).	10,000
(7) Cost of 50 rams at Rs. 50 each	2,500
(8) Cost of 25 exotic hens and 3 cockerels and Desi hens (Breedy) required for the Poultry Development unit.	300
(9) 100 cockerels for distribution in each block plus transport charge sat Rs. 10 each.	1,000
(10) Deadstock—	
Cost of feed troughs, buckets, ropes, etc., for each block to the Poultry and breeding bulls (lump-sum).	100
(11) Cost of a poultry house, run, etc., including brooder box, egg box, etc.	1,500
	17,400
Grand total ..	20,400

N.B.—Transport charges and other incidental charges for the rams which works out to Rs. 20 per ram have not been provided since this amount will be compensated by the cost of (sale proceeds) country ram to be taken in exchange from the custodians.

Recurring charges.

	Ultimate cost.	*Cost for a year.*
	RS.	RS.
Pay of establishment—		
(1) Stockman on Rs. 60—3—120 scale—average at Rs. 90.	1,080	720
(2) Poultry maistry on Rs. 40—45—average at Rs. 43½.	520	480
	1,600	1,200
Allowance—		
(1) Stockman on Rs. 24 and 22 per mensem	288	264
(2) Poultry Maistry at Rs. 22 and 21	264	252
(3) Travelling allowance, lump-sum provision ..	100	100
	652	616
Grand total ..	2,252	1,816
Other charges—		
(1) Pay of two attendants on Rs. 33— (15×18 Dearness allownace = 33 × 2 × 12).	792	792
(2) Feeding charges of 2 bulls on Rs. 50 per mensem—100 × 12.	1,200	1,200
(3) Feeding charges of poultry including chicks at Rs. 50 per mensem.	600	600
(4) Medicines and other hospital necessaries	500	500
(5) Veterinary outfit or portable medicines chest for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for field work.	200	200
(6) Other contingencies at Rs. 10 per mensem ..	120	120
(7) Stationery and postage	200	200
(8) Premia for breeding bulls, i.e., at Rs. 200 for 7 bulls and Rs. 220 for 3 buffaloes per year (7 × 200) (7 × 200).	2,060	2,060
(9) Farm maistry for fodder farmat Rs. 30 per mensem.	360	360
(10) Grass slips, seeds, etc., at Rs. 25 per acre for 2 acres.	50	50
(11) Cost for baling water, equipment, etc., ploughing, etc.—Rs. 150 for acre.	300	300
(12) Cattle and poultry show	300	300
	6,582	6,582

Total charges.

	Non-recurring.	*Recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
(1) Veterinary facilities	3,000	..
(2) Breeding stock and deadstock	17,400	..
(3) Establishment (additional) including allowances ..	..	1,816
(4) Other charges	..	6,582
	20,400	8,398 or 8,400

	Non-recurring.	*Recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
Receipts—		
(1) Contribution from the public towards 50 per cent cost of bulls (10 × 500).	5,000	..
(2) Cost of 100 poultry cockerels received in exchange and sold for table, i.e., at Re. 0-8-0 per cockerel.	50	..
Total ..	5,050	
Net cost of State for each block	15,350	8,400
	23,750	

	RS.
Importation of 5,000 day, old chicks as foundation stock for the Central Farm.	25,000
Equipment, etc.	1,32,500
Feeding charges	30,000
	1,87,500

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 1756, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 31ST MAY 1955.

[Community Projects—Chidambaram Development Block—Development of Animal Husbandry—Proposals of the Director of Animal Husbandry—Approved—Expenditure and staff—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, No. 2073-IV-2/54, dated 24th January 1955.

Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 51,200 (rupees fifty-one thousand and two hundred only) towards the establishment of one Veterinary Dispensary, two First Aid Centres, one Artificial Insemination Centre, one Breeding Unit, one Poultry Demonstration Unit, one Sheep Development Unit and a Grass farm at Sethiathope in Chidambaram Development Block as detailed in the annexure.

2. Sanction is also accorded to the employment of the following staff in the proposed Veterinary Dispensary, etc., for a period of one year from the date of appointment :—

(1) *Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres.*—Two Attendants at Rs. 15 plus dearness allowance at Rs. 18 each per mensem.

(2) *Breeding Unit.*—Two Bull Attendants at Rs. 15 plus dearness allowance at Rs. 18 each per mensem.

(3) *Artificial Insemination Centre.*—One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 140 plus dearness allowance Rs. 33 per mensem.

Two Veterinary Livestock Inspectors at Rs. 60 plus dearness allowance Rs. 22 each per mensem.

One Laboratory Attendant at Rs. 24 plus dearness allowance Rs. 19 per mensem.

Two Bull Attendants at Rs. 15 plus dearness allowance Rs. 18 each per mensem.

(4) *Poultry Demonstration Unit.*—Two boy attendants at Rs. 10 plus dearness allowance Rs. 18 each per mensem.

(5) *Grass Farm.*—One Farm servant at Rs. 25 per mensem.

3. The expenditure should be debited to "63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension—4. Other charges" and should be counted against the balance of provision available under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the overall programme of Chidambaram Development Block, approved and communicated to the Community Projects Administration and the savings expected under other non-loanable items in the programme.

ANNEXURE.

	Recurring.	*Non-recurring.*
	RS.	RS.
I. One Veterinary Dispensary and two First Aid Centres—		
(1) Buildings	..	8,000
(2) Furniture	..	1,500
(3) Equipment	..	1,500
(4) Microscope	..	1,500
(5) Medicines for one year	3,000	..
(6) Contingencies for one year	800	..
	3,800	12,500
II. Breeding Unit—		
(1) Two sheds for four bulls in two centres including one temporary shed at Pinnalur.	..	1,150
(2) Cost of four breeding bulls	..	4,000
(3) Maintenance charges of 4 bulls at Rs. 45 each per mensem for one year.	2,160	..
(4) Contingencies including hospital necessaries for one year.	250	..
	2,410	5,150
III. Artificial Insemination Centre—		
(1) Buildings	..	6,000
(2) Refrigerator	..	1,500

	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
III. Artificial Insemination Centre—*cont.*	RS.	RS.
(3) Microscope	..	2,000
(4) Hot air oven, artificial insemination set, etc. ..	..	3,000
(5) Service crate	..	250
(6) Two cycles	..	400
(7) Cost of four bulls	..	4,000
(8) Furniture	..	500
(9) Feeding charges for four bulls at Rs. 60 each per mensem for 1 year.	2,880	..
(10) Travelling allowance for staff for one year ..	500	..
(11) Contingencies for 1 year	600	..
	3,980	17,650
IV. Sheep Development—		
(1) Cost of 20 rams at Rs. 50 each	..	1,000
(2) Cost of deworming and deticking campaign ..	500	..
(3) Miscellaneous	250	..
	750	1,000
V. Establishment of Poultry Demonstration Unit—		
(1) Cost of 50 birds	..	300
(2) Cost of runs	..	300
(3) Cost of two chicks runs	..	200
(4) Cost of two poultry houses	..	440
(5) Cost of four chick houses	..	200
(6) Other equipment	..	169
(7) One incumbator	..	250
(8) Feeding charges for one year	750	..
(9) Contingencies for one year	164	..
	914	1,850
VI. Grass Farm—		
(1) Cost of levelling, repairs to fencing and well, etc.	..	1,000
(2) Cost of cultivation (including hire charges of bullocks when necessary and cost of seedlings, etc.)	200	..
	200	1,000

Total.

	RS.
Recurring	12,054
Non-recurring	39,150
	51,204
Expenditure on staff	7,908
Grand total ..	59,112 or roundly Rs. 59,100

(7)

MEMORANDUM No. 2564-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 22ND JUNE 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Veterinary Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres, etc.—Enrolment as casual indentors—Regarding.]

Reference.—Letter from the Directorate-General of Health Services, New Delhi, No. 3-146/54-S. 11, dated 14th June 1955.

A copy of the letter cited is communicated to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras, Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service), Director of Public Health, Director of Animal Husbandry and Director of Medical Services for information and guidance.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, to the Director of Community Development, Madras, No. 3-146/54-S. II, dated 14th June 1955,

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Veterinary dispensaries, etc.—Enrolment of—As an indentor.]

Reference.—Your letter, dated 6th May 1955, No. 2564, Public (R.D.P.)-V/55-2.]

In accordance with the existing practice, the institutions to whom the stores are to be supplied from the Government Medical Stores Depot, are enrolled as regular indentors with the approval of this Directorate. Accordingly the dispensaries functioning under the administrative control of Project Officers and Block Development Officers who submitted their indents through their administrative heads, were asked by the Deputy Assistant Director-General, Medical Stores Depot, Madras, to get themselves enrolled as regular indentors as the case may be.

However in case the Project Officers and Block Development Officers do not consider it feasible to enrol the individual dispensaries then it would be necessary that they should submit a consolidated indent to the M.S.D., Madras, for all the dispensaries under their control and to arrange for the necessary distribution of stores on receipt at their end.

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 1085-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-4, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 6TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Animal Husbandry—Antirabic treatment—Sera and vaccines purchase of—Instructions issued.]

An instance has come to the notice of the Government that a Block Development Officer purchased antirabic vaccines required for use in his block from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. As there is no specific allotment in the National Extension Service Scheme for purchase of the vaccines, he requested the District Veterinary Officer to bear the cost of the sera and vaccines supplied by the Pasteur Institute, since the Animal Husbandry department gives

free antirabic treatment. The District Veterinary Officer replied that the expenditure might be met from National Extension Service Funds. The matter was examined and it was finally decided to meet the entire cost of the sera and vaccines from the National Extension Service Funds, as a special case. This could have been avoided, if the Block Development Officer had moved the District Veterinary Officer for supply of the sera and vaccines to the Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry of his block. The Block Development Officers and Project Executive Officers are therefore requested to indent in future on the District Veterinary Officer concerned for supply of sera and vaccines, required for use in their respective areas.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 2094, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 6TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Veterinary, Medical and Health institutions—Indents for medicines, etc. —Countersignature—Transmission to Medical Stores Depot for compliance—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 2379, Pub. (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, dated 16th May 1955.

From the Director of Public Health, No. L. Dis. 34646-M1/55, dated 26th May 1955.

From the Director of Medical Services, No. 43967-D/55, dated 13th June 1955.

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, D. Dis. No. 5664-B4/55, dated 17th June 1955.

The practice now in vogue is that all indents for medicines, etc., required for use at Veterinary, Medical or Health Institutions run under Community Projects or National Extension Service scheme are prepared by the officers in charge of the institutions and scrutinised by the District Veterinary Officer, District Medical Officer or District Health Officer, as the case may be. They are subsequently got countersigned by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Director of Medical Services or Director of Public Health and again countersigned by the Director of Community Development or Director of Rural Welfare and finally sent to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for compliance. This procedure involves delay in obtaining the medicines, etc., from the Medical Stores Depot. With a view to minimise this delay, it has been suggested that the countersignature of such indents by the Director of Community Development or Director of Rural Welfare may be dispensed with, in view of the fact that the indents are countersigned by the heads of Animal Husbandry, Medical or Health

department concerned and that they may be sent by the technical heads of departments themselves direct to the Medical Stores Depot for compliance.

The Director of Animal Husbandry, Director of Medical Services and Director of Public Health who were asked to offer their remarks on that suggestion have agreed that the medical indents pertaining to Community Projects and National Extension Service areas need not be countersigned by the Director of Community Development or Director of Rural Welfare also before transmission to the Medical Stores Depot for compliance. The Government accordingly accept their views and direct that in future all indents, for medicines, etc., required for use at the Veterinary, Medical or Health Institutions run under Community Projects or National Extension Service scheme, should be prepared by the officers-in-charge of the institutions and sent through the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer concerned to verify the Budget provision and through District Veterinary Officer, District Medical Officer or District Health Officer concerned for technical scrutiny to the Director of Animal Husbandry, Director of Medical Services or Director of Public Health for counter-signature and transmission to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras for compliance.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 3536-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Animal Husbandry—Improvement of Livestock—Bulls purchased out of Local Development Works—Inclusion under Premium scheme—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, Roc. No. 4734-D4/55, dated 30th April 1955.

The Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, is informed that the bulls purchased with half-grants from Local Development Works can also be included under the premium scheme. As regards other similar schemes he is requested to furnish a list of such schemes with information on the point how they are financed so that the question of including them under the premium scheme may be examined and orders issued.

2. He is also informed that the maximum number of bulls for each National Extension Service Block fixed at 10 in G.O. Ms. No. 941, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st March 1955 need not strictly be insisted upon and followed rigidly and that any excess may be allowed, if circumstances warrant, provided necessary funds are available.

(11)

MEMORANDUM No. 2712-PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-V/55-5, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH JULY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Animal Husbandry Extension—Distribution of bucks or bulls, etc.—Payment of cost—Agreement by custodians—Instructions issued.]

Reference.—From the Director of Animal Husbandry, L. Dis. No. 5134-D-3/55, dated 21st June 1955.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a Block Development Officer has remitted into the treasury the cost of some bucks purchased from a District Livestock Farm maintained by the Animal Husbandry department though the cost is adjustable through book adjustment. The Director of Animal Husbandry has stated that the cost of supply of such livestock, etc. made to the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas from the Livestock farms can be settled by book adjustment and he has issued necessary instructions in the matter to the Superintendents of all Livestock farms in the State. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) are therefore requested to see that the cost of supply of livestock, etc., made to the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas should invariably be settled by book adjustment only and not by cash payment.

2. The Government also direct that agreements be obtained from private individuals to whom bulls, rams, bucks, etc., are given under Community Projects or National Extension Service Scheme for maintenance on the lines in vogue in Animal Husbandry department.

(12)

G.O. Ms. No. 2556, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects—Animal Husbandry—Development of—Services rendered by bulls—Levy of service fees—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 9281-D.V/54-3, Agriculture, dated 21st May 1954.

From the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, No. 3973/54, dated 25th February 1955.

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, No. D. Dis. 4165/55-D-2, dated 11th April 1955.

The Government in their memorandum cited have ordered that no fees should be levied for services rendered by bulls maintained from Community Projects or National Extension Service funds and

that in places where Animal Husbandry department are maintaining bulls and collecting service fees, a fee of Rs. 1–8–0 per service should be levied.

2. The Project Executive Officer, Palghat, in his letter cited has raised the following points :—

(i) whether any fees for services done by the breeding bulls maintained out of Community Project funds have to be levied and if so, at what rate; and

(ii) whether any fee is to be charged for service of animals brought from places outside Community Project area.

3. The Director of Animal Husbandry whose remarks were called for in the matter, has stated that services of bulls stationed in the Village Livestock Improvement Centres and those maintained in Key Village areas, are done free of cost, as the provisions of Livestock Improvement Act have been enforced in these areas. Artificial inseminations are also stated to be done free in all these centres. He has however suggested that service of bulls maintained from Community Project funds may be given free to all cows and she-buffaloes in the Community Project areas, as the intention of the Government is to encourage the development of livestock and that a fee of Rs. 1–8–0 may be levied for each service to animals brought from places outside the Community Projects or National Extension Service areas, though the Livestock Improvement Act is not enforced there.

4. The Government have carefully examined the matter and in modification of their orders issued in Memorandum No. 9281-D.V./54-3, Agriculture, dated 21st May 1954, direct that no distinction be made in respect of collecting service fees between animals in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas and those brought from outside these areas and no service fees, be charged for the services renderd by the breeding bulls maintained out of Community Projects or National Extension Service funds.

(13)

G.O. Ms. No. 3718, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Development—Proposal for distribution of improved shears at subsidised rates to shepherds—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Roc. No. 1474-F/55, dated 14th April 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 2189, Agriculture, dated 10th September 1955.

Sri W. R. S. Satthianadhan, I.C.S., who was asked to enquire into the working of the Animal Husbandry department has made certain recommendations in Chapter VI of the report relating to

Government Sheep Farm, Ootacamund Poultry Development, etc. In pursuance of one of the recommendations made therein the Director of Animal Husbandry has submitted a proposal for the distribution of improved hand shears to the shepherds in the Community Development areas at subsidised rates, with a view to train them in the art of shearing. According to the proposal 500 shears and 500 scythe stones (which are intended for sharpening the shears) will be purchased at the rate of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively. They will be distributed to the shepherds at the subsidised rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Re. 1, respectively. The shears will be distributed through the agency of the sheep units and also through the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers to the shepherds in the Community Development areas. The Government after careful examination accept the proposal of the Director of Animal Husbandry subject to the modification that the shears and the stones should be supplied to the shepherds only at 50 per cent cost, i.e., at the rate of Rs. 5 in the case of a shear and Rs. 2-8-0 in the case of a stone. They accordingly sanction the incurring of an expenditure of Rs. 7,500 (rupees seven thousand five hundred only) as indicated below :—

	RS.
Cost of 500 shears at Rs. 10 each	5,000
Cost of 500 scythe stones at Rs. 5 each ...	2,500
Total ...	7,500

The Director of Animal Husbandry is requested to arrange for the purchase of shears and the stones as early as possible and supply them to the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers according to their requirements.

2. The expenditure should be debited to " 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—k. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries ". In the case of Community Projects and Community Development areas and to " 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(ii) National Extension Service—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries—Grants-in-aid " in the case of National Extension Service Blocks.

3. The receipts on account of the sale of shears and stones in the Community Development areas will be credited to the head " LI-A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Receipts on account of Community Development Projects —(v) Sale proceeds of water seal slabs, seeds, seedlings charkas, cotton, etc.".

APPENDIX VII—CO-OPERATION.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 3273, DEVELOPMENT, DATED 2ND SEPTEMBER 1953.

[Co-operative Societies—Land Colonisation Societies for civilians—Scale of help—Enhancement—Selection of members and area of holdings—Registrar's proposals—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 681, Revenue, dated 20th March 1941.

G.O. No. 399, Revenue, dated 28th February 1944.

G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949.

G.O. No. 1986, Revenue, dated 8th July 1952.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. B. 7384/50-1, dated 29th July 1950.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rc. No. 7410/50 GII (Resett.), dated 23rd November 1950.

In G.O. No. 681, Revenue, dated 20th March 1941, the Government indicated the broad outlines on which Co-operative Agricultural Land Colonization Societies should be formed including the priority for allotment of lands and sanctioned a scale of financial assistance to these societies. The scale of assistance was increased in G.O. No. 399, Revenue, dated 28th February 1944. The orders of Government in regard to the priority for allotment of lands were revised in G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949 and G.O. No. 1986, Revenue, dated 8th July 1952. In 1950 the Registrar of Co-operative Societies represented to Government that the scale of help provided to the landless poor who have to undertake reclamation and cultivation of waste and fallow lands was very inadequate in the changed conditions of high level of prices and high cost of cultivation. He therefore proposed an enhanced scale of financial assistance to the societies to be formed in future. The Registrar's proposals were considered at a Departmental conference held on 7th March 1951 in which it was decided that the enhanced scale of assistance proposed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be allowed to the six schemes that were ordered to be taken up that year. The Government have since examined the proposals of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and direct that the existing orders in regard to the scale

of financial assistance admissible to these societies, etc., mentioned in column (1) of the statement below shall be revised as shown in column (2) of the statement :—

Existing orders. (1)	*Revised orders.* (2)
I. Financial and other concessions—	
1 A free grant of Rs. 10 per member will be made towards share capital.	No change.
2 A free grant of Rs. 5 per acre will be made for manure for the first year only. If larger grants are found necessary in the case of dry and garden lands, such grants will be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre in each case. The Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the colony will advice the members on the manure best suited to the soil and the grant will be given only for manure purchased or grown in accordance with his advice.	No change.
3 Seeds will be distributed free of cost up to the limit mentioned below for the first year only. The amount of the grant will ordinarily be limited to Rs. 2 per acre but larger grants will be made in the case of wet lands where the Agricultural Demonstrator in charge makes out a case for it subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per acre. Seeds will be purchased by the Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Scheme and supplied to members.	Seeds will be supplied upto a maximum limit of Rs. 5 per acre in the case of dry lands and Rs. 10 per acre in the case of wet lands, subject to the condition that seeds for food crops alone will be supplied and that too for the first crop. Seeds will be purchased by the Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Scheme and supplied to members.
4 Good bulls will be purchased and supplied to selected colonists for cultivating their own lands and for hire to other members. The cost of each pair will not exceed Rs. 250. Half the cost will be met by Government and the other half will be met by the member. A loan will be advanced to the member where necessary to meet the half cost. The loan will be free of interest and repayable in five annual instalments.	Financial assistance for purchase of bulls or he-buffaloes will be given to every colonist. The maximum amount will not exceed Rs. 250 (Rs. 125 free grant and Rs. 125 interest free loan). The loan will be repayable in five annual instalments. Subject to the above general principles each case will be considered on its merits and grants and loans will be made according to the needs and justification existing in each case.
5 An interest-free loan of Rs. 75 per member, repayable in 15 equal annual instalments, will be made for purchase of implements.	Interest free loans repayable in a period of 10 to 15 years will be made to the society for the purchase of major and expensive implements like tractors, bull-dozers, etc., to be owned by the society and hired out to members. The maximum amount of advance and the period of its repayment will be decided on the merits of each case and in accordance with the size of the colony and its requirements. An interest free loan of Rs. 50 per member repayable in ten annual instalments will be made for purchase of minor implements.

Existing orders. (1)	*Revised orders.* (2)
I. Financial and other concessions—*cont.*	
6 For reclamation of land, an interest-free loan of half the reclamation charges, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 per acre will be made repayable in ten equal annual instalments.	Each case will be considered on its merits.
7 No specific orders regarding provision of irrigation facilities.	Provision of irrigation facilities such as sinking of irrigation wells, extension of existing irrigation channels, excavation of derelict tanks, etc., will be considered on the merits of each case.
8 No specific orders regarding provision of huts to the colonists.	The Collector of the district concerned will arrange for free supply of materials like palmyra trees, leaves, etc., available in poramboke and other Government lands for the construction of huts by the colonists. The Chief Conservator of Forests will arrange for the free supply of materials like bamboos, etc.
9 Free services of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Demonstration maistris will be sanctioned to supervise and guide the colonists. Touring officers of the Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Revenue, Co-operative, Labour and Public Works Departments will advise and help the colonists where necessary.	No change.
10 Land revenue assessment and water cess will be waived for the first three years and if necessary the position reviewed thereafter.	No change.
11 Cottage industries may be started in colonies where they can be successfully worked. If any financial assistance is required proposals should be submitted to Government.	No change.
II. Selection of colonists—	
The assignment of lands will be made in the following order of priority, viz.— (*a*) Landless poor persons (this includes Harijans and Backward classes). (*b*) Political sufferers who are eligible for land grant under the latest instructions and ex-service men of II World War (this includes I.N.A. personnel) who do not possess more than 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land).	Only landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation are eligible for membership of land colonization societies due regard being given to the claims of Harijans and Sivoijamadars. Any variations necessary in this priority will be considered on the individual needs of each scheme.

Existing orders.	*Revised orders.*
(1)	(2)
III. Extent of individual holding—	
The area of holding of each member will be two acres of dry and one acre of irrigable land.	Each case will be considered on its merits.

The Registrar is informed that the scale of assistance prescribed in this Government Order is the maximum admissible to Land Colonization Societies. While submitting proposals to Government the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should carefully examine each case and recommend only the minimum assistance necessary for the scheme.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 2271, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS II), DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Development of cottage industries—Organisation of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies—Procedure to be adopted—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, No. 11401/53-K2, dated 3rd July 1954.

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, No. CPA./CI. & C/14/53-PRG, dated 17th September 1954.

The Government have carefully examined the question as to how cottage industrial co-operative societies should be organized in Community Projects areas and financed without a subsidy or interest-free loan from Community Project funds and direct that the following broad principles be adopted in this regard :—

(i) Only such of the cottage industries as have a survival value with a ready market should be selected for establishing a co-operative society. Only one cottage industry should be taken up by each society.

(ii) Every member proposed to be admitted into a cottage industrial co-operative society should contribute a minimum share of Rs. 5 in cash from his own resources.

(iii) The cottage industrial co-operative societies in Community Project areas will be given a loan from Community Projects funds up to ten times their paid-up capital plus reserve fund as a

special case. They will not, however, be permitted to borrow from any other source. The loans will bear an interest at 1½ per cent per annum and be repayable in ten years.

(iv) The free services of one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for every 3 co-operative societies in the Community Project areas will be given to guide the office-bearers of the society in the purchase of raw materials, check the accounts, arrange for the marketing of finished goods and to ensure that Government loans are utilized properly. The expenditure on account of the Senior Inspectors will be met from the State Funds. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies while submitting individual proposals, will however, consider how far the Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies already sanctioned for the Community Project areas will be able to look after the proposed cottage industrial co-operative societies and restrict the need for the additional inspectors to the essential minimum.

2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to examine the proposals for organizing Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Project areas in the light of the above principles and submit specific proposals for the consideration of the Government.

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 85615-RDP-I/54-4, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH JANUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Co-operatives—Intensification.]

An extract from the main recommendations and conclusions of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954 relating to the subject Co-operation' is forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Collectors and the Project Executive Officers for information and necessary action. They are informed that it should be their endeavour to bring it to existence co-operatives covering all villages in the selected areas under the Community Projects and National Extension Service. In addition, there should also be co-operative societies on a higher level, say for a block, for the marketing of the agricultural produce and such other activities which cannot be adequately handled at the village level. Every endeavour should be made to help the small cultivator for financing agricultural operations.

ENCLOSURE

Extract from the main recommendations and conclusions of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954.

* * * *

3. *Co-operation.*—(1) In keeping with the policy underlying the concept of the co-operative common wealth, any activity which cannot be undertaken by an individual and is suitable for being handled by more than one person for technological reasons or otherwise, must be taken up through an association of people on a mutual service basis. Such an association (co-operative is one of the most important forms of such an association) should be built on a non-profit basis and must ensure that it does not put up one class of people against another, as is perhaps the case in business transactions.

(2) A multi-purpose co-operative society to handle credit, distribution of seeds and fertilizers, etc., should be aimed at for every village or a group of villages depending upon the density of population. In addition there should be co-operative societies on a higher level, say, a taluk, for the marketing of agricultural produce, and such other activities which cannot be adequately handed at the village level.

(3) States should consider extending short-term credit facilities properly guided and supervised to the so-called "Non-credit worthy" agriculturists, on their security of tenure, as is being done in Madras and Bombay. It should not be so much the credit-worthiness of the person who take the loan as the credit-worthiness of the purpose for which the loan is taken, which should be the criterion for advancing the loan.

(4) The Village Level Worker or Village Schoolmaster or Panchayat Secretary may also work as Secretary of the Village Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.

* * * *

(4)

MEMORANDUM No. 42733-R.D.P.-II/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS II), DATED 21st FEBRUARY 1955.

[Co-operative Societies—Organization of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas—Collection of share capital—Condition—Relaxation.]

Reference.—From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rc. No. 15319/55-B, dated 31st January 1955.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that he has relaxed the condition regarding collection of a minimum share capital of Rs. 1,000 before registering a multi-purpose co-operative society and has given the discretion to the Deputy Registrars to register multi-purpose co-operative societies in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas with a share capital of Rs. 500 or even less, provided the said societies do not undertake trading activities until their share capital is raised to Rs. 1,000. A copy of the instructions issued by him is communicated to the Collectors, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information.

ENCLOSURE.

Circular of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, N. RC. No. 120243/54-B, dated 18th December 1954, to all Deputy Registrars in duplicate and copy to the Special Development Officers, Ramanathapuram and Madras.

[Co-operative Societies—Organization of Co-operative Societies in the National Extension Service and Community Project areas—Collection of Share capital—condition—Relaxed.]

Reference.—Registrar's Rc. No. 69533/53-B, dated 20th April 1953.

According to the Registrar's Circular cited, no multipurpose rural credit Society can be registered if the promoters have not collected at least a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards its share capital. The Registrar has examined the question whether a relaxation of this limit may be made in the case of societies to be registered in the National Extension Service and the Community Project areas. He directs that the Deputy Registrars should as a rule insist on a minimum share capital of Rs 1,000 but may, in special cases, use their discretion and register societies in these areas (i.e., National Extension Service or the Community Projects) with a share capital of Rs 500 or even less provided the said societies do not undertake trading activities until their share capital is raised to at least Rs. 1,000.

(5)

MEMORANDUM No. 338/R.D.P.-II/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS II), DATED 24TH MARCH 1955.

[Conference—Regional Conference of Project Executive Officers, etc., at Gandhigram in February 1954—Recommendations relating to co-operation—Instructions—Issued.]

In the second Regional Conference of the Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers, etc., held at Gandhigram, between 4th and 7th February 1954, certain observations and recommendations were made on the subject of co-operation. It was suggested that co-operative organizations should be made more effective by the revival of dormant and moribund societies and the societies should spare no efforts not only to enhance production by becoming the agency for distributing seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc., but also to expand credit facilities by mopping up small savings in the area by inducing cultivator-members to set apart a part of their additional production for sale through the societies. It was further suggested that the aim of every agriculturist or member of the co-operative society should be to qualify himself for eligibility to the grant of loans by effecting some permanent agricultural improvement and that the Co-operative Act and bye-laws should be suitably amended in this regard. It was also pointed out that apart from effecting improvements to agriculture and supplying rural credit, the scope of the activities of the societies should extend to the field of village industries also where so far they have played a minor role. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was consulted in the matter has stated that co-operative credit societies have undertaken multipurpose activities by not only catering to the credit needs of their members, but also by supplying to them seeds, agricultural implements, etc., for accelerating production and attending to their marketing needs as well. He has further stated that co-operative

societies tap rural savings by distributing hundi boxes and advancing loans to effect agricultural implements. He considers that as there is already provision in the bye-laws of co-operatives for attending to the various needs of the members, there is no necessity to amend the bye-laws or the Act as suggested. He has also stated that the simple forms of co-operative societies are helped through multi-purpose co-operative credit societies by the provision of the required raw materials and capital advances and that cottage industries of a highly technical nature are helped by the starting and organization of separate cottage industrial co-operatives for the purpose. He is of opinion that it is only due to lack of informal public spirited leadership in villages that progress up to expectations has not been made. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are therefore requested to take the initiative, play their part in giving the much needed public spirited leadership to the members of the societies and the villagers and give a fillip to the lethargic societies, making them function on the lines suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(6)

MEMORANDUM No. 1242/R.D.P.-II/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS II), DATED 30TH MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects—Development of Cottage Industries—Organization of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies—Procedure to be adopted—Orders in G.O. Ms. No. 2271, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd November 1954—Further instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—From the Block Development Officer, Thirumangalam Ref. No. 19/55, dated 29th January 1955. From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rc. No. 11401/53-V, dated 17th February 1955.

In continuation of the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 2271, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd November 1954, the Government direct that the principles laid down therein for the organization of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies in Community Project areas be followed in respect of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies to be organized in National Extension Service areas also, including the areas covered by the Tanjore District National Extension Service Scheme.

(7)

MEMORANDUM No. 42731, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS II), DATED 30TH MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects—Organization of Industrial Co-operative Societies and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies—Instructions—Issued.]

In connexion with the proposals submitted to Government by the Project Executive Officers for the organization of industrial

and multi-purpose co-operative societies in the Community Projects areas, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has pointed out, that the Community Project Officers have not appreciated the difference between an industrial co-operative society and a multi-purpose co-operative society. He has pointed out the following distinction between the two types of societies. Firstly an industrial society deals only with one industry, *example*, weaving or bee-keeping or pottery or tailoring or embroidery. Secondly it confines its functions to the development of the chosen industry by supplying raw materials, providing credit, and marketing the finished products. Thirdly, an industrial society is based on limited liability. A society of this kind may be dealt with in accordance with the principles laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 2271, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd November 1954. A multi-purpose society on the other hand is intended for agriculturists. It deals with three kinds of activities, *example*, credit, supply and sale. It provides credit for agricultural and marketing operations, supplies seeds, manures, implements and domestic requirements like cloth, provisions, etc., and sells the produce of the agriculturists by private negotiation or by conducting auctions. If a carpenter or a blacksmith joins the multi-purpose society, he gets the credit he requires on the same terms as the agriculturists do. A multi-purpose society is always based on unlimited liability. Its borrowing limit is not fixed with reference to its share capital, but with reference to the net assets of the members.

2. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that, if the object in view of the Government, i.e., the organization of co-operative societies for the benefit of the agriculturists in the villages in Community Projects areas is to be achieved, the distinction between an industrial co-operative society *limited* and a multi-purpose co-operative society *unlimited* should be kept clear, in order to enable the co-operative department and the Community Project Officers to help each other to achieve the end in view.

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 2063-PUBLIC (R.D.P.-II)/55-I, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS-II), DATED 5TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Stores Societies—Supply of agricultural, industrial and consumer articles to the villagers in the National Extension Service areas—Resolution passed at the Conference of Representatives of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and Select Primary Stores held at Madras on 6th February 1955.]

A copy of letter No. R.C. 35560/55-S-1, dated 13th March 1955, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, regarding the utilization by the Community Development and National Extension Service departments of the services of consumers co-operatives for

the purchase and distribution of agricultural, industrial, and consumer articles among the villages in the scheme areas is communicated to all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, to the Director of Community Development and ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Projects) Department, Fort St. George, Madras, dated 13th March 1955, No. R.C. 35560/55-S.1.

[Stores societies—Supply of agricultural, industrial and consumer articles to the villagers in the National Extension Service Scheme areas—Resolution passed at the conference of Representatives of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and select primary stores held at Madras on 6th February 1955.]

" After decontrol of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the consumers' co-operative societies in the State are facing a serious set-back in their trade, as they are not able to withstand the competition from private merchants. In order to devise ways and means for developing the business of stores societies, a conference of the representatives of co-operative wholesale stores and select primary stores was held at Madras on 6th February 1955. It was resolved at the conference that the services of consumers' co-operatives wherever available might be utilized by the Community Development and National Extension Service Departments for the purchase and distribution of agricultural, industrial and consumer articles among the villagers in the scheme areas. I submit a copy of the resolution passed at the conference in this regard and request favourable consideration of the resolution and necessary action.

Sub-enclosure.

Resolution passed at the Conference of Representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores and Primaries held at Madras on 6th February 1955.

Subject No. 14.—The services of consumers' co-operatives wherever available may be utilized by the Community Project and National Extension Service departments for the purchase and distribution of agricultural, industrial and consumer articles among the villagers in these areas.

Resolution.—Resolved to address the Director of Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes in the matter. Resolved also that for the proposed district conference of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and primaries the concerned Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers may also be invited and decisions taken regarding the supply of agricultural, industrial and consumer articles to the villagers in their areas.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 3284, INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Co-operative societies—Multi-purpose co-operative societies—Association of village level workers—Proposals—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, No. Rc. 109185/54 C (R), dated 3rd November 1954.

Letter from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, L. Dis. No. 10209/55, dated 1st April 1955.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. Rc. 337/B-5/55, dated 18th April 1955.

At the third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954, a recommendation was made that the Village Level Worker or Village Schoolmaster or the Panchayat Executive Officer might also work as the Secretary of the Village Multi-purpose Co-operative Society. The recommendation was examined in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is agreeable to the proposal provided these officials are also members of the multi-purpose co-operative society in their area and are elected by the other members of the society. The Director of Public Instruction has no objection if the proposal does not interfere with the normal duties of the Village Schoolmaster and if the prior consent of the management of the school concerned is obtained. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards also has no objection provided the prior consent of the Panchayat Executive Officer is obtained and a honorarium is fixed subject to the approval of the panchayat.

2. The Government consider that one of the factors hampering the progress of co-operative societies in rural areas is lack of enlightened leadership and that the association of the Village Level Worker, Village Schoolmaster and Panchayat Executive Officer with rural co-operative societies will tone up their administration and inspire confidence in the public. They, therefore, permit the Village Level Worker, the Village Schoolmaster and the Panchayat Executive Officer to serve as ex-officio Directors of the Village Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and work as Secretaries provided that—

(i) election to the posts of Secretaries is by a unanimous vote;

(ii) their normal work is not impaired and in the case of teachers in aided schools the prior consent of the management of the school is obtained; and

(iii) that in the case of the Panchayat Executive Officers, the prior consent of the panchayat concerned is obtained and that any honorarium payable is fixed subject to the approval of the panchayat.

APPENDIX VIII—PANCHAYATS.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 2938, PUBLIC (COMMUNITY PROJECTS), DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1952.

[Planning Commission—Community Projects—Agency through which the works should be executed—Orders—Passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, dated 8th September 1952.

Minutes of the meeting of the State Advisory Committee held on 30th November 1952.

On the question of agency for the execution of works in the Community Project areas in pursuance of the scheme, the Community Projects Administration has pointed out in the "Draft Handbook on Community Projects" that if the people are to be trained to be the builders of the future, the works will have to be entrusted, even at many risks, to the people themselves through their representative agencies, the Governmental Organization furnishing the technical assistance. The above suggestion has been examined in consultation with the Project Executive Officers and the State Advisory Committee on Community Projects which considered the matter at its meeting held on 30th November 1952 and suggested that except where high grade technical skill is required, all works should normally be entrusted to the villagers concerned.

2. The Government accept the suggestion of the Committee and direct that except where high grade technical skill is required, all works in the project areas be entrusted to the villagers as far as possible through either Bharat Sevak Samaj or other representative non-profit earning agencies or groups of villagers under the technical supervision of the Project staff.

3. The Project Executive Officers should obtain the prior sanction of the Director of Community Project if they want to deviate from the above procedure in carrying out any work.

(2)

MEMORANDUM No. 2616, PUBLIC C.P.-I/52-7, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1953.

[Community Projects—Provision of amenities in the Panchayat areas under Community Projects Programme.]

Reference.—(i) From the Project Executive Officer, Erode, dated 8th October 1952, No. 39/52, (ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2938, Public (Community Projects), dated 18th December 1952, and (iii) G.O. Ms. No. 2956, Public (Community Projects), dated 23rd December 1952.

The Project Executive Officers are informed that there is no objection or prohibition to get voluntary contributions from

Panchayat Boards for provision of amenities contemplated under the Community Projects Programme in the Panchayat areas. The works to be undertaken in the Panchayat areas under the Programme can be entrusted to the concerned Panchayat Boards under the technical supervision of the project staff subject to the usual conditions of contributions payable by the public and the Panchayat Boards should contribute their quota. If the Panchayats are unwilling or refuse to provide the amenities or to execute the work at the rates specified, the works can be entrusted to either Bharat Sevak Samaj or other representative non-profit earning agencies or group of villagers in the areas as already ordered in G.O. No. 2938, Public (Community Projects), dated 18th December 1952.

2. It may be noted in this connexion that it is not advisable to use compulsion on Panchayats even if they refused to co-operate in the matter of making contributions. As generous offer of assistance by the local population will result in the early execution of ameliorative works it is up to the local people to compel their representatives in Panchayat Boards to vote for contributions or agree to execute the works at the estimated cost less contributions. The Panchayats cannot afford to be reluctant for long against public demand which will be brought into existence by propaganda and by what they see in neighbouring areas where generous contributions result in the early execution of the much desired amenities.

(3)

G.O. Ms. No. 1335, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH AUGUST 1954.

[Panchayats—Contribution by panchayats for works under Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Schemes—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 2616, Public CP-I/52-7, dated 10th January 1953.

Memorandum No. 24235/52-2 I, L.A., dated 15th May 1953.

Memorandum No. 27571 Agri. CP-III/53-2, dated 17th November 1953.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 15th February 1954, Roc. No. 6235-54 F. 7.

According to the existing orders of the panchayats, the finances of which are sound may, with the sanction of the appropriate authorities incur expenditure by way of contribution to Community Projects Works within their jurisdiction. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the panchayats are not able to get the sanction of the appropriate authorities quickly without procedural delay with the result that the progress of works in the

project areas is being delayed as the works could not be taken up quickly for want of such sanction. The Conference of Project Executive Officers and the Chief Social Education Organizers held recently under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Agriculture discussed this matter and recommended that the Collectors of Community Project districts should be empowered to inspect the panchayats and sanction from their funds contributions for Community Project works. It has further been suggested that this proposal may also be made applicable to the execution of works under the National Extension Service and Local Development Works Scheme.

2. The Government consider that under section 127 (2) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards may delegate his powers of sanctioning contributions under section 75 of the Act to the Collectors of the districts so as to enable them to sanction contributions by the panchayats towards works taken up under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Schemes. After the above delegations are made the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards may cease to exercise the power sanctioning contributions in such cases altogether.

3. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to take action accordingly and report the fact to the Government. The District Collectors are informed that the payment of contributions from panchayat funds should be regulated in accordance with the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1939, L.A., dated 3rd October 1952.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 1396, L.A., DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Panchayats—Situated in areas covered by the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme—Constitution of Committees for attending to village development works—Instructions issued.]

According to the Memorandum of Instructions issued with G.O. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954, for the implementation of the National Extension Service Scheme in the Tanjore district, the villagers should be invited to participate in the scheme through a panchayat set up by themselves, which is referred to as the Village Development Panchayat. The formation of such Village Development Panchayats will be a purely informal process and will be confined to villages not having statutory panchayats, that is, panchayats constituted under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. Where a statutory panchayat exists, it may be

recognized as the Village Development Panchayat for purposes of the schemes, if it substantially fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

(1) Maintenance of village unity.

(2) Competence to undertake on intensive cultivation programme.

(3) Competence to undertake a village works programme.

If this is not the case, the statutory panchayat should be advised to co-opt a few other villagers and enlarge itself into a Village Development Panchayat, so as to fulfil the above conditions.

2. The Government have examined the exact manner in which the existing statutory panchayats should be made responsible for the execution of Village Development works. They consider that each panchayat should constitute itself into a committee (with the president as its Chairman) to attend to Village Development works. In case the panchayat does not substantially fulfil the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 above, it is advised to co-opt a few other villagers to serve on the committee. The constitution of such a committee will be governed by the rules issued under section 112 (2) (iv) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, in Notification XXXVI appended to G.O. Ms. No. 520, L.A., dated 24th March 1951.

3. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Regional Inspector, Southern Range, and the District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers in the Tanjore district.

(5)

MEMORANDUM No. 2222-R.D.P.-I/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Panchayats—Works for execution—Instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—Letter from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 12th August 1954, No. Roc. 24791/54.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is informed that works under the Community Development Programmes should be entrusted for execution to the villagers or local Grama Seva Sanghams or Panchayats to the exclusion of profit earning agencies—vide G.O. Ms. No. 2938, Public (Community Projects), dated 18th December 1952. The entrustment of works under Community Development Programmes to the President of the Panchayat Board reported by him appears to be a stray case of unauthorized act. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to issue further instructions in this regard.

Enclosure.

Letter from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Health, Education and Local Administration Department, Madras, dated 12th August 1954, Roc. No. 24791/54.

[Works—Panchayats—Execution under Planning Commission Scheme—Instructions.]

I have come across a case where works under Planning Commission Scheme have been entrusted to the president of panchayat and not to the panchayat. Works under Planning Commission Scheme are to be entrusted to the panchayat and the panchayat is expected to carry out the work by letting it out on contract to approved contractors and the work being executed under the supervision of the appropriate technical authority. Entrusting works under Planning Commission Scheme to the presidents of panchayats is irregular and if such a procedure is countenanced it will lead to further irregularities and malpractices. Besides it raises another important issue, viz., when the president of the panchayat can take up works sponsored by the panchayat for execution even though 50 per cent of the cost is met from Government funds. Section 17 (*d*) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act will come into force in regard to the office of president.

2. I therefore request Government to issue suitable instructions to those in charge of Community Projects, National Extension Scheme works and Local Development Works to ensure that works are entrusted to panchayats. Panchayats should as far as possible get these works executed through approved contractors under the supervision of the appropriate technical authority, i.e., the Panchayat Supervisor, Assistant Engineer (Highways) or Divisional Engineer (Highways). In extraordinary cases where this procedure is not feasible departmental execution may be resorted to.

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 2178, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Panchayats—Meeting of Presidents of Panchayats held on 6th March 1954—Resolutions—Orders issued.]

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri R. Guruswamy, Honorary Principal, Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti, dated 11th March 1954.

The Government pass the following orders on the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Presidents of Panchayats in Kallupatti firka held under the presidentship of Sri R. Guruswamy, Honorary Principal, Grama Sevak Training Centre, Kallupatti :—

(i) *Request for instructing the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to sanction contributions for works under the National Extension Service expeditiously.*—The attention of Sri R. Guruswamy is invited to the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954 (copy enclosed) in which the power to sanction contributions by Panchayats has since been vested with the Collectors. In view of the changed position, it is considered that there will not be any delay in future in the sanction of contributions by Panchayats for works under the National Extension Service and Community Project programmes.

(ii) *That the powers of the Supervisor for Panchayat works may be allowed to be exercised by the Junior Engineer under National Extension Service in the scheme areas.*—The Government have already issued orders that the special engineering staff employed under the Community Projects need not attend to works which are entirely financed from panchayat funds as this may lead to conflict. [*Vide*—Instructions issued in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 81462-R.D.P.-I/54-1, Public, dated 10th September 1954 (copy enclosed.] These orders will apply in the case of the special engineering staff employed under the National Extension Service also.

(iii) *That the panchayats may be permitted to take up works sanctioned by the District Collector straightaway, to incur full expenditure from the funds of the panchayats and to credit the Government contribution later.*—The Government permit the panchayats to take up works in the National Extension Service as any other agency under the National Extension Service and incur the entire expenditure on the scheme in the first instance and to credit the Government contribution later if their finances would permit it without detriment to their obligatory functions under the Madras Village Panchayats Act.

(iv) As regards the request for permitting the Presidents of Panchayats to execute drainage works up to Rs. 500 orders will issue separately in the Health, Education and Local Administration Department.

(7)

G.O. Ms. No. 267, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st FEBRUARY 1955.

[National Extension Service—Works—Execution of works by panchayats—Tender system—Dispensing with—Instructions —Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 30001-Agri.-C.P. III/53-9, dated 22nd February 1954.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 17th September 1954, L. Dis. No. 40054/54.

The orders issued in the memorandum cited (copy enclosed) will apply in the case of execution of works by the panchayats under the National Extension Service also. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to permit the panchayats to dispense with tenders in the execution of National Extension Service works by them with reference to rule 11 of the rules relating to invitation and acceptance of tenders referred to in G.O. Ms. No. 677, L.A., dated 2nd April 1952.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum No. 30001-Agri. C.P. III/53-9, dated 22nd February 1954.

[Community Projects—Execution of Community Project works by the Panchayat Boards.]

It has been brought to the notice of Government that under an existing rule the panchayats are not allowed to execute Community Project works themselves without calling for tenders and that this rule operates against the speedy implementation of the Community Projects Programme in the Project areas. The attention of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is invited to the rule 11 of the rules relating to invitation and acceptance of tenders for panchayat works referred to in G.O. Ms. No. 677, L.A., dated 2nd April 1952, and he is requested to permit the panchayats to dispense with tenders in the execution of Community Project works by them.

(8)

G.O. Ms. No. 569, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programme and Local Development Works—Agency for execution of works—Method of payment of contributions and Government grants—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 2616, Public (C.P.-I)/52-7, dated 10th January 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954.

Letter from the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, dated 23rd March 1954, No. 7418/53-HC.

Memorandum No. 44604-R.D.P.-I/54-2, dated 23rd August 1954.

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, dated 6th September 1954, No. L.I.-4041/54.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, dated 25th September 1954, L. Dis. No. 38584/54

As the Community Development Programme and the Local Development Works are designed to encourage local initiative and participation, the execution of civil works under these schemes should generally be entrusted to the village panchayats or other representative bodies.

2. Attention is invited to the instructions on the subject already issued in the following references :—

(i) Memorandum No. 2616, Public C.P.-I/52-7, dated 10th January 1953, in regard to the works under the Community Projects Scheme,

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, in regard to the works under the National Extension Service Programme, and

(iii) G.O. No. 2172, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, regarding Local Development Works. It has already been ordered that in cases where the panchayats are not willing or are incompetent to execute certain works under the Community Projects Scheme and Local Development Works, they may be entrusted to other representative bodies of the beneficiaries. The same procedure should be adopted in the case of works under the National Extension Service Scheme also.

3. It has been suggested that the District Panchayat Officer should be empowered to sanction contributions on behalf of the panchayats up to Rs. 1,000 for these works. In G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954, the Government have already authorized the Inspector of Local Boards to delegate the powers of sanction of contributions under section 75 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 to the Collectors. The Inspector has also in his Proceedings No. 6235/54-F-7, dated 23rd October 1954, delegated to the District Collectors his powers under section 75 of the said Act, so far as it relates to the payment of contributions by panchayats towards these works. Hence it is not necessary to delegate power to the District Panchayat Officers to sanction contributions as suggested above.

4. The following procedure should be followed for the payment of Government's share of expenditure or the contribution of the panchayat as the case may be :—

(*a*) In the case of works executed by panchayats the Government grant should be made available to the panchayat concerned in advance for payment when required.

(*b*) In the case of works executed by a body other than the panchayat, the contribution payable by the panchayat should be made available to the Collector, the Block Development Officer or the Project Executive Officer as the case may be in advance for payment when required.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., DATED 5TH APRIL 1955.

[Panchayats—Recommendations of the Planning Commission—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Secretary, Planning Commission, dated 11th March 1953, No. PC (P)-41/53.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 20th November 1953, D. Dis. No. 40310/53.

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, in regard to the works under the National Extension Service Programme, and

(iii) G.O. No. 2172, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, regarding Local Development Works. It has already been ordered that in cases where the panchayats are not willing or are incompetent to execute certain works under the Community Projects Scheme and Local Development Works, they may be entrusted to other representative bodies of the beneficiaries. The same procedure should be adopted in the case of works under the National Extension Service Scheme also.

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4. The following procedure should be followed for the payment of Government's share of expenditure or the contribution of the panchayat as the case may be :—

(*a*) In the case of works executed by panchayats the Government grant should be made available to the panchayat concerned in advance for payment when required.

(*b*) In the case of works executed by a body other than the panchayat, the contribution payable by the panchayat should be made available to the Collector, the Block Development Officer or the Project Executive Officer as the case may be in advance for payment when required.

(9)

G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., DATED 5TH APRIL 1955.

[Panchayats—Recommendations of the Planning Commission—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from the Secretary, Planning Commission, dated 11th March 1953, No. PC (P)-41/53.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 20th November 1953, D. Dis. No. 40310/53.

Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, dated 22nd December 1953, No. F. 36-10/54-PC. III.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 8th April 1954, L. Dis. No. 67433/53 (addressed to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies).

The Government have examined the recommendations of the Planning Commission concerning panchayats, in the light of the remarks of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. They consider that, for the present, the implementation of these recommendations should be restricted to the needs of the National Extension Service, Community Project and Local Development Works Programme. The following instructions are accordingly issued.

2. *Constitution of new panchayats.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 1813, L.A., dated 1st September 1953, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was asked to constitute new panchayats for villages or groups of villages having a population of not less than 1,000, if there is a demand for it from the residents of the area, preference being given to villages in Community Project areas and in ranges of Deputy Panchayat Officers with less than fifty panchayats each. He is requested to give preference in the matter of constituting new panchayats, also to villages in National Extension Service areas, and to speed up this work in order that panchayats are constituted for all the villages with a population of not less than 1,000 in the present National Extension Service and Community Project areas before the end of June 1955.

3. *Constitution of committees of panchayats for attending to village development works.*—In G.O. No. 1396, L.A., dated 11th October 1954, instructions have been issued in regard to the areas covered by the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme to the effect that each panchayat in the said areas should constitute itself into a committee under the rules issued under section 112 (2) (iv) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, to attend to Village Development Works, co-opting, if necessary, a few other villages to serve in the committee. The Inspector is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Regional Inspectors, District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers for the constitution of similar Development Committees of panchayats in all the areas covered by the National Extension Service, Community Project and Local Development Works Programmes.

In his letter, dated 8th April 1954, the Inspector has suggested the setting up of an *ad hoc* committee jointly by the panchayat and the co-operative society in the village. This suggestion is not acceptable to Government. It is sufficient if the panchayats see to it that at least one representative of the local co-operative society, if any, is included in the Development Committee that

may be constituted by them. The Inspector is requested to issue suitable instructions in the matter.

4. *Functions of panchayats with reference to development programmes.*—The Planning Commission has recommended that the panchayats may be vested with the following functions, the existing legislation being amended where necessary :—

(1) framing programmes of production for the villages;

(2) framing budgets of requirements of supplies and finance needed for carrying out programmes;

(3) acting as a channel through which increasingly Government assistance should reach the villages;

(4) securing minimum standards of cultivation to be observed in the village for increasing production;

(5) bringing waste land under cultivation;

(6) arranging for cultivation of land lying fallow;

(7) organizing voluntary labour for community works;

(8) arranging for co-operative management of land and other resources of the village as far as the law permits; and

(9) assisting in the implementation of the land reform measure in the village.

Items (3) and (7) above are covered by clause (*q*) of section 51 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, while the other items are covered by clause (i) of that section.

Hence there is no need to amend the Act to provide for these items. The Inspector is requested to explain the position to panchayats so that they may take such action as they deem fit.

5. *Schemes of social education.*—The Planning Commission has recommended that panchayats should be used as focal points in schemes of social education and Government consider that this recommendations may be given effect to as far as possible. For this purpose, the panchayats may draw up suitable schemes taking into account the social needs of the village and carry them out as far as their resources will permit. The expenditure incurred under this head will fall under section 51 (*q*) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. The Inspector is requested to issue necessary instructions to the panchayats in this regard also.

(10)

G.O. Ms. No. 1347, PUBLIC, DATED 22ND APRIL 1955.

[Community Development Programme and Local Development Works—Agency for execution of works—Payment of grant to panchayat boards in advance—Further instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 569, Public, dated 24th February 1955.

From the Collector of Madurai, dated 14th March 1955,
No. P.R. 134-G-55/Kl.

In the Government Order read above, instructions were issued that, in cases where the panchayats undertake to execute the works under the Community Development and the Local Development Works Programmes, the Government grant should be made available to the panchayat concerned, in advance for payment when required. The Collector of Madurai has requested that detailed instructions may be issued in making such advance payments.

2. The Government direct that advances be sanctioned to the panchayats which undertake to execute works under the Community Development and the Local Development Works Programmes, by the Collectors of the districts concerned, on the assurances that the panchayats will get the works done. When an advance is made, it should be ensured that the advance is utilized towards the cost of the work, for which such advance is made and that the work itself is got executed within the financial year in which such advance is made. Where the work is not executed for any satisfactory reason, the Collector should take immediate steps to recover the advance in full, in the event of its not being adjusted by work done. No advance should exceed the share of the Government contribution. The advance should be entered as a charge in the cash book for the work in question supported by a proper receipt signed by the President of the panchayat and should be adjusted in the first bill or part bill on account of work done.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Treasury Officer, prescribing the procedure for the drawal of the advances and authorizing them to pay the advances when sanctioned by Collectors with reference to paragraph 2 above.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 1899, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Committees—Constitution of Village Development Committees—Village Production Councils—Abolition—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. Ms. No. 2431, Public (Community Projects), dated 11th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1813, L.A., dated 1st September 1953.

II

G.O. Ms. No. 1396, *L.A., dated* 11*th October* 1954.

[Panchayats—Situated in areas covered by the Tanjore National Extension Service Scheme—Constitution of Committees for attending to Village Development Works—Instructions—Issued.]

According to the Memorandum of Instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954, for the implementation of the National Extension Service Scheme in the Tanjore district, the villagers should be invited to participate in the scheme through a panchayat set up by themselves, which is referred to as the Village Development Panchayat. The formation of such Village Development Panchayats will be a purely informal process and will be confined to villages not having statutory panchayats, that is, panchayats constituted under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. Where a statutory panchayat exists, it may be recognized as the Village Development Panchayat for purposes of the scheme, if it substantially fulfils the following conditions, namely :—

(1) Maintenance of village unity.

(2) Competence to undertake an Intensive Cultivation.

(3) Competence to undertake a Village Works Programme. If that is not the case, the statutory panchayat should be advised to co-opt a few other villagers and enlarge itself into a Village Development Panchayat, so as to fulfil the above conditions.

The Government have examined the exact manner in which the existing statutory panchayats should be made responsible for the execution of Village Development Works. They consider that each panchayat should constitute itself into a Committee with the President as its Chairman to attend to Village Development Works. In case the panchayat does not substantially fulfil the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 above, it is advised to co-opt a few other villagers to serve on the Committee. The constitution of such a Committee will be governed by the rules issued under section 112 (2) (iv) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, in Notification XXXVI appended to G.O. Ms. No. 520, L.A., dated 24th March 1951.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Regional Inspector, Southern Range and District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers in the Tanjore district.

III

G.O. Ms. No. 1090, Public (Planning and Development), dated 30th March 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., dated 5th April 1955.

Order—No. 1899, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects*), *dated* 14*th June* 1955.

The Government consider the panchayats are the agency best suited to provide continuous and collective action so essential to

the success of Community Development. In G.O. Ms. No. 1813, L.A., dated 1st September 1953, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been requested to constitute wherever there is a demand new panchayats for villages or groups of villages having a population of not less than 1,000, preference being given to villages in the Community Project Areas. In G.O. Ms. No. 467, L.A., dated 5th April 1955, he has also been requested to give preference in the matter of constituting new panchayats in villages in the National Extension Service areas also and to speed up this work so as to ensure that panchayats are constituted for all the villages in the Community Development Areas with a population of not less than 1,000 by the end of June 1955. The panchayats so constituted should be utilized to the maximum extent possible for planning purposes and should form the nucleus of the planning agency.

2. In the Government Order last read above, instructions have been issued that in cases where the panchayats are not by themselves suitable agencies for planning they should be enlarged by co-opting a few other villagers as indicated in that Government Order and the panchayats so enlarged may function as the Village Development Committee. Such enlarged panchayats and the Village Development Committees constituted in non-panchayat areas on the basis indicated in that Government Order for the purpose of preparing village plans should be utilized to draw up and execute schemes under the Community Development Programmes also.

3. In the Government Order first read above, orders were issued that Village Production Councils be constituted for each village. The functions of these councils will hereafter be performed by the enlarged Panchayats and Village Development Committees constituted under G.O. Ms. No. 1090, Public (Planning and Development), dated 30th March 1955.

(12)

G.O. Ms. No. 3025, PUBLIC, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Agency for execution of works—Entrustment to panchayats—Method of payment of grants to panchayats—Further orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 569, Public, dated 24th February 1955.

From the Collector of South Kanara, dated 7th April 1955, No. M1. 8002, P. 55.

Reference from the Board of Revenue, No. 14763/55-1. F.P. VII-B, dated 27th April 1955.

In the Government Orders cited, orders have been issued regarding the agencies to which Community Development works should be entrusted for execution, and also the method of payment of advance grants to panchayats for works entrusted to them. The Collector of South Kanara has asked if works should be entrusted only to the panchayats. He has also suggested that no advance grants need be paid to panchayats. The matter has been examined by Government and the following orders are issued :—

(*a*) The entrustment of a work to suitable agency is left to the discretion of the Collectors, based on the circumstances of each case, and according to the general orders in force.

(*b*) Payment of advance grants to panchayats may be made whenever required by a panchayat which has undertaken the execution of a work, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The advance grant paid to a panchayat should not exceed 50 per cent of the grant admissible for a work.

(ii) The balance of 50 per cent of the grant may be paid after the completion of the work according to plans and estimates.

(iii) An undertaking should be obtained from the panchayat, before entrusting a work to it, so that the work will be executed according to plans and estimates.

(13)

MEMORANDUM No. 43325-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development—Execution of works and their maintenance—Contribution by panchayats—Delegation of powers to Collectors—Orders issued.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954; (2) from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 18th April 1955, R.C. No. 39279/55-K-1; and (3) from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 6th July 1955, L. Dis. No. 27067/55.

In the Government Order cited the powers of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards under section 75 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, so far as they relate to the sanction of contributions by panchayats towards the execution of works under the Community Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works, have been delegated to the Collectors of districts with a view to enable them to sanction expeditiously contributions by panchayats for such works. The Collector of Tanjore has now suggested that the powers of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards so far as they relate to the sanction of contributions by panchayats towards the maintenance of works executed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

Programmes may also be delegated to Collectors of districts. The Government have carefully examined the above suggestion in consultation with the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. Contributions by panchayats for the maintenance of works executed under the various programmes referred to above will be a recurring expenditure and will have to be examined in detail with reference to the financial position and commitments of the local body, every year. The future policy and principles to be adopted in regard to the maintenance of such works has yet to be settled. Maintenance has not become as urgent a question as execution. The Government therefore consider that the powers in regard to sanction of funds for maintenance may continue to be exercised by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and that there is no real need for the delegation of those powers to the Collector. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to deal with such questions with expedition.

(14)

MEMORANDUM No. 25012-R.D.P.-I/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1955.

[Conference—Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955—Extracts from the minutes of the conference relating to collection of contribution by panchayats—Communicated.]

One of the recommendations of the Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955 is that the collection of contributions for execution of works under the Community Development Programme should be done, as far as possible, through Village Panchayats. An extract of the above recommendation is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information. The recommendation contained in the extract should be followed as far as possible.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract of the recommendation of the Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Development areas held on 3rd October 1955.

[Conference—Conference of Village Leaders from the Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks on 3rd October 1955.]

The Conference mentioned above was held in the Committee Room, Fort St. George, Madras, on 3rd October 1955. It was presided over by the Minister for Agriculture. The following points were made out at the conference:—

1. * * *

2. * * *

3. Collection of voluntary contributions for execution of works under the Community Development Programme should be done, as far as possible, through Village Panchayats.

4. * * *

APPENDIX IX—EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION.

(1)

MEMORANDUM No. 46357-AGRI.-D-I/54-2, AGRICULTURE, DATED 6TH MAY 1954.

[Adult Education—Training of teachers in Adult Literacy methods.]

Reference.—From the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 7th April 1954, No. 101/7/54.

A copy of the letter cited is forwarded to the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram. She is informed that it has been proposed to utilize the service of the village school teachers for social education work in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas and to organize a course of training for this purpose. She is requested to state whether it is possible to run the course in the manner contemplated in the letter from the Community Project Administration during the present vacation. This training should last for six weeks and the expenditure for each trainee should not exceed Rs. 75 for the whole course. If this is possible, she is requested to organize immediately the training course even if a full strength of 50 teachers is not available. She is also informed that the teachers for the training may be selected in consultation with the District Educational Officers and Collectors and Special Officers for District Boards of the neighbouring districts (Community Projects and National Extension Service areas) of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts.

2. The expenditure should be debited to '63-B. Community Development Projects—G. Education—II. Social Education—Other Charges'.

3. She is also requested to acknowledge the receipt of this memorandum immediately and report action taken in the matter before 15th May 1954.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter from the Secretary, Community Projects Administration, Government of India, New Delhi, dated 7th April 1954, No. C.P.A./101(7)/54-P.P.

We have been considering for some time the question of utilization of the village school teacher for social educational work in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. Already, most of the State Governments have made arrangements to use teachers, in addition to educated persons available in villages, for adult literacy work. In a number of States some arrangements for training the teacher in adult literacy methods have also been made.

2. It is necessary to put these training arrangements on a systematic basis. Furthermore, it is necessary that the training should relate not merely to adult literacy but also to the other facets of the Community Development Programme. The concept of social education is wide enough to cover all these facets and it is felt that a village school teacher cannot really become a satisfactory agent for imparting social education until he receives some orientation in the principles of Community Development work in all its various facets.

3. This matter was discussed recently with the Ministry of Education and the results of the discussions are embodied in the note on reverse.

4. We shall be grateful if you will kindly consider the suggestions contained in the attached note and let us have your comments. If you agree with these suggestions we will suggest that you may select one or two centres where this orientation training could be imparted to the village school teacher during the ensuing summer vacation. Information regarding number of centres selected for your State and their location may kindly be communicated to us.

5. It is presumed that it will be possible to arrange this training in a school or some other public building available in the selected area and the expenses per trainee will not exceed Rs. 75. The funds required for this purpose should be found out of the amount earmarked for education or social education in the Community Project Budgets.

(ii)

Copy of note, dated 24th March 1954, recorded by Shri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

It has been agreed in previous discussions with the Ministry of Education and Planning Commission that village school teachers should be helped to play their part in the Community Development Programme; the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission and the Community Projects Administration, have written to the State Governments about this.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1810, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS-XI), DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Broadcasting—Purchase of radio sets required for Community Centres in National Extension Service and Community Project areas—Instructions—Issued.]

In order that the radio sets required for installation in the Community Recreation Centres may be made available with the least possible delay, it has been suggested as follows :—

(i) The choice of the agency of supply of radio sets may be left to the option of the local or private bodies both in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.

(ii) The highest priority may be required to be accorded by the States Broadcasting Department in such of these cases where the local or private bodies are willing to instal and maintain the radio sets through the agency of the State Broadcasting Department.

(iii) The State Broadcasting Department may be required to supply at once radio sets to all local and private bodies in the areas selected for Community Development Programme in all cases where they have already remitted in full the cost of the sets.

2. The Government accept the suggestions and direct that the procedure indicated in paragraph 1 above be followed for a period of one year from the date of this order. At the end of this period, the Radio Engineer is requested to review the position in consultation with the Project Executive Officers, Collectors and the Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) and to furnish a report to the Government through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).

(3)

MEMORANDUM No. 2303-R.D.P.-I/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Community Development Programmes—Children's Day—Observance of—Instructions—Issued.]

A copy of paragraph 12 of the monthly letter for September 1954 received from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, together with the enclosure referred to therein is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information and necessary action They are requested to take all possible steps for organizing campaigns and drives for enthusing the villagers and for kindling the competitive instinct in them in making gifts to children in the name of the Prime Minister. A list of the offers of gifts and photographs of school buildings in duplicate referred to in the last paragraph of the extract from the previous year's letter on the subject should be sent, so as to reach the Government by 7th November 1954, so that a consolidated report may be sent to the Community Projects Administration by 12th November 1954.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Extract from the monthly letter Serial No. 9/54, dated 14th September 1954, from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

* * * *

12. *Children's Day.*—Children's Day (November 14) which incidentally is also the Prime Minister's birthday approaches fast. The people of your State have, under your leadership in past years, given an outstanding account of themselves in gifts to their children in the name of the Prime Minister. If you approve I should like the same to repeat for Children's Day this year also.

We have large number of Blocks of Community Project and National Extension Service. New Blocks are also coming into action on October Second. I am attaching to this, amended relevant extracts of the previous year's letter on the subject for your ready reference and shall be grateful if you can kindly issue timely instructions to the project staff so that they can have a chance to rival their own past records on this occasion.

I would also suggest that as an additional feature we may this year hold Children's Melas in every Block in which prizes and awards may be given to children out of the provision for Social Education. The season will be good and the children's melas will fit appropriately into our programme.

* * * *

(ii)

Extracts from D.O. No. PS/CP-927, dated October 5, 1953, from Administrator, Community Projects Administration to the Development Commissioners of all State Governments.

1. Building of new primary schools for which land and buildings will be provided entirely free by village people, the Government providing only staff and equipment.

2. A minimum area of five acres of land as gift to a village school which could be used for training in agriculture of the pupils in the primary classes, and which could incidentally also serve as a community land to provide the nucleus of a village development fund for all times in future. The land thus given, could be placed under the management of the Panchayats, the Gram Mangal Samitis, or Bikash Mandals or any other community institutions the Project Executive Officers may approve for the purpose.

3. Free gift of books and equipment for libraries amounting to a minimum value of Rs. 500.

4. Outdoor and indoor sports equipment such as swings, ladders parallel bars, etc., and other sports materials amounting to a value of not less than Rs. 500 for each school.

I shall be grateful to you personally if you can accept this programme and let me have a list of the offers of gifts so as to reach me in my office in Delhi not later than the 12th of November, which I shall present to Prime Minister on behalf of you and the people you serve.

I shall also be grateful if you can let me have postcard size photographs, in duplicate, of the school buildings erected by the project people out of last year's gifts so as to reach me by the same date. I shall present one set of photographs in an album to the Prime Minister on the 14th of November. The other set will be retained in our office.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 2228, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Libraries—Library Service under the Community Project Administration—Co-ordination with the Service of the Local Library Authorities—Acceptance of gift from the Project Administration—Orders passed.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1492, Education, dated 21st October 1954.

The Director of Public Libraries has drawn up a scheme regarding the organization of Library Service in the Community Projects areas, a copy of which is enclosed with this order. The Government have approved the scheme drawn up by the Director of Public Libraries for the co-ordination of the Library Service under the four Community Projects and the four Development Block areas in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli with the Library Service of the Local Library Authorities of these districts and also accorded permission to the Authorities concerned to accept the gift offered by the Community Projects Administration either in cash or in the form of books as indicated below :—

	RS.
(1) Local Library Authorities, Coimbatore ...	30,000
(2) Local Library Authorities, Madurai ...	30,000

	RS.
(3) Local Library Authorities, Malabar ...	20,000
(4) Local Library Authorities, South Kanara.	20,000
(5) Local Library Authorities, Chingleput.	20,000
(6) Local Library Authorities, South Arcot (for branch library at Chidambaram) ...	10,000
(7) Local Library Authorities, Tirunelveli (for branch library at Cheranmahadevi) ...	10,000

2. A copy of the Government Order cited in which the orders referred to in paragraph 1 above were issued is communicated to the Collectors of Coimbatore, Madurai, Malabar, South Kanara, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli for information and necessary action. They are requested to issue suitable instructions to the Project Executive Officers and or Block Development Officers to transfer the amounts noted against each Project or Block to the credit of Local Library Authorities concerned to enable them to strengthen the existing branch or Central Libraries in the Projects and to open new branch libraries in the Project and block areas, if there are no such libraries existing already. There is only one Central Library for a District maintained by the Local Library Authorities at the District Headquarters.

3. The expenditure should be debited to "63. B. Community Development Projects—h. Social Education—Other charges".

4. The expenditure should be counted against the provision set apart for social education for the respective project or block. The proposals should be included in the supplemental overall programme to be drawn up for each area.

5. The Director of Public Libraries is requested to implement the scheme drawn by him on the lines indicated in the Projects and Block Areas and to submit a report to Government in the matter.

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 1492, EDUCATION, DATED 21ST OCTOBER 1954.

[Libraries—Library Service under the Community Project—Administration—Co-ordination with the service of the Local Library Authorities—Acceptance of gift from the Project Administration—Orders passed.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Libraries, Madras, dated 23rd September 1954, Rc. No. 312-J-1/54.

The Government approve the scheme submitted by the Director of Public Libraries, Madras, in his letter cited, for the

co-ordination of the library service under the four Community Project Areas in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara with the library service of the Local Library Authorities of those four districts. Under section 9 (*e*) of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, permission is accorded to the Authorities concerned to accept the gift offered by the Community Projects Administration either in cash or in the form of books as indicated below :—

		RS.
(*a*) Local Library Authority, Coimbatore	...	30,000
(*b*) Local Library Authority, Madurai	...	30,000
(*c*) Local Library Authority, Malabar	...	20,000
(*d*) Local Library Authority, South Kanara.		20,000

2. The Government also approve the proposal for the opening by the Local Library Authorities of Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli of a branch library in each of the three Development Blocks at Tirukalikundram, Chidambaram and Cheranmahadevi with the assistance rendered by the Community Project Administration for the purpose. The Local Library Authorities concerned are permitted to accept the gift of Rs. 10,000 offered by the Project Administration, for each of the three branch Libraries, either in cash or in the form of books.

ENCLOSURE.

Scheme for the Organization of Library Service in the Community Project Areas.

There are four Community Projects in operation in this State. These are situated in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara. Local Library Authorities have been constituted in these districts and District Central Libraries and a few branch libraries have been opened already. In order to cater to the needs of the Community Project areas the Local Library Authorities of these districts should open branch libraries in those areas if they are not already there. Further it may be necessary to open more than one branch library in the Community Project areas in each district. The Community Project Administration may place funds at the disposal of the Local Library Authorities to enable them to equip branch libraries in the Community Project areas in such a way as to provide effective library service in those areas.

2. The Local Library Authority, Coimbatore, has already opened branch libraries at Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani which are in the Project area. It would be necessary to open a branch library at Erode also which is the headquarters of the Project area in the district. There is already a proposal for transferring the management of the Erode Municipal Public Library to the Local Library Authority, Coimbatore. The Local Library Authority, Coimbatore, will have to be requested to take urgent action in the matter. Thus there will be three branch libraries under the management of the Local Library Authority, Coimbatore in the Community Project areas in that district. This however does not involve any extra expenditure on the part of the Local Library Authority. It is the duty of the Local Library Authority to organize a net work of urban and rural libraries in the district as early as possible and the opening of a branch library at Erode has been included in the scheme of library service submitted by the Local Library Authority and approved by the Director of Public Libraries in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act and Rules.

3. Regarding the part to be played by the Community Project Administration in this matter the following suggestion is made:—

Books—in the regional language of course—worth Rs. 30,000 may be purchased from the funds of the Community Project administration and gifted to the Local Library Authority, Coimbatore which can accept the gift with the special approval of the Government. Then these books about 15,000 in number—may be divided into three parts and placed in the three branch libraries at Erode, Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam. The branch libraries will, in addition to the normal lending and reference service which they are expected to render in accordance with the Act and Rules and the instructions of the Director of Public Libraries, will also lend books in bulk—say, 50 to 100 at a time— to such officers of the Community Project administrations as may be authorized in that regard. These officers in their turn will distribute the books among the villagers in their jurisdiction, collect them back after a stipulated period and return them to the concerned branch library and take a fresh supply of 50 to 100 books for distribution. In this way it is possible to carry library service to the remotest corners of the area covered by the Community Project. The advantages of the scheme are obvious. The Local Library Authority of the district is able to render greater library service to the people of the villages than it would be able to do if it depended entirely upon its own resources. At the same time the Community Project administration is able to participate in the organization of intensive library service in the Project areas without incurring expenditure on essential items like buildings, staff, etc. The only additional item of expenditure that the Community Project Administration will have to incur is for the provision of book cases for keeping the necessary registers as well as the books borrowed from the concerned branch libraries. These book cases may be kept in some convenient place like an elementary school in the jurisdiction of the Community Project official who is authorized to borrow the books. Supposing 50 officials of the Community Project Administration borrow 50 books each at a time from a branch library, the total number of books lent to them at a time would come to only 2,500 whereas the branch library has got a gift of about 5,000 books from the Community Project administration. It may therefore be seen that the bulk borrowing by the officials of the Community Project Administration will not interfere with the normal library service of the Local Library Authority.

4. (i) Taking Madurai next, it is seen that the Local Library Authority, Madurai, has opened the District Central Library in Madurai town. The Director of Community Projects feels that branch libraries at Melur and Chinnalapatty will have to be opened in addition to the District Central Library, Madurai if the needs of the Project areas in Madurai district are to be met adequately. A gift of about 15,000 books costing about Rs. 30,000 may be made to the Local Library Authority, Madurai, as in the case of Coimbatore. The books may be divided into three parts and distributed to the three libraries, namely the District Central Library, Madurai and the branch libraries at Melur and Chinnalapatty. The organization of mobile library service in the Project areas in Madurai district will be on the same lines as those suggested for Coimbatore district.

(ii) The Local Library Authority, Madurai, will have to be requested to take urgent steps to open branch libraries at Melur and Chinnalapatty either by taking over the management of existing libraries in those places or by starting new libraries.

5. Regarding Malabar, the Director of Community Projects feels that there should be two libraries—one at Palghat and the other at Alathur—to cater to the needs of the Project areas. There is already a branch library at Palghat under the management of the Local Library Authority, Malabar. The Local Library Authority may be asked to open a branch library immediately at Alathur. About 10,000 books in Malayalam costing about Rs. 20,000 may be gifted to the Local Library Authority, Malabar by the Community Project Administration. These books may be divided between the branch libraries at Palghat and Alathur and mobile library service in the Community Project areas may be organized on the same lines as in the case of Coimbatore and Madurai.

6. Regarding South Kanara, the Director of Community Projects wants two libraries, one at Mangalore and the other at Karkal, to cater to the needs of the Project areas in South Kanara. The Local Library Authority has already opened the District Central Library at Mangalore. In the scheme of library service for 1954–55 submitted by the Local Library Authority and approved by the Director of Public Libraries, there is a proposal to open a branch library at Karkal. The Local Library Authority may be requested to open the branch library at Karkal immediately. About 10,000 books in the regional languages—costing about Rs. 20,000 may be gifted by the Community Project Administration to the Local Library Authority, South Kanara. These books may be divided at Mangalore and the branch library at Karkal and mobile library service organized on the same lines as in the three other districts.

7. Similarly the Local Library Authorities will open branch libraries at Tirukalikunram (Chingleput district), Chidambaram (South Arcot district) and Cheranmahadevi (Tirunelveli district). The Community Projects Administration will place a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of books for each of these branch libraries.

8. In view of this mobile library service, the Local Library Authorities of the seven districts need not open Delivery stations of their own in the Community Project areas.

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 169, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH JANUARY 1955.

[Community Projects—Social Education—Buildings and equipment grant for Community Recreation Centres in the Project and Block areas—Break up of expenditure—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Collector of Chingleput, dated 3rd November 1954, D.O.Rc. No. 1243-P.R./54.

The pattern for the Social Education Programme provides for the location of one Community Recreation Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 for about five villages. It has been ordered in Memorandum No. 90964, Agri.-DII54-2, dated 8th July 1954, that this amount will include Rs. 150 representing half the cost of a radio set, the other half being contributed by the villagers and an amount Rs. 350 for purchasing furniture, equipment, etc., and also for meeting recurring expenditure in the Centre. It has been suggested that the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects) should be given discretion to vary the break-up of the sum in accordance with the local requirements taking into consideration contributions already made by the villagers in regard to the Community Recreation Centres. It has also been suggested that the Project Executive Officers and Collectors should be given discretion to sanction half the cost of the building for the Community Recreation Centre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in addition to the equipment grant of Rs. 500.

2. The Government have carefully examined the suggestions and agree that complete discretion may be vested with the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers and Collectors

with regard the break up of the equipment grant as well as building grant to the Community Recreation Centres as indicated in paragraph 1 above in the Community Project Areas in this State.

(7)

MEMORANDUM No. 60-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes —Extracts from the monthly letter of Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration—Communicated.]

Reference.—From Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration Serial No. 12/54, dated 30th December 1954.

Extracts from the letter cited are communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and necessary action.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the letter from Sri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Project Administration, New Delhi, dated 30th December 1954, Serial No. 12/54.

* * * * *

(1) *Village singer.*—I find that experienced singers, who are artistes in their line, can do much more in extending our ideas to the unsophisticated village people through native songs and bhajanas specially composed for the programme in which our people are natural masters, than the chalk and blackboard instructions or other forms of lectures and demonstrations which we can offer through our project staff. I do not mean to deprecate the latter but rather emphasize the need for combining the indigenous with the imported technique in a happy synthesis.

I have seen this technique in action most effectively in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. I believe, it is also being tried in Bihar and Orissa and may be in other States also. I commend this to all States. We may employ artistes of this tribe—a set for a district or a group of districts—out of the funds for "Social Education". The result should be worth much more than the investment. The technique is our own and is rooted in our blood. It cannot fail, if the selection of the artistes can be made carefully so as to ensure that the individuals concerned represent the real type who find their home in their own art. You are far too familiar with the type to need any further description from my side.

* * * * *

(3) *Social Day in Villages.*—In a number of States I find 'Social Day' a regular feature in the projects. This is usually a moving Exhibition of all activities under the programme, which is held once a month but travels from village to village as a mark of distinction to the village which has done the best work under the programme. All staff of the projects and, at times, even the District Departments participate in the Exhibition along with the village people especially the school children This appears to be an inexpensive incentive to villagers as also a hundred per cent effective medium for extension of our ideas about the projects.

* * * * *

(5) *Dudhahari Baba.*—While touring the project areas of Uttar Pradesh, I came across a rural Inter-College built entirely through the efforts of a

Sadhu known as the "Dudhahari Baba", who lives purely on milk. I saw similarly a metalled hill-road under construction in Madhya Bharat, based on the effort of a Sadhu, who has created a forment of constructive endeavour by village people in the whole region around.

This leads me to wonder whether we cannot expand the principle of extension to encompass some section of the million and more Sadhus, who are now struggling in the quest of the "Next World". I come, not infrequently, across Sadhus who are prepared to play their part in building the "New World" here and now. I do not, of course, mean that we should employ Sadhus as employees in our projects, but certainly the example of the Dudhahari Baba and the Sadhu in Madhya Bharat can be emulated elsewhere. I hold no strong views on this subject and am offering you my experiences for what these are worth.

* * * * *

(9) *Presentation of villages by Village Leaders.*—Not infrequently villages are presented to visitors by Government staff working in the projects. This, I feel, is utterly wrong. Villages belong to the village people. If we have been able to arouse the village, the first sign of it should be evident in new village leadership. It becomes incumbent, therefore, that the village leaders receive the visitors to the village, the Government staff remaining, as far as possible, in the background.

(10) *Hospitality from village leaders.*—Visitors should not be a burden on the village community. What is worse, I find that not infrequently visitors to villages are entertained by village leaders, who necessarily represent only the well-to-do section of the community. This practice, I fear, is not in the interest of the programme, as it is bound to leave the poorer section of the community with a compulsory feeling of inferiority. The village as a whole must provide an entertainment to the visitor, if such entertainments are considered absolutely unavoidable. The panchayat leader may act as the host, but he should do so on behalf, and at the expense of the whole community.

* * * * *

(14) *Inter-State Seminars.*—

* * * * *

In continuation of these Inter-State and Intra-State seminars, conference of Block Officers with village level workers seem to have grown already a regular feature all round. I also understand that the training of Village Leaders in Shibirs or Camps is also going on alongside. Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Bhopal, I understand, are going about it in a very big way. I hope, this will be tried in all States before the winter is over.

* * * * *

(8)

G.O. Ms. No. 501, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 18TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Conferences—Regional Conferences of non-official members of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees—Holding of—Orders passed.]

The Third Development Commissioners Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954 has recommended among other things that seminars for non-official members of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees may be held with a view to encourage group thinking and develop a common understanding. The

Government agree that regional conferences of non-official members of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees be held annually to promote an integrated outlook of the Community Development Programme and facilitate exchange of experiences. They accordingly direct that these seminars be organized for groups of districts at places shown in the appendix. The Collectors of the districts in which the seminars are held should make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the seminars on dates to be fixed with the prior approval of the Government. The Collectors concerned are requested to intimate, in consultation with the other Collectors in each group, for the approval of the Government, the dates on which the Seminars may be held.

2. The following topics should, among other items, be discussed in these Seminars :—

(*a*) People's participation in the programme,

(*b*) Social Education,

(*c*) Programme Execution, and

(*d*) Administration.

The Collector concerned should finalise the agenda in consultation with other Collectors and the Director, Community Development and the Director of Rural Welfare.

3. The seminars may be held for one day to begin with. The Collectors, the Project Executive Officers, the Block Development Officers and the Taluk Development Officers working in the respective groups of districts should also attend the seminars. All the non-official members of the Project and Block Advisory Committees of the Projects and Blocks located in the districts within each group should be invited to attend the seminar. Their names should be ascertained from the respective Collectors of the districts included in each group.

4. The non-official members who attend the seminars will be eligible for a single Second-class Railway Fare for their to and fro journeys and mileage at six annas per mile. They will also be eligible to draw a daily allowance of Rs. 6 (rupees six only) per day. The expenditure on travelling allowance should be debited to the budget of the Project or the Block which the member represents. The Collector of the district to which the member belongs will be the controlling authority for the payment of the travelling allowance. Any incidental expenditure incurred in connexion with the seminar should be debited to " 25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous—YY. Development Schemes—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—iii. Expenditure on National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—4. Other charges—Office contingencies " in the accounts of the districts in which the seminars are held.

APPENDIX.

Groups of districts.	Place at which seminars are to be held.
I. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot districts.	Vellore.
II. Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts ..	Tiruchirappalli.
III. Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts..	Madurai.
IV. Malabar, Nilgiris and South Kanara districts	Kozhikode.

(9)

MEMORANDUM No. 2092-R.D.P.-I-55/2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST MARCH 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Provision of Educational facilities—Co-operation of the Education Department —Need—Stressed.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1260, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd August 1954.

The Director of Public Instruction is aware that the Community Development Programmes aim at an all-round development of rural life and require for their success perfect co-ordination of the work of the various nation-building departments including the Education Department. The programmes lay considerable stress on the provision of educational facilities in the selected areas. For achieving tangible results under this head, it is necessary that the officers of the Education Department should extend their maximum co-operation to the Community Development staff. A feeling was, however, expressed at a Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held on 22nd November 1954 and 23rd November 1954 that this co-operation was not given by the officers of the Education Department to the extent necessary. The Director of Public Instruction is therefore requested to issue suitable instructions to his subordinate officers to extend their fullest co-operation. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers will for their part render prompt assistance to the officers of the Education Department in all matters relating to the provision of educational facilities in the Community Development areas.

(10)

MEMORANDUM No. 3036-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 31ST MARCH 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Conferences—Regional Conferences of non-official members of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees—Holding of—Further instructions issued.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 501, Public, dated 18th February 1955 and (2) Letter from the Collector of Chingleput, dated 26th March 1955, No. 6722/55-VI.

In paragraph 1 of the Government Order cited, the Government have ordered that the Regional Conferences of Non-official

members of the Project, Block and Taluk Advisory Committees should be held for groups of districts at places shown in the Appendix to that Order. The Government now direct that the seniormost Collector in each region should preside over these seminars.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 1236, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Training of village leaders—Scheme—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following paper :—

Monthly report letter from Sri S. K. Dey, dated 14th September 1954, No. 9/54.

The ultimate success or failure in Community Development Programme will depend on the extent to which it has been possible to generate leadership in the villages and for this consummation the first effective pre-requisite is a short-term training of village leaders. A scheme has accordingly been drawn up for giving training to the village leaders in the Community Projects and Community and National Extension Development Blocks. The object of the scheme is to train the village leaders in all aspects of Community Development so that the villagers themselves may draw up plans for development and execute them. The details of the same are appended to this order.

2. Sanction is hereby accorded to the incurring of an aggregate expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,500 (rupees one thousand and five hundred only) for each Project/Block towards the implementation of the Programme referred to in paragraph 1 above during the period of working the Projects and Blocks.

3. The expenditure should be debited to " 63. B. Community Development Projects—Social Education—Other Charges " in the case of Community Projects and Community Development Blocks and to " 25. General Administration—District Administration—Miscellaneous—vv. Development Scheme—I. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—iii. National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—Social Education " in the case of National Extension Service Blocks.

4. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are requested to implement the Scheme in their Projects and Blocks at an early date.

APPENDIX.

Details of the Scheme for the training of Village Leaders.

Selection of persons.—The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers may select from each village men with qualities of progressiveness, enthusiasm and willingness to work for collective benefit. The persons selected must have reputation for honesty, impartiality and capacity to get work done. Though selection may be made from better educated, better economic and social groups, special efforts should also be made to draw persons from the lower economic and social groups into this programme, as this programme is one of all-round village development which seeks to benefit all section of the village community. As far as possible, trainees should be selected from families which are considered to be above factional rivalries and are respected for this reason. Comparatively young people with enthusiasm are the most suitable, although, any of the older ones who are suitable and willing to join should not be excluded on grounds of age. The selection of presidents and members of the Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, Gramaseva Sangams and other non-official village organizations may also be considered.

Selection of site.—The village that is selected should be one from which maximum amount of co-operation, enthusiasm and willingness would be forthcoming so as to make the programme a complete success. In the village selected, buildings, sheds, or open spaces, should be available and also water-supply and other facilities required for the camp.

Buildings such as village chavadis, sheds, schools and mandapams may be made use of. Where these are not sufficient, sheds may be constructed in open spaces. Wardha type of latrines may be put up for convenience and instructions as to their use and value may be given.

Any contribution in cash, kind, and labour made by the villagers in the blocks or projects towards this programme may be received.

Programme of training.—The period of training may last from 3 to 5 days. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should draw up in advance a programme for all the days. The main objective of the training should be to give instructions and practical demonstrations in improved practices and to inculcate the spirit of social service and co-operative effort. This should be done both by instructions and through the way of living in the camp. Training in the camp should include instructions in improved practices in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Khadi Development, Health and Sanitation and other fields. Organization of Adult Literacy classes, Youth clubs of Men and Women, Bhajans, Kirthans, mobilising villagers for work of collective benefit and campaign against untouchability and drink should form the items of training. Part of the day must be spent in manual work. In the evening the trainees may engage themselves in cultural activities staging dramas and entertainments. The Five-Year Plan and plans and programmes touching rural problems with special reference to the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes should be explained. They should also be instructed about the benefits of application of manures and fertilisers, use of improved seeds, and adoption of plant protection measures, etc. They must also have a good idea of the importance of keeping their houses clean and of Community effort for sanitation and other works of common benefit. They must be made to feel the importance of Community effort for building or repair of drinking water wells, digging of compost pits, laying roads, etc. The training should aim at awakening in the villagers the importance of "Self-help" and "Self-reliance". The ultimate object is to enable the villagers to draw up programmes of development and to execute them.

Financial implications.—The cost of the scheme will be as follows:—

1 Number of persons to be trained	200
2 Duration of camp	3 days.
	RS.
3 Expenditure towards boarding charges at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per head per day	900

		RS.
4	Food charges for visitors and lecturers and travelling alowance to non-official lecturers who participate in the camp	150
5	Expenditure for putting up temporary sheds, latrines, bath rooms, etc.	200
6	Cost of materials required for the training	150
7	Unforeseen contingencies	100

The persons selected to undergo training in the proposed camp will not be paid any travelling or conveyance charges. Voluntary contributions forthcoming from the villagers may also be received for organising the camps.

The camps may be organized in suitable villages in different parts of the Project/Block Area keeping in view that the total expenditure during the period of the Community Projects or National Extension Service Scheme should not exceed Rs. 1,500 for training at least 200 persons.

(12)

G.O. Ms. No. 1325, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21st APRIL 1955.

[Community Project and National Extension Service—Comprehensive Programme for Social Education—Instructions—Issued.]

A conference of Social Education Organizers and Chief Social Education Organizers was held at Gandhigram on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th February 1955. Among other subjects, the Conference discussed in detail the comprehensive programme for social education. Accordingly a comprehensive programme for social education has been drawn up and annexed to this order. All Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service) are requested to follow the comprehensive social education programme drawn up in the annexure.

2. The targets mentioned in the programme have been suggested as the minimum but the actual number of units and each item will vary according to local circumstances. It is however, necessary that every effort should be made to cover all the items mentioned in the programme. A comprehensive Social Education Programme for each block should be drawn up on these lines. Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are authorized to incur the necessary expenditure under this programme, without reference to Government so long as the limits of expenditure mentioned in the annexure are adhered to and so long as the targets for each item are not exceeded.

ANNEXURE.

SOCIAL EDUCATION ORGANIZERS—COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

1. *Evening schools.*—According to present orders, recognition of evening schools as well as payment of grant to them is made by the Education Department, the cost being debited to Community Projects funds in the case of Community Project areas and to the Education budget in the case of National Extension Service Blocks. It was felt that powers of inspection

as well as recognition should be given to the Social Education Organizers as the Education authorities are already over-worked. It was also felt that as there was delay in the disbursement of grant by the District Educational Officer, grants also should be disbursed by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. It is considered that the same arrangement could be introduced in National Extension Service Blocks also though the grant would be paid from the Education Department funds.

2. *Social education centres.*—As the evening classes are intended only for those below the age of 18 it was felt that there should be provision of an adult literacy centre for persons over the age of 18. These may be called "Social Education Centres" as they would not confine themselves only to adult literacy but take up all aspects of social education. The adult folk in the village would be encouraged to meet periodically about four times a week. The grama sangams will be in charge of these and will engage either the local school teacher or other educated person to read newspapers and magazines for illiterate villagers and to initiate discussions on current topics. The villagers would be given an opportunity for free discussion. The centres may be given a grant of Rs. 20 per quarter for the person conducting the centre and Rs. 50 per year for newspapers, magazines, stationery, postage, etc.

3. *Community recreation centres.*—According to the existing rules, a grant of Rs. 500 is made to each Community Recreation Centre towards the cost of radio, books, game equipments, etc. Until recently there was no provision for payment of grant for buildings for such centres in the Community Project blocks. Villagers have been putting up buildings of their own for housing the centres. In the National Extension Service areas the Government were meeting a part of the cost of some centres. It had been recently ordered by Government that a token grant of Rs. 500 per centre may be made towards the cost of the building if the villagers are unable to meet the entire cost thereof. This order would be made applicable to both Community Project and National Extension Service blocks. Where however Community centres are being put up without a token grant, a grant of Rs. 500 may be made for equipment (furniture, etc.) for the centre.

4. *Community entertainment.*—As Community entertainment is an important part of social education it was felt that the following provision should be made:—

(1) *Plays.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 should be provided to meet the cost of stage equipments, etc., for the Community Centres. In addition a sum of Rs. 100 may be incurred on each play to meet the incidental costs of staging the play.

(2) *Bajans, folk dances, etc.*—A sum of Rs. 100 should be provided for the purchase of musical instrument, etc., for each Social Education Organizer.

(3) *Films shows.*—Each Community Development Block will be provided with a mobile cinema unit. The actual expenses for showing the films such as cost of petrol, current, etc., can be incurred.

5. *Women's clubs.*—Women's clubs (madhar sangams) should be organized wherever possible. Women above the age of 15 would be members of the clubs. They should meet either daily or three or four times a week, when there can be discussions on matters of interest to women. An educated woman in the village, preferably a woman school teacher, can be appointed as the convener. She may be given an allowance of Rs. 80 per year, payable in four equal instalments. At these clubs, women could be taught crafts, which would give them a subsidiary scheme. The crafts should mainly be such as those which would enable them to meet the local requirements. The following crafts could be taught at these clubs:—

Sewing, spinning and weaving, hand-pounding using wooden chakkies, soap-making, toy-making, etc. A sum of Rs. 500 may be given as a grant to these centres for equipment. In addition, a grant of Rs. 60 per year may be given for meeting incidental expenditure.

Attached to each women's club, there should be a balar sangham meant for children below the age of seven. This will also be in charge of the convener of the madar sangam. A grant of Rs. 35 per year may be made for the purchase of play materials, etc., for the balar sangham.

The madar sanghams and balar sanghams should be located in some suitable building provided by the villagers. Where, however, the buildings are not available a token grant of Rs. 500 or 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is less, can be given for putting up buildings.

6. *Children parks.*—In order to provide recreation for children, children's parks could be established in as many villages as possible. Each park may be provided with swings, slides, parallel bars, see-saws, etc. A grant of Rs. 500 may be made for each centre for the provision of above equipment.

7. *Young farmers' clubs.*—The youth of the village (both men and women) may be encouraged to form themselves into young farmers' clubs. They can undertake poultry-rearing, sheep or goat-rearing, fruit-gardening, vegetable-gardening, etc. A grant of Rs. 300 per club may be made, subject to the condition that the villagers themselves raise another sum of Rs. 100.

8. *Organization of sports, games, etc.*—In addition to Community Recreation Centres, sports and games activities should be encouraged in each school. Periodical competitions could be arranged between different schools or centres. An expenditure of Rs. 300 per year may be incurred in each block for the organization of sports activities and for conducting competitions.

9. *Community posters, information charts, wall newspapers, etc.*—Each village should have an Information Chart, showing the basic information relating to the village and the achievements in regard to various activities, such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, etc. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 25 per village may be incurred for this purpose.

10. *Organization of talks, lectures, etc.*—It may be necessary occasionally to organize meetings at which educative talks could be given by visiting officials and non-officials. The organization of such meetings involves a certain amount of petty expenditure on lights, loud speakers, etc. While such expenditure should normally be incurred by the villagers themselves, there should be provision for a maximum expenditure of Rs. 25 from Government funds for each such meeting, where the villagers are unable to find the necessary funds.

11. *Crop competitions, exhibitions, cattle fairs, melas, etc.*—It is desirable to organize crop competitions, exhibitions, cattle fairs, etc., from time to time. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 500 may be incurred per year per block on these activities. The exact allocation of funds among the different activities will be left to the discretion of the Block Development Officer, or the Assistant Project Officer.

12. *Visits.*—It is desirable to organize visits of village leaders to neighbouring agricultural farms and other places of interest of educative value. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 500 may be incurred per block per year on this activity.

13. *Seminars of village leaders.*—Seminars and conferences of village leaders could be organized for each block where village leaders could discuss their problems and matters of mutual interest. A maximum of Rs. 1,500 may be incurred per block towards the travelling and subsistence expenses of the participants.

14. *Libraries.*—Where there are no firka libraries or branch libraries of the District Library authority, the authority should be encouraged to open a branch library in each block. A grant of Rs. 500 may be given for each branch towards the purchase of books. Grama Sevaks and Social Education Organizers may take books from the branch libraries in lots of 50 or 100 each time and have them distributed through village distribution centres. The books should be returned to the branch library once in two or three months and fresh set of books taken. In addition to this it may be

necessary to encourage the resources of libararies in villages, where they exist already, and to encourage panchayat boards or grama sanghams to establish village libraries. A maximum of Rs. 200 may be given for each such village library towards the purchase of books.

15. *Social Service Leagues.*—It is necessary to encourage the formation of social service leagues for every village or for every school, where the schools are treated as the unit. A grant of Rs. 50 may be made for each such social service league for the purchase of equipments like mammooties, baskets, brooms, etc.

16. *Propagation of village industries with special emphasis on Khadi.*—The Social Education Organizers can onsiderably help the villagers to understand the acuteness of the unemployment and underemployment in the country and its relief through development of khadi and village industries.

17. The following targets per block for the above items are suggested:—

1 Evening classes	35
2 Social Education Centres	20
3 Community Recreation Centres	20
4 Community Entertainment—Organization to be set up in 20 villages.	
5 Community posters, information charts, etc.	35 wall newspapers.
6 Organization of talks and lectures	10 centres.
7 Organisation of sports camps	20 villages.
8 Major competitions in sports	2 per year.
9 Women's Clubs and demonstration centres ..	4
10 Children's centres	20
11 (*a*) Crop competitions, cattle shows, etc. ..	1 every year.
(*b*) Exhibitions	2 per year.
12 Sanitation campaign	Every Social Education Organizer to organise one sanitation campaign per year.
13 Young Farmers' clubs	4 per block.
14 Youth Clubs	10 per block.

(13)

G.O. Ms. No. 1506, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 5TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks—Educational Programme—Opening of new schools in the Project and Block areas—Payment of grants, etc.—Procedure—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Block Development Officer, Tirukalikundram, dated 3rd September 1954, Rc. No. 189/54.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 14th December 1954, Roc. No. 1686/B-5/54.

The Block Development Officer, Tirukalikundram, has reported that the people in school-less villages in his block have constructed buildings at their own cost and have placed them at his disposal for opening schools and that provision for opening

schools in these places has already been made in the overall programme of that block which was approved by Government. He has therefore submitted proposals to the Chingleput District Board for opening single-teacher schools in his block under the Government of India Programme of relief to the educated unemployed and for which the District Educational Officer has also given his approval. The Chingleput District Board has agreed to open schools in such places and also reported that necessary arrangements for the supply of furniture and equipment should be made by the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer, thereupon reported that the teachers' salary and cost of equipment alone have to be borne by the Government as a sum of Rs. 200 has been already provided for the supply of equipment to the new schools opened according to G.O. Ms. No. 750, Education, dated 31st May 1954. He therefore requested clarification whether the teachers' salaries should be met from the Community Project funds or from the Central Government share and to what head of account the Central Government share of 75 per cent and the equipment grant of Rs. 200 should be debited. The Director of Public Instruction who was consulted in the matter has reported that the expenditure on schools opened in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas may be met from the State Budget. The Government have examined the question in detail and direct that the cost of the schools (i.e., the payment of salaries and the supply of equipment) opened in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas also be debited to the Education Budget as indicated in G.O. Ms. No. 1500, Education, dated 22nd October 1954 and that it should not be included in the Community Project and National Extension Service funds.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. Ms. No. 1500, Education, dated 22nd October 1954.

[Education—Elementary—Educational Programme to relieve educated unemployment—Opening of additional schools—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 750, Education, dated 31st May 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1191, Education, dated 18th August 1954.

Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Education, No. F-2 36/53 D 6, dated 8/10th July 1954 and Telegram, dated 24th July 1954.

Under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India for providing employment to the educated unemployed the Government of Madras in G.O. No 750, Education, dated 31st May 1954, sanctioned the opening of 1,270 schools in school less centres and 200 Higher Elementary Standards in existing schools. The Government now sanction the opening of 1,530 additional schools for providing employment to 1,530 educated persons. The schools shall be opened in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above subject to the procedure and conditions laid down in G.O. Ms No. 750, Education, dated 31st May 1954, and G.O. Ms. No 1191, Education, dated 18th August 1954, as subsequently amended. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to distribute the allotment of 1,530 schools among the thirteen district boards according to the needs of each district and send a report to Government. If any allotment is left over after opening schools in all such centres the same could be utilized for

converting single into plural-teacher schools. He is also requested to instruct the Special District Educational Officers and other District Educational Officers to take immediate action in the matter so that all the schools begin functioning before the end of December 1954.

2. The expenditure on the payment of salaries to teachers and purchase of equipment should be debited to the head " 37. t. Education—Development Schemes —II. Other Development Schemes—B. General—(vi) Educational Programme to relieve educated—unemployed Grants to District Boards for opening and expansion of elementary schools. ' The expenditure will initially be met from an advance from the Contingency Fund pending provision of funds under the above head.

The expenditure on account of sanction of building grant to the schools should be debited to the head " 37. t. Education—Development Schemes—I. Schemes included in the Five Year Plan—B. Primary Grants to local bodies—Introduction of Compulsory Education. ".

(14)

G.O. Ms. No. 1569, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 12TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Social Education—Job chart for the Chief Social Education Organizer and Social Education Organizer—Approved.]

The Government approve the following job chart for the Chief Social Education Organizer and Social Education Organizer, recommended by the Conference of the State Social Education Organizers held from 22nd to 24th February 1955 at Gandhigram :—

Item (1) (a).—The specific functions of the Chief Social Education Organizer are—

(i) building up of a social education programme for the Project as a whole;

(ii) drawing up of working plans for social education;

(iii) execution of the social education programme by guiding and supervising the social education organizers;

(iv) preparation of budgets for Social Education Programmes;

(v) convening of periodical meetings of Social Education Organizers;

(vi) prescription of forms of records, reports and returns to the Social Education Organizers and Village Guides so far as Social Education Programmes are concerned;

(vii) evaluation of the Social Education Programme;

(viii) in order to enable the Chief Social Education Organizer to perform these functions it is necessary that—

(1) every activity including contributions concerning the execution of Social Education Programme should as far as possible be routed through the Social Education Organizers and the sanctioning authority should consult the Chief Social Education Organizer before taking action; and

(2) all training programmes should be organized in consultation with the Chief Social Education Organizer.

Item (1) (*b*)—*Specific functions of Social Education Organizers in Project.*—To perform the jobs in item (*a*) above under the direction of the Chief Social Education Organizer.

Item (1) (*c*)—*Specific functions of Social Education Organizers in National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks.*—(1) Generally the functions of the Chief Social Education Organizer plus performance of the jobs in item (*a*) above.

(2) Both the Chief Social Education Organizers and the Social Education Organizers should be given the necessary help to direct and supervise the work of village guides in the field of social education.

2. The following recommendations of the Conference are also communicated for information :—

Item (1)—*Co-ordination.*—Arrangements should be made to keep the Chief Social Education Organizer and the Social Education Organizer informed of important programmes and policies regarding all Development activities.

Item (2)—*Closer association of Social Education Organizers with monthly meetings of Project personnel.*—This is being done.

Item (3)—*Visits by the staff of the Social Education Organizers Training Centre to Development areas and of field staff to the Social Education Organizers' Training Centre.*—It is necessary that the staff of the Social Education Organizers' Training Centre should visit the development areas and the field staff in those areas should visit the Training Centres. Similarly it is also necessary that the staff from one Development area should visit the other Development areas in the State and also in other States.

Item (4)—*Refresher courses for the Social Education Organizers' seasonal seminars.*—One seminar-*cum*-refresher course may be held every year lasting up to seven days.

Item (5)—*Co-ordination with Women's Welfare Department.*—Wherever there are women welfare centres the Social Education Organizer should co-operate and establish close contacts with the women welfare organizers and co-ordinate the activities. The Women's Welfare Department should expand its activities in the Development areas.

Elementary Education.—Since the programme for Elementary Education is to be implemented by the Education Department the functions of the Chief Social Education Organizers and Social Education Organizers will be—

(i) to take steps to contact the parents of children who do not send their children to school and persuade them to send them to school and thus increase the attendance in existing schools;

(ii) to organize people to take steps to open schools where none exists;

(iii) to survey the need for increase of accommodation in existing school buildings and to organize people's participation for constructing new school buildings; and

(iv) to survey the need for raising the standards of existing schools and to route proposals in that respect to Education Department and to minimize wastage.

The programme of activities of Social Education Organizers in respect of Elementary Education should be built up around the above functions.

(15)

G.O. Ms. No. 1594, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Grants for school buildings—Instructions —Issued.]

At present a maximum grant of Rs. 1,500 for non-Basic schools is being made from Community Projects and National Extension Service funds for the construction of school buildings. In practice it is found that the cost of buildings varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending on the strength of the pupils and the locality. As the grant of Rs. 1,500 is inadequate and in order to secure uniformity of procedure in sanctioning grants for school building works under the Community Projects and National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programmes, the Government direct that the grants to be sanctioned for school building works under Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works should be restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of the work of the maximum indicated below whichever is less :—

	RS.
(1) Lower Elementary School	4,000
(2) Higher Elementary School	7,000
(3) Junior Basic School	9,000
(4) Senior Basic School or High School ...	10,000

This scale of grant will be subject to the immediate necessity either for construction of new buildings or for additions to the existing buildings at the rate of 9½ square feet per pupil. The maximum grant should not be given to all institutions as a matter of course. As it is desirable that the available grants should be distributed over as many schools as possible, the grants should as far as possible be restricted to the barest minimum and the beneficiaries should be encouraged to meet more than 50 per cent of the cost.

2. Buildings which receive grants from Community Projects or National Extension Service funds or under the Local Development

Works Programme will not be eligible for grants from the Education Department.

3. In view of the limited funds, grants for High School buildings should be restricted to one school in each National Extension Service or Community Development Block and to one school in each taluk under the Local Development Works Programme. No grants from Local Development Works will be admissible to schools within Community Project and National Extension Service areas.

(16)

G.O. Ms. No. 1817, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 7TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Project and National Extension Service—Grant for equipment—Procedure for payment and maintenance—Rules—Issued.]

Expenditure by way of subsidy is being incurred in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas towards the purchase of equipment, etc., and it is considered necessary that rules should be framed for the purpose of enforcing conditions regarding maintenance of equipment, non-mortgaging of articles, etc., purchased from out of the Government funds. Certain general rules governing the conditions for the grant are appended to this order for the guidance of the Project Executive Officers and the Collectors.

APPENDIX.

Conditions regarding grant of subsidy for equipment supplied in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.

1. *Application for aid.*—Applications for grants shall be submitted to the Block Development Officers in the case of National Extension Service areas and the Project Executive Officers in the case of Project areas, accompanied by details showing the number, description and price of each article which it is proposed to provide.

2. *Proportion of aids.*—Grants not exceeding the proportion prescribed by the Government from time to time in respect of the articles and equipment to be provided to the beneficiaries will be paid by the officers concerned after satisfying themselves about the genuineness of the demand.

3. *Payment of grant.*—Grants shall be paid after the beneficiaries contribution is credited into the treasury. The total cost will be disbursed from Government funds.

4. *Certificate and declaration.*—An undertaking as shown below shall be obtained from the institution or the individual concerned as the case may be:—

" On behalf of the institution/individual I hereby certify that the equipment or article the purchase of which has been sanctioned has been purchased and I do declare that in the event of the institution/individual concerned being closed I agree to abide by the conditions imposed by the authorities concerned for making good any loss sustained by the Government."

The equipment or articles should be retained by the recipients for a period of three years or any other suitable period with reference to the nature of the item. It shall not be sold or mortgaged or otherwise encumbered.

The authorized officer of this department will have the right to inspect the articles or equipment supplied after giving notice to the party and satisfy himself that they are maintained in good order.

The articles or equipment should be kept in good condition during the period stipulated at the expense of the recipients and if it is found that the condition is not fulfilled the articles or equipment can be got repaired at the cost of the parties.

The department has the right to take back the equipment or the articles if it is found that any of the above conditions is not satisfied and dispose of it at its discretion. No compensation will be admissible in cases where the above rules are not complied with.

(17)

G.O. Ms. No. 1851, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH JUNE 1955.

[National Extension Service—Firka Central Libraries—Branch Libraries—Circulation of books—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 9, Firka Development, dated 12th January 1948.

Letter from the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, L. Dis. No. 686/55, dated 25th April 1955.

Under the orders issued in G.O. No. 9, Firka Development, dated 12th January 1948, the Headmasters of the Elementary Schools should be in charge of branch libraries attached to the Firka Central Libraries, that they should be the custodians of the books for circulation and return and that in villages where there are no schools the village headman concerned should be in charge of the work of circulating and receiving back the books from the school children and the villagers. It was also laid down that their service connected with the libraries shall be honorary.

2. The successful working of the branch libraries in catering to the needs of the villagers largely depends upon the discretion, tact and resourcefulness of the Block Development Officer and his staff. It is therefore considered necessary not to confine the work of the distribution of the library books to the elementary school teachers and the village headmen only inasmuch as these are honorary items of work.

3. The Government after examining the matter direct that the Block Development Officer should arrange for the proper circulation of the books throughout the block either through the headmasters or one of the teachers or presidents, panchayat boards, co-operative societies, grama seva sangams or village headmen. The Block Development Officer shall be responsible for any loss arising from lack of due care and attention on his part.

4. The orders in G.O. Ms. No. 9, Firka Development, dated 12th January 1948, shall be deemed to have been modified to the extent indicated in paragraph 3 above.

(18)

G.O. Ms. No. 2290, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21st JULY 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Incentives and awards to officials and non-officials—Recommendation of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference—Orders passed.]

Read—the following paper :—

From the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, dated 26th February 1955, D. Dis. No. 1297/54.

The Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954 considered in detail the question of incentives and awards to be instituted under the Community Development Programme. It recommended that incentives and awards should be given to officials and non-officials at individual group, and community level. The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare has formulated certain proposals in this regard. The Government have examined them and pass the following orders :—

1. *Awards and incentives for officials*—(a) *Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers.*—The Collectors should mention in their monthly reviews any outstanding work done by the Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers and Assistant Project Officers for special comment in the monthly letters of the Director of Community Development. The Collectors should also submit a list of officers with full particulars of outstanding work done by them by the 30th April of each year for incorporation in the Administration Report of the department.

(b) *Extension Officers.*—The District Officers of the department concerned should furnish to the Collectors before the 15th April of every year the name of the Extension Officer, if any, who has done outstanding work during the previous year ending 31st March, with particulars of work done by him to be submitted to the Director of Rural Welfare before the 30th April. The Collector may also mention their names in a special letter to be circulated to all the District Officers and Block Development staff and read over in the Block Advisory Committee meetings. The Director of Community Development and Director of Rural Welfare may select from out of such lists received from Collectors the names of such Extension Officers who reserve special mention and publish their names in the monthly letter of the Director of Community Development and the Annual report of the Department with particulars of outstanding work done by them.

(c) *Social Education Organizers and Grama Sevaks.*—The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should

send to the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Madras, by the 30th April of each year a list of names of Social Education Organizers and Grama Sevaks with full particulars of outstanding work done by them with a copy to the Collectors concerned. The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare in consultation with the Director of Rural Welfare, should furnish to Government the names of such Social Education Organizers and Gramsevaks as deserve a special mention in the Administration Report. Certificates of merits will also be issued to deserving individuals by the Director of Rural Welfare on the recommendation of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare.

2. *Awards for non-officials and institutions—(a) Individuals.* —The Project Executive Officers or the Block Development Officers, as the case may be, may with the prior approval of Collectors institute such prizes as occasions demand under suitable items of work, introducing an element of healthy rivalry and competition. These prizes should be awarded in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 11 of the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955.

(*b*) *Institutions.*—For institutions like Village Co-operative Societies and Grama Seva Sanghams, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers will review and assess in April of each year in consultation with the district officials of the respective development departments (Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the case of co-operative societies and Social Education Organizer in the case of Grama Seva Sanghams) and select the best in each category in the Block and award a prize of Rs. 150 each in the shape of equipment or other useful articles which the institution may require. They will submit to the Director of Rural Welfare through the Collectors of the districts concerned a list of the institutions, which have been awarded such prizes together with particulars of work done by each of them. The Director of Community Development or Director of Rural Welfare may select the best, if any, in each group for the presentation of a rotating shield to be instituted for this purpose after inscription of the name of the institution thereon.

3. *Community prizes.*—Collective cash prizes will be given annually to villages which give the most outstanding performance in a year in each Block or Project. The expenditure on this account should be restricted to Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) per Project or Rs. 3,000 (rupees three thousand only) per Community Development Block or Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand only) per National Extension Service Block. The award of these prizes should be decided by the Collectors, the criterion of judging outstanding work being the extent of people's participation under the programme in the village. The prizes may be shared equally as between the villages, if in the opinion of the Collector more than

one village should be deemed to have reached top honours for reasons to be recorded by him. The prize money should be used for development work in the villages.

The Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that the above prizes should be read out at Melas, fairs and functions specially arranged for the purpose. The expenditure on the above account shall be debited to the head "63. B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—1. Community Development Projects—h. Social Education—Other Charges" or "63. B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—2. National Extension Service—Social Education—3. Community Development" as the case may be.

(19)

MEMORANDUM No. 6105/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 25TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—"Social Education"—Comprehensive Programme—Departure from.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public, dated 21st April 1955.

All Collectors, all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 21st April 1955, regarding the Comprehensive Programme on "Social Education" should be observed carefully and that any departure from the programme laid down in the Government Order requires the approval of Government.

(20)

MEMORANDUM No. 6168/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 27TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Social Education—Women's Welfare—Women's clubs—Grants.]

In some of the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, Madhar Sangams have been started by the Organizers of the Women's Welfare Department. All Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that these Madhar Sangams are entitled to grants as per G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public, dated 21st April 1955, as much as Madhar Sangams started directly by the Social Education Organizers. These Madhar Sangams should also be visited by the Social Education Organizers in addition to any visits made by the officials of the Women's Welfare Department.

(21)

G.O. Ms. No. 2721, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Education—Equipment grant to schools—Instructions issued.]

At the Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held on the 6th and 7th June 1955 at the Secretariat, it was considered that grants for schools could be given from the Community Projects and National Extension Service funds for Education equipment as opposed to craft equipment.

2. The Government have considered the question of equipment grants generally to the schools and direct that the following scales of grant shall be paid from the Community Project and National Extension Service funds :—

(1) For Elementary Schools converted into Basic Schools at rates not exceeding Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only).

(2) For existing basic schools at rates not exceeding Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only).

The grants should be split up as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Furniture and craft equipment	800
(ii) Educational equipment	100
(iii) Agricultural equipment	100
Total ...	1,000

(3) For non-basic elementary schools at rates not exceeding Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred only).

3. The Government also consider that the public contribution need not be insisted upon in so far as equipment grant to schools is concerned.

(22)

MEMORANDUM No. 710-R.D.P.-XI/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14th SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme—Adult Education—Modified Scheme—Orders issued—Copy communicated.]

Reference.—G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st August 1954 (copy enclosed).

A copy of the Government Order cited is communicated to all Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) for information and necessary action.

2. The following instructions are also issued in this connection :—

(i) The Project and Block staff may popularize the scheme and persuade managements or teachers to start adult classes. They should aim at 150 schools for each Project and 50 schools for each Community Development Block. The Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service have the same responsibility but no target will be fixed.

(ii) The Project or Block staff will make surprise visits and see that the schools are run properly and that the local people take the maximum advantage from these schools.

(iii) To avoid duplications, all grants will be paid by the Education Officers the expenditure in the Community Project areas being debited to Community Project funds; and that in National Extension Service Block to Education Department. In respect of Community Project funds, the Educational Officers should render accounts to the Project Executive Officers or Block Development Officers concerned every month.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to report to the Government by the end of December 1954 the expenditure likely to be incurred in this connection during the years 1954–55, 1955–56 and 1956–57 (up to 30th September 1957) for each Project and Block.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. No. 1250, *Education, dated* 31*st August* 1954.

[Adult Education—Modified Scheme—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th June 1954, No. 64-A-4/54.

The Government recently reviewed the policy and procedure in regard to Adult Education and instructed the Director of Public Instruction to submit a Modified Scheme of Adult Education. They approve the proposals submitted by the Director. The details of the scheme are briefly given in the annexure below.

2. Six hundred and fifty adult schools will be opened in the areas covered by the Community Projects and 1,000 adult schools in the areas covered by the National Extension Service. As new blocks of National Extension Service are taken up, the scheme will be extended to those areas also so that it will cover the entire state when National Extension Service becomes a Statewide scheme.

3. The expenditure in respect of the Adult schools in the Community Project areas will be debited to '63. B. Community Development Projects—h. Social Education'. The expenditure after the Community Project Scheme comes to a close will be borne from the State funds under '37. Education'. The expenditure in the National Extension Service areas will be debited to '37. Education—t. Development Schemes—I Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—D.—General—Grant of adult education class and night schools'.

4. No grants from Government funds will be disbursed in future to the Adult schools outside the Community Project and the National Extension Service areas. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary instructions in the matter.

5. A pamphlet containing the salient features of the new scheme of Adult Education should be prepared and distributed to the villages covered by the Community Project and the National Extension Service so as to enable the villagers to understand the scheme and co-operate in implementing it successfully.

6. The radio sets which were purchased for distribution to Adult schools may be distributed to the Adult schools in the National Extension Service Blocks in consultation with the Director of Rural Welfare. Other materials like drama, Bhajana and recreational materials may also be distributed to schools in the Community Project and the National Extension Service areas if those materials have not already been distributed to the Adult Schools by the concerned Inspecting Officers.

7. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to send proposals for the preparation of books to be used in the Adult schools.

8. The Director of Public Instruction should examine the question of continuing the clerks sanctioned for Adult Education work in the office of the District Educational Officers and submit necessary proposals in the matter.

9. The Director of Public Instruction is also requested to submit proposals for opening Training Schools for Adult Schools teachers.

10. The Government have decided that an Advisory Committee at State level should be constituted for advising Government on all matters relating to Adult Education. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit necessary proposals in this regard.

ANNEXURE.

Details of the scheme.

1. Adult Education effort by the Government will be confined to the areas covered by the Community Projects and the National Extension Service, Adult Education effort outside these areas will be given up for the present.

2. Persons between the ages of 8 and 18 alone may be admitted to the adult schools.

3. The school session will consist of 2 hours. The school may be conducted at any time in the evening after 5–30 p.m. It is enough if the school works for six days in a week and for 200 days in a year. The school may be conducted in any available building preferably in the elementary school in the locality.

4. The duration of the course of instruction will be three years and the existing syllabus for adult schools may be followed for the present.

5. The following will be rates of remuneration to the teachers of adult schools: —

Rs. 20 per mensem ..	Secondary Grade trained teacher who is also trained in adult education methods.
Rs. 15 per mensem ..	Elementary grade trained teacher who is also trained in adult education methods.
Rs. 15 per mensem ..	Holder of passed III Form or E.S.L.C. who is trained in adult education methods.
Rs. 15 per mensem ..	Secondary grade trained teacher who is not trained in adult education methods.
Rs. 12 per mensem ..	Elementary grade trained teacher who is not trained in adult education methods.

6. No teacher will be entitled to remuneration if the average attendance in a month falls below 10; if the average attendance exceeds 25, then a second teacher may be allowed.

7. The following will be items of contingent expenditure allowed for a school:—

(a) The cost of one gallon of kerosene oil per month for every hurricame lantern used in the school.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4 per mensem for stationery and for refreshments to be distributed to the students periodically during the month.

8. The following items of equipment, etc., will be supplied free to every school:—

(a) One hurricane lantern for every five pupils in a school;

(b) books, charts, etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15 per school per annum; and

(c) Newspapers and journals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 42 per annum.

9. An examination will be held at the end of every year during the three year course and a certificate will be issued at the end of the third year.

10. The administrative control of the schools will vest in the Education Department permission to open schools and admission to recognition and aid will be granted by the District Educational Officer on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector of Schools; the Deputy Inspector of Schools will visit every school ordinarily three times a year and inspect the school once every year. The services of the Social Education Organizers and the Gramasevaks will be utilized to supplement the supervision work of the Education Department. In addition to the Inspection Book for the use of the Education Department each school shall have a visitors' book in which the Social Education Organizers and the Gramasevaks and others will record their remarks.

11. In the matter of opening schools in the areas covered by the Community Projects and the National Extension Service, preference will be given to places where there are no schools at present and to places where a large percentage of the children of school-going age are not at present attending any school.

NOTE.—The existing adult schools in those areas should be merged in the new scheme.

(23)

MEMORANDUM No. 6644-R.D.P.-I/54-4, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Incentives and awards—Community prizes—Award of—Instructions—Issued.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2290, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st July 1955 and (2) Memorandum No. 6644-R.D.P.-I/55-1, dated 13th August 1955.

In the memorandum cited, the Collectors were requested to select immediately the best village in each block or project for the award of the prizes during the forthcoming visit to Madras of the Prime Minister of India on the 2nd October 1955. The Government direct that the prizes to be awarded for each village be limited for the occasion to Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only) per block.

2. The Government have considered the various steps that should be taken in this connexion and issue the following orders :—

(a) A certificate of merit should in the first instance be distributed to each village in the block selected for the award of the prizes.

(*b*) The certificate for meritorious work will be distributed to a representative of the selected village by the Prime Minister of India just before he ascends the rostrum to address the public meeting on the 2nd October 1955 at Madras. For this purpose all the recipients will be accommodated in a special enclosure at the public meeting. The Prime Minister will hand over all the certificates in bulk. They will be distributed later on 3rd October 1955 at the Council Hall, Fort St. George.

(*c*) The invitees should be asked to present themselves, in the first instance at the office of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2, for receiving the identity cards for entry to the special enclosure. The identity cards will be distributed by the Director of Rural Welfare. For this purpose, the Collectors or the Project Executive Officers or Block Development Officers of the respective areas should furnish a letter of identification to the invitees which could be presented to the Directors for receiving the identity card for entrance to the meeting place. These letters of identification should bear the office seal of the Collector or the Project Executive Officer or the Block Development Officer and the signature in full of the officers concerned and also the specimen signature of the invitees.

3. The invitees shall be eligible to draw travelling allowance at the following rates :—

Railway fare ...	... Single third-class fare to and from Madras.
Mileage ...	... Six annas per mile for road journey performed.
Daily allowance	... Rupees five per diem. (The daily allowance will be limited to two days only, viz., 2nd and 3rd October 1955.) The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers shall draw and disburse the travelling allowances. Advances of travelling allowance may also be paid in cases where asked for.

4. The prize money should be ear-marked specifically for provision of sports and allied recreational equipment for children or youth or for village libraries and common rooms meant for the younger generation, having regard to the amenities of the kind already existing in the villages. In cases where there is sufficient provision already existing in the village for sports and recreational activities of the children or youth and sufficient number of books are available in the village libraries, it may not be necessary to repeat the same kind of amenity being provided in that area. In

such cases, the prize may be given for the provision of some other amenity in consultation with the villagers concerned, so that the prize-money is utilized to the best advantage possible.

5. The villagers should submit details of the works proposed for execution together with an estimate of the cost to the Collector of the district concerned for sanction. Once the works are approved and executed, the grants should be sanctioned by the Collectors and disbursed on the post execution system, with reference to the actual expenditure incurred by the institutions from their funds and certified to by the departmental officers concerned, viz., the Project Executive Officer or the Block Development Officer and his technical associates. The procedure prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 640, Public, dated 28th February 1955, may be followed with the exception that it is not necessary in these cases to insist on the payment of any matching contributions. It is up to the villagers to add their own quota wherever possible and in cases where the cost of works executed exceeds the prize amount.

6. The expenditure arising out of the payment of travelling allowance as also the distribution of prizes should be debited to the head " 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—1. Community Development Projects—h. Social Education—Other charges " or " 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—2. National Extension Service—Social Education—3. Community Development " as the case may be.

7. The Collectors are requested to take suitable action immediately with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 above. They are requested to send the list of the representatives of the selected villages so as to reach the Government before 26th September 1955.

(24)

MEMORANDUM No. 14120-R.D.P.-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Incentives and awards to officials and non-officials—Orders passed—Clarification.]

Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2290, Public, dated 21st July 1955, and (2) letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 10th September 1955, DA. VIII-CP. Genl. 177.

In his letter cited, the Accountant-General has requested information on certain points with reference to the Government Order first cited. The Accountant-General, is informed as follows :—

Community Prize—Paragraph 1—*Point No.* (*i*).—The presumption of the Accountant-General is not correct. The prize money will be disbursed by the Collector to the agency selected by

him for executing the work in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 5 of Memorandum No. 6644, RDP-I/55-4, dated 18th September 1955.

Paragraph 1—*Point* (*ii*).—In accordance with the instructions issued in paragraph 5 of the memorandum mentioned above, the money will be disbursed by the Collector only on post-execution system.

Paragraph 2—*Awards to Non-Official individuals*.—The delegation of powers given in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954, does not apply to the award of these prizes.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Projects) Department, Madras-9, dated 10th September 1955, No. D.A.-VIII-CP-Genl.-177.

[Community Development programme—Incentives and awards to officials and non-officials—Recommendation of the III Development Commissioners' conference—Orders passed.]

Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2290, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st July 1955.

I am to invite a reference to paragraph 3 of the Government Order cited above and to request information on the following points:—

(i) Collective cash prizes are to be given annually to villages which give the most outstanding performance. It is presumed that the prizes will be handed over to the Panchayat Boards or local bodies representing the villages concerned. The presumption may please be confirmed.

(ii) It is stated that the prize money should be used for Development work in the villages. It is not clear whether this should be watched by the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer and how this condition will be got implemented especially when the prizes are given to non-official bodies.

In paragraph 2 of the Government Order it is mentioned that Block Development Officer may with the prior concurrence of the Collector institute prizes to be awarded to non-official individuals with a good record of work. The maximum expenditure that he can incur on this account is Rs. 500 per annum as specified in paragraph 11 of the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955. It is presumed that the Project Executive Officers Rural Development Officers may incur expenditure in this regard up to Rs. 2,000 as this is the limit prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954 within which sanction may be accorded by the Project Executive Officer, Rural Development Officers to individual schemes other than works within the approved programme. The presumption may kindly be confirmed.

(25)

MEMORANDUM No. 6799-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS-I), DATED 9TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme—Progress of work relating to Community entertainments organized.]

In the progress report for the quarter ending 31st March 1955 on National Extension Service Blocks under the Tanjore District Scheme, the Collector of Tanjore had reported that no community entertainments were organized in all the taluks under the scheme

except in Papanasam where the figure reported was only one. The Rural Development Board which met on 4th July 1955 expressed surprise that the figure was either not correct or that sufficient attention had not been paid to this important item of work. The Collector of Tanjore is requested to pay more attention to the work of organizing community entertainments and in preparing the progress reports. All other Collectors also are requested to pay proper attention in this regard.

(26)

MEMORANDUM No. 6192-R.D.P.-VI/55-3, PUBLIC, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Road formation—School buildings and their equipment meant for Harijans—Instructions—Amendment to Government Order issued. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public, dated 23rd December 1954.]

The following amendment is issued to paragraph 2 (*b*) (i) of the Government Order cited :—

For paragraph 2 (*b*) (i) of G.O. Ms. No. 2570, Public, dated 23rd December 1954, *read* as follows :—

" The grants from Community Project or National Extension Service funds for each school should be governed by the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1594, Public, dated 16th May 1955."

(27)

G.O. Ms. No. 3514, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Social Education—Construction of Community Halls—Building grant—Limit—Increased.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 987, Public, dated 23rd March 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public, dated 21st April 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 2968, Public, dated 24th September 1955.

As per existing orders a maximum grant of Rs. 500 or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less is given towards the construction of a Community Recreation Centre in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. In addition, an equipment grant of Rs. 500 is also given to each Community Recreation Centre subject to the condition that the beneficiaries contribution does not fall below 50 per cent of the cost of the equipment.

2. The Government have examined the question of paying building grants to Community Recreation Centres and direct that a maximum of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only) or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less shall be paid for construction of a Community Recreation Centre in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. The equipment grant of Rs. 500 shall, however, continue with the usual public contribution.

(28)

MEMORANDUM No. 51920/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Social Education—Seminars and Training of Village Leaders—Incurring of expenditure—Instructions—Amendment issued. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955.]

The following amendment is issued to item 13 of the annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955 :—

For sentence " A maximum of Rs. 1,500 per year may be incurred per block towards the travelling and subsistence expenses of the participants ", *substitute* " A maximum of Rs. 1,500 may be incurred per block/project towards the travelling and subsistance expenses of the participants during the period of working the projects and blocks ".

APPENDIX X—WORKS

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 800, AGRICULTURE (COMMUNITY PROJECTS), DATED 19TH MARCH 1954.

[Community Projects—Project areas and Development blocks—Digging of new wells and deepening of old wells—Utilization of the services of the water-diviner—Ordered. *Reference.*—From the Block Development Officer, Chingleput, dated 26th February 1954, No. Rc. 75/54-A.]

It is observed from the letter read above that the services of water-diviner Sri P. S. Kuppuswamy have been found to be useful in tapping springs at the spots proposed by him in the villages in Chingleput Community Project block, where wells had been proposed to be sunk. It has, therefore, been decided that his services should be utilized in the Community Project areas and Development Blocks in all cases for selecting sites for new wells and also for deciding whether further deepening of old wells which have no adequate supply should be undertaken. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should draw up lists of villages where new wells are to be dug and/or old wells are to be further deepened and arrange with the water-diviner for inspection of the spots. In view of the fact that he will have to move from areas to areas, they should send the lists to him expeditiously as and when they are ready so that he may commence divining sites without delay. The water-diviner will on receipt of the lists undertake divining after giving intimation of his arrival for the purpose.

2. The following remuneration should be paid to him as and when his services are utilized :—

(*a*) Chingleput block Rs. 18 (rupees eighteen only) per site successfully divined. No travelling allowance will be allowed.

(*b*) All other blocks and project areas Rs. 25 (rupees twenty-five only) for each site successfully divined plus single second-class fare to and fro for each trip.

3. The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should provide the necessary means of transport free of cost to enable the diviner to move from place to place quickly when he visits the places for divining purposes so that the work can be completed expeditiously. Excavation should be made at spots pointed out by the diviner without delay and arrangements made to pay him at rates indicated, as soon as potable water is reached. In cases where water is not potable he may be asked to spot out fresh sites and paid after tapping potable water. No payment should be made where potable water is not obtained at the selected sites.

4. The expenditure should be debited to "63-B. Community Development Projects—g. Health and Rural Sanitation Works". The amount payable should be included in the estimates for the works and met exclusively from the Community Project funds in cases where the beneficiaries are unwilling to bear their share.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1937, AGRICULTURE, DATED 12TH JUNE 1954.

[National Extension Service—Rural Water-supply—Digging of new wells and deepening of old wells—Utilization of the services of water-diviner—Ordered.]

In G.O. Ms. No. 800, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 19th March 1954 (copy enclosed), it was ordered that the services of Sri P. S. Kuppuswamy, water diviner, should be utilized in the Community Project areas and Development blocks in all cases for selecting sites for new wells and also for deciding whether further deepening of old wells which have no adequate supply should be undertaken.

2. The Government now direct that the orders issued in Government Order mentioned above should apply to the blocks which are being worked under the National Extension Service Scheme also. The Collectors and the Block Development Officers are requested to avail of the services of the water diviner in selecting sites for new wells to be constructed and for deciding whether old wells are to be deepened further to tap springs in the National Extension Service blocks.

3. The remuneration to be paid to the water diviner should be as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Government Order mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

4. The expenditure should be debited to "25. General Administration—Miscellaneous—yy. Development Schemes—1. Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—(iii) National Extension Service and Rural Welfare Schemes—5. Local Works—Rural Water-supply". The amount payable should be included in the estimates for the works.

(3)

G.O. Ms. No. 1741, AGRICULTURE, DATED 25TH MAY 1954.

[Community Projects—Execution of works by Public Works Department—Levy of centage charges—Exemption—Orders passed.]

READ—*the* following papers :—

Main recommendations and conclusions of the Second Development Commissioners' Conference communicated by Community Projects Administration, in No. C.P.A.-59-1/53, dated 1st May 1953.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 14th December 1953, No. T-2-B.C.P.-589.

G.O. Ms. No. 50, Agriculture, dated 10th November 1953.

According to the instructions contained in the Madras Public Works Department Code and Madras Public Works Account Code, centage charges are leviable on "Deposit Works" executed by the Public Works Department. One of the main recommendations and conclusions reached at the Second Development Commissioners' Conference held at New Delhi during April 1953 was that Community Project works undertaken by existing departmental agencies should not be treated as "Deposit Works" by the departments concerned. The Government have carefully considered the recommendation and direct that in supersession of the orders contained in the Government Order read above all works under the ægis of the Community Projects entrusted for execution to departmental agencies such as Public Works, Electricity, etc., be exempted from the levy of centage charges contemplated in rule 6 of the Appendix 7 to the Madras Public Works Account Code. This order will have retrospective effect from 19th April 1953.

2. The Project Executive Officers should recover centage charges, etc., paid, if any, from the concerned departments and submit a report within three months.

(4)

MEMORANDUM No. 72117-AGRI.-D-VI/54-1, AGRICULTURE, DATED 16TH JUNE 1954.

[Community Projects—Communications—Standards for village roads, etc.—Instructions. *Reference.*—From the Project Executive Officer, Erode, Ref. No. Nil, dated 29th May 1954.]

A copy of the G.O. Ms. No. 651, P.W. (Highways), dated 19th February 1952, is enclosed. The Project Executive Officer, Erode, is, however, informed that no hard and fast rule is proposed to be laid down in the matter of the width of the roads to be constructed in the Project Areas and Blocks. The roads may be constructed as broad as possible with reference to availability of land, etc., in the respective localities.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. Ms. No. 651, *P.W.* (*Highways*), *dated* 19*th February* 1952.

[Communications—Standards for roads and bridges—Proposals of Chief Engineer approved subject to certain modifications.]

READ—the following papers—

From the Chief Engineer (Highways), dated 21st December 1950, No. 29363/F-1/50-HH.

From the Chief Engineer (Highways), dated 27th August 1951, No. 25736/F-1/51-1.

The Conference of the Chief Engineers held in Nagpur in 1943 recommended among others the adoption of the standards for roads and bridges specified in Appendix III to its proceedings. Subsequently, with reference to an enquiry from the Secretary, Indian Roads Congress, the Chief Engineer submitted to the Government a note on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Nagpur Conference together with the details of the standards adopted for roads and bridges in this State. It was considered that the standards proposed by the Chief Engineer were unobjectionable except in the case of land widths for various classes of roads. The Chief Engineer (Highways) was therefore told that the question of fixing standards should be reviewed from the administrative point also, that land widths proposed for the various classes of roads were too liberal and that the adoption of such standards would not only enhance the cost of roads but also throw out of cultivation large tracts of land. He was therefore asked to examine the matter further. He has since reported that, with reference to the administrative point of view and the conditions in the State, the standards had been thoroughly examined and that for land widths, his original recommendation made, conforming to the Road Lands Enquiry Committee Report may stand. The proposals have also been approved by the Board Communications, Madras, at its meeting held on 31st August 1950. After careful consideration, the Government approve generally the standards proposed by the Chief Engineer (Highways) except in the case of land width for village roads in respect of which the land width should normally be restricted to 36 feet. However, in exceptional cases, the Chief Engineer is permitted to adopt a land width of 44 feet for this class of roads. The standards as approved by Government are detailed in the appendix to this order.

APPENDIX.

Standards for roads and bridges.

	Widths normal in feet.	*Remarks.*
1. Land widths—		
(*a*) National Highways	200	Minimum 100 feet approaches to, or byepasses at large towns require special treatment.
(*b*) Provincial Highways	200	Minimum 100 feet approaches to, or byepasses at large towns require special treatment.
(*c*) Major District Roads	100	Minimum 66 feet approaches to, or byepasses at large towns require special treatment.
(*d*) Other District Roads	80	Minimum 50 feet approaches to, or byepasses at large towns require special treatment.
(*e*) Village Roads	66	Minimum 36 feet approaches to, or byepasses at large towns require special treatment.

The above widths are exclusive of the space required for construction of burrow pits which would be on land temporarily required or leased wherever possible.

	In plains width in feet.	*In hard rock cutting width in feet.*
2. Formation widths—		
(*a*) National Highways	32 to 40	26 feet wherever possible.

	Standard width in feet. In Plains.	In hard rock cutting.	
(b) Provincial Highways ..	32	26	May be increased if traffic and other considerations warrant wherever possible.
(c) Major District Roads ..	24	22	
(d) Other District Roads ..	24	22	
(e) Village Roads	18	14	

3. Width of soling—

One foot more than the width of metalling—Vide item 4 below.

(a) Normal

(b) On high banks or close to bridge approaches and in metalled dips. } Full width as in 4 (d).

4. Width of wearing surface—

According to the standards suggested by Government of India.

(a) For National Highways.

(b) For Provincial Highways and Major District Roads—

(i) Up to 500 tons per day	12 feet water bound macadum.
(ii) 501 to 1,000 tons per day ..	12 feet water bound macadum, bitumen tar or 10 feet cement concrete if it is economical.
(iii) 1,001 to 1,500 tons per day ..	10 feet cement concrete with 3 feet metalled berms.
(iv) 1,501 to 2,500 tons per day ..	18 feet cement concrete.
(v) 2,501 to 5,000 tons per day ..	24 feet cement concrete or 26 feet conphalt, 8 feet cement concrete, 10 feet bitumen tar, 8 feet cement concrete.
(vi) Over 5,000 tons per day ..	32 feet cement concrete.
(c) Over bridges	Full width between wheel guards for all classes of roads.
(d) Over culverts and dangerous banks.	Full width surfacing to be fanned out to full width at ends desirable minimum 22 feet and graded back 200 feet on each side.
(d) Other District Roads	9 feet water bound macadum.
(e) Village Roads	8 feet water bound macadum.
5. Profile—	
(a) Crust camber	1 in 24.
(i) Gravel	1 in 48 to 1 in 36.
(ii) Water bound macadum	
(iii) Semigrout and light bituminous and tar surfacing	1 in 48.
(iv) Bituminous and tar carpets ..	1 in 60.
(v) Cement concrete	1 in 70 to 1 in 80.
(b) On curves	No camber but superelevation over the whole width.
(c) Berms	As for road crust and normally steeper than the road crust.
(d) Outer slope	Natural slope of soil.
6. Ruling Gradients	According to the recommendation of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Indian Road Congress. Normal maximum 1 in 15.

7. Super elevation .. .. .. Recommendation of the Ministry of Transport, London.

8. Horizontal curves .. .. .. As for item 6 generally radius of curves to be kept as long as possible.

9. Extra widths at curves .. .. .. Where W= extra width required. L = Length of vehicle and R = the radius of curvature

$$W \frac{L2}{2R} \frac{35}{R}$$

10. *Transition curves.*—Leminiscate transition curves designed for a speed of about 35 miles per hour.

11. *Vertical curves.*—Perabola.

12. *River crossing*—

(*a*) Road to be fully drained and bridged, when serious interruption is not likely to occur to traffic and a bridge would be unjustifiably expensive; causeways or submersible bridges may be provided. "Serious interruption" is stoppage of traffic for many periods exceeding 12 hours at a time on more than six days in the year or more frequent stoppage of traffic for shorter periods. New bridges should as far as possible be of the desk type. In the case of village roads, interruption to traffic may be up to three days at a time and up to six times a year. Causeways and culverts should therefore be ordinarily sufficient.

(*b*) *Loading.*—Revised Indian Road Congress Class 'A' loading to be adopted for permanent structures on all roads except the Madras-Chittoor-Bombay road for which class "A A" loading has to be adopted.
Revised Indian Road Congress Class 'B' loading for temporary structures.

13. *Clear dimensions*—

(*a*) *Culverts.*—20 feet linear waterway and under Full formation width in the case of National Highways, Provincial Highways and Major District Roads 12 feet width in the case of Other District Roads and Village Roads normally.

(*b*) *Bridges.*—Linear waterway over 20 feet 22 feet clear width between wheel guards for National Highways, Provincial Highways and Major District Roads. Minimum 12 feet between wheel guards for other District Roads and Village Roads.

(*c*) *Causeways.*—22 feet between roadway in the case of National Highways, Provincial Highways and Major District Roads and Other District Roads and 16 feet in the case of Village Roads.

(*d*) *Headroon.*—Standards suggested by the Indian Road Congress.

(*e*) *Railings.*—Minimum 9 inches clear horizontally of wheel guards.

(5)

G.O. Ms. No. 1307, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 7TH AUGUST 1954.

[National Extension Service—Execution of contracts for works on behalf of the Governor—Block Development Officers—Empowered.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Agriculture, dated 20th May 1954.

The Government direct that the Block Development Officers employed under the National Extension Service shall be the competent authorities to execute all agreements relating to the execution of Civil Works connected with the National Extension Service Programme. Necessary amendments to G.O. Ms. No. 648, Public (Reforms), dated 1st April 1937, will be issued in the Public (Services) Department.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 299 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Madras hereby authorizes the Block Development Officers employed under the National Extension Service Scheme to execute all instruments relating to the execution of Civil Works connected with the National Extension Service Programme.

(6)

G.O. Ms. No. 1427, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 25TH AUGUST 1954.

[National Extension Service—Execution of works by Public Works Department—Levy of centage charges—Exemption.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1741, Agriculture, dated 25th May 1954.

In the Government Order cited, all works under the ægis of the Community Projects entrusted for execution to departmental agencies such as public works, electricity, etc., were exempted from the levy of centage charges contemplated in rule 6 of Appendix 7 to the Madras Public Works Account Code. This concession is hereby extended to works in National Extension Service areas also. This order will have retrospective effect from the 2nd October 1953.

2. The Collectors should recover centage charges, etc., paid, if any, from the concerned departments and submit a report within three months.

(7)

MEMORANDUM No. 809-R.D.P.-VI/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Communications—Roads under the charge of District Boards—Improvements under the Community Projects Scheme.]

At present, improvements to existing District Board roads, such as metalling earth road or providing culverts and bridges on roads are not normally executed under the Community Projects Scheme. Owing to their limited finances the District Boards are not able to take up these works. It is considered that if only new village roads are taken up under the Community Project while

old ones continue to remain neglected, there will be no real improvement to communications in the Project area. Special Officers of District Boards are, therefore, requested to report urgently the extent to which such improvements are necessary with an estimate of the approximate cost thereof. It is intended that only 50 per cent of the cost of the works will be met from the Community Projects funds, the remaining 50 per cent being found either by the district board or by collecting contributions in cash, labour and materials. The Special Officers are also requested to report the extent to which the district boards are prepared to contribute towards the cost of these works.

(8)

MEMORANDUM No. 302/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Rural Water-supply—Digging of new wells and deepening of old wells—Utilization of the services of the water diviner—Part-payment of remuneration in advance. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 800, Agriculture, dated 19th March 1954, G.O. Ms. No. 1937, Agriculture, dated 12th June 1954, and letter from the Project Executive Officer, Erode, dated 19th July 1954, No. Nil.]

In the Government Order first cited, it was ordered that no payment should be made to the water diviner where potable water is not obtained at the selected sites. The Project Executive Officer, Erode, has now reported that as it takes a considerably long time to strike water especially in rocky tracts, the payment of remuneration to the water diviner is delayed and that some advance payment may be made to him.

The Government have examined the proposal and have decided that 33⅓ per cent of the remuneration in respect of Chingleput block and 20 per cent in all other areas should be paid to the water diviner in the first instance and the balance paid after potable water is reached. In case the site selected by the water diviner proves a failure, the payment made in advance for selecting that site should be adjusted against work done for further selection of sites. The part-payment, however, should not be made when there will be no necessity for further selection of sites in an area or block. The orders issued in the Government Orders cited should be deemed to have been modified to this extent.

The Project Executive Officer, Erode, is informed that the water diviner should not be required to inspect all works in progress. No remuneration also need be paid to the water diviner for his services in respect of wells in progress in his area.

(9)

MEMORANDUM No. 2445/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 18TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Rural Welfare Schemes—Digging of new wells and deepening of old wells—Utilization of the services of the water diviner—Part-payment of remuneration advance. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 302/54-2, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th September 1954.]

In the Government Memorandum cited it was ordered that 33⅓ per cent of the remuneration in respect of Chingleput block and 20 per cent in all areas should be paid in advance to the water diviner in the first instance and the balance paid after potable water is tapped. The water diviner has represented to Government that the rate of the part-payment may be enhanced to 50 per cent in view of the difficulty experienced by him on account of the payment to be made to him after potable water in the wells is obtained.

The Government have reconsidered the question and have decided that in all cases the water diviner should be paid in the first instance 50 per cent of the remuneration specified for each well. The orders issued in the Memorandum cited should be deemed to have been modified to this extent.

(10)

G.O. Ms. No. 1800, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service (Tanjore Development) Scheme—Works—Preparation and sanction of estimates, measurement and checkmeasurement of works, etc.—Procedure—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954.

From the Collector of Tanjore, correspondence resting with Rc. No. 18748/54, N.E.S., dated 7th June 1954.

The Government direct that the procedure prescribed in the annexure to this Order be followed in the matter of preparation and sanction of estimates, measurement, checkmeasurement and payment of bills in respect of works under the scheme sanctioned in the Government Order read above.

2. The action of the Collector of Tanjore in having arranged for the measurement and checkmeasurement of works by the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers respectively in the absence of the Engineering Establishment is hereby ratified.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Preparation of estimates.*—Detailed estimates should be prepared in all cases of works.

2. *Technical approval.*—Estimates of all categories of works costing up to Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) whether based on standard or non-standard plan will be approved by the Assistant Engineers. Estimates costing above Rs. 5,000 will however be approved by the competent technical authority in the Public Works or Highways Department.

3. *Administrative sanction.*—(*a*) Expenditure on works costing up to Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) will be sanctioned by the Revenue Divisional Officers based on technically approved estimates.

(*b*) Expenditure on works costing above Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 will be sanctioned by the Collector based on technically approved estimates.

(*c*) Expenditure on works costing above Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousand only) will be sanctioned by the Deputy Secretary (Rural Development Projects).

(*d*) Expenditure on works costing above Rs. 20,000 but not exceeding Rs. 25,000 (rupees twenty-five thousand only) will be sanctioned by the Director of Community Projects.

(*e*) Sanction of the Government should be sought in respect of all other cases

4. *Execution of works.*—(*a*) Agreements should be obtained for all works costing above Rs. 25 (rupees twenty-five only) in the proper form. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall be competent to execute all instruments in this behalf. Necessary notification in this regard will be issued separately.

(*b*) *Record of measurements and checkmeasurements.*—Measurements will be recorded by the Supervisor or the Assistant Engineer and checkmeasured by the latter in cases of works measured by the Supervisor.

5. *Preparation and payment of bills.*—Bill prepared by the Supervisor shall be countersigned by the Assistant Engineer and submitted to the Revenue Divisional Officer for payment. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall then authorize payment in part or in final settlement of accounts.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 1840, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme—Communications—Works—Investigation of—Expenditure on trial borings, etc.—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, dated 15th June 1954, Ref. No. 2902/54-E. and D.O. No. Nil, dated 19th September 1954.

The Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, has reported the necessity for certain amount of initial investigation by means of trial borings and open pits, to determine the design of bridges and for the proper estimating of the cost of such works.

2. In order to facilitate proper investigation and estimation of such works, Government direct that the initial charges on such investigations may be met from the budget provision under

" Communications " in the case of Community Project Scheme and from " Local Works " provisions in the case of the National Extension Service Schemes.

3. The actual charges incurred should however be ultimately included in the estimates for the respective works. Where the work is not taken up for execution after investigation the cost of the investigations may be met from the Community Projects or National Extension Service funds, as the case may be.

4. The Projects Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are permitted to obtain the use of the hand-boring sets of the Department of Industries and Commerce, under the usual conditions, in cases where open trial pits are not possible.

5. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to place, as expeditiously as possible, the hand-boring sets of the department at the disposal of the Projects Executive Officers and Block Development Officers whenever indented by them for such purposes.

(12)

G.O. Ms. No. 1841, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1954.

[Rural Water-supply Schemes under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply, Local Development works, Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes, etc.—Execution —Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 80555-D.-VI/54-2, Agriculture, dated 12th July 1954.

Memorandum No. 66367/54-2-H-6, Health, Education and Local Administration, dated 15th July 1954.

Under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme of the State Government, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1954–55. The expenditure on these schemes is entirely borne by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 29·70 lakhs has also been reserved for Rural Water-supply Schemes undertaken under the local Development Works programme for 1954–55. The works undertaken under this scheme are eligible for a 50 per cent grant from the Centre, the other 50 per cent being met by the beneficiaries or by the beneficiaries and the Local Body concerned subject to the condition that the contribution payable by the Local Body does not exceed 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme. In the Community Project areas, drinking water well works are executed with a contribution ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent from the public.

2. The Government have examined the question of prescribing a uniform procedure in regard to peoples' contribution in respect of the Rural Water-supply works to be executed under the various schemes mentioned in paragraph 1 above and direct that the following procedure be adopted :—

A. Works under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme.—(i) A minimum contribution of 25 per cent should be collected from the beneficiaries on works undertaken under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme, the balance being met by the State from the provision made under the scheme. The works under the scheme will be limited to rural areas only.

(ii) In respect of drinking water-supply wells which are exclusively for the benefit of Harijans no contribution from the beneficiaries need be insisted on and the entire cost may be met from the State funds under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme. A portion of the State funds should be reserved for this purpose. The Board of Revenue will decide the percentage of reservation required for this purpose from the allotment under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme. It is requested to report in due course, the percentage reserved for Harijans.

B. Works under the Local Development Works Programme.—(i) Rural Water-supply Schemes under the Local Development Works Programme should for the present be undertaken in Panchayat areas subject to the condition that the contribution from the beneficiaries is limited to 25 per cent of the cost of each work. A grant of 25 per cent of the cost of each work will be made from the funds of the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme, the balance of 50 per cent being met from Local Development works grant.

(ii) In case, the allotment under the Local Development works cannot be entirely spent with these limitations in Panchayat areas, well works under the Local Development Works Scheme may be extended to non-Panchayat rural areas also, for which a contribution of 25 per cent from State funds will be made.

C. Works in Community Project and National Extension Service areas.—(i) No grant from the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme or from Local Development Works Programme can be utilized in Community Project areas for water-supply schemes, as the Community Projects scheme provides funds for drinking water-supply schemes separately.

(ii) As regards National Extension Service areas, there is no specific provision for water-supply works under the scheme. The Government of India have since permitted as a special case the

utilization of the Local Development Works grant for Rural Water-supply Schemes in the National Extension Service areas where special justification exists. The utilization of Local Development Works grant for Rural Water-supply Schemes in the National Extension Service areas will be governed by the conditions stated in paragraph 2-B above.

3. Normally the water-supply works should be limited to panchayats with a population of less than 10,000. But there is no objection to Rural Water-supply Schemes being taken up in larger panchayats, provided the area to be benefited is essentially rural in character, notwithstanding its inclusion in a major panchayat.

4. Twenty-five per cent of the amount of Rs. 69·7 lakhs available from the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme and the Local Development Works programme should be reserved for major schemes of protected water-supply in panchayat areas.

5. No contribution need be insisted on in respect of works under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply which have been given on contract for execution prior to the respect of these orders.

6. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue necessary instructions to all Collectors for preparing the district programme under Water-supply Schemes based on these orders.

(13)

G.O. Ms. No. 1846, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st OCTOBER 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks —Execution of works—Delegation of powers relating to preparation of estimates, technical approval, administrative sanction, etc.—Orders issued.]

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2449, Public (Community Projects), dated 15th October 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 132, Agriculture, dated 12th January 1954.

Memorandum No. 17429-Agri. D.I./53-2, Agriculture, dated 3rd February 1954

G.O. Ms. No. 787, Agriculture, dated 18th March 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1231, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1859, Agriculture, dated 5th June 1954

From the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings), dated 2nd July 1954, No. 4504-Wks./54-1.

From the Chief Engineer (Highways), dated 7th July 1954, No. 26069-C-1/54-1.

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954.

With a view to reduce delays in the execution of works in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, it has been considered that suitable powers should be delegated to the officers implementing the schemes. The Government have carefully examined the question and direct in supersession of the Government Order fourth read above that the procedure prescribed in the annexure to this order be followed in regard to the execution of works in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. These powers shall be exercised only in respect of works included in the approved overall programme for the blocks under the Community Development Programmes excluding the National Extension Service (Tanjore) Scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1629, Agriculture, dated 15th May 1954, in regard to which orders will issue separately.

ANNEXURE

(i) *Preparation of estimates.*—Detailed estimates should be prepared in all cases of works.

(ii) *Technical approval.*—Technical approval to all estimates irrespective of their cost should be obtained from the competent authority in the Public Works Department or the Highways Department.

Exception.—Estimates prepared by a Supervisor or a Junior Engineer for works not involving a high degree of technical knowledge may be sanctioned by a Block Development Officer up to Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only) without technical scrutiny by a higher authority.

(iii) *Administrative sanction.*—Attention is invited to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954.

(iv) *Agreements.*—Works, the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 25 (rupees twenty-five only) each, whether entrusted to beneficiaries for execution or to contractors should be covered by proper agreements.

The Block Development Officers are competent to execute all instruments in this behalf—vide order issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Agriculture, dated 20th May 1954 and G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 7th August 1954.

(v) *Record of measurements and preparation of bills.*—The Supervisor or the Junior Engineer should record measurements of work done and prepare the necessary bill for payment in part or otherwise.

The measurements should be recorded in measurement books and the bills should be prepared in the same forms as in the Public Works or Highways Department.

(vi) *Checkmeasurement of works.*—The Block Development Officers may checkmeasure part or final bills relating to simple types of works like wells, roads and the like which do not involve a high degree of technical knowledge

and the estimated cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand only) each. In other cases, the checkmeasurement should be got done by the authorities of the Highways or the Public Works Department.

(vii) *Payment of bills.*—The Block Development Officers are empowered to make part and final payments, provided the final bills are countersigned by the Assistant Engineer (Highways) or Assistant Engineer (Public Works) in the following cases:—

(1) Works the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand only) each; and

(2) Works the estimated cost of which is less than Rs. 2,000 each, but whose checkmeasurement was done by an authority other than the Block Development Officer.

(14)

G.O. Ms. No. 1919, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Local Development Works and National Extension Service—Creation of a subdivision (Highways) for certain districts—Proposals of the Board of Revenue—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1954, No. Nil.

Sanction is accorded to the creation of a Special Subdivision consisting of the staff detailed in the annexure to this order, in each of the following districts to attend to the execution of Local Development Works and "Local Works" under the National Extension Service Scheme :—

(1) Chingleput, (2) South Arcot, (3) North Arcot, (4) Salem, (5) Coimbatore, (6) Malabar, (7) Tiruchirappalli, (8) Madurai, (9) Ramanathapuram, (10) Tirunelveli and (11) Tanjore.

2. The staff is sanctioned from the date of employment till 28th February 1955. The expenditure should be debited to "50. Civil Works—h. Development Schemes—Establishments—Highways Department—(1) Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—Executive Establishment".

3. The Special Subdivision will work under the regular Divisional Engineers concerned. Where there are two or more Divisional Engineers the Chief Engineer (Highways) will decide to which division the Special Subdivision should be attached. The Junior Engineer employed under the National Extension Service scheme will be attached to the Special Subdivision.

4. The Chief Engineer (Highways) is requested to arrange for the immediate posting of suitable personnel for the technical posts sanctioned in paragraph 1 above and to report the fact to Government.

ANNEXURE.

Name of post.	*Scale of pay.*	*Number of posts sanctioned for each sub-division.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	
Assistant Engineer	260—30/2—380—40/2—500.	One.
Junior Engineers	100—5—150—10—250.	Two.
Draughtsman for the Divisional Engineer.	120—5—150	One.
Tracer for the Divisional Engineer ..	35—1—55	One.
Upper Division Clerk for the Assistant Engineer.	80—110	One.
Lower Division Clerk for the Assistant Engineer.	45—90	One.
Lower Division Clerk for the Divisional Engineer.	45—90	One.
Peons for Assistant Engineer	18—25	Two.
Peons for Junior Engineers (one for each Junior Engineer).	18—25	Two.

Maistries to be appointed in appropriate numbers subject to the condition that the expenditure incurred in any year does not exceed 2½ per cent of the total cost of work during the said year.

(15)

MEMORANDUM No. 2435, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-VI/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Local Development Works and National Extension Service—Creation of a Subdivision (Highways) for certain districts—Orders modified. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th October 1954.]

In partial modification of the orders issued in the Government Order cited, Government direct that the Special Subdivision sanctioned in the Government Order be under the administrative control of the Collector of the district concerned. The control in respect of technical matters will however continue to vest in the Divisional Engineer.

2. The Junior Engineer/Supervisor in the Community Development Blocks (with the exception of Athoor Development Block, Madurai district) will be attached to the Special Subdivision.

(16)

MEMORANDUM No. 1244, PUBLIC (R.D.P.)-VI/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH OCTOBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes—Road works—Technical advice—Instructions—Issued. *Reference.*—From the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, dated 26th August 1954, No. P.L. 12 (16)/54.]

A copy of the communication from the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, is enclosed. The Chief Engineer (Highways) is requested to instruct all subordinate officers to see that full co-operation and all possible assistance is rendered to the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers in the matter of planning and execution of the road works under the Community Project and National Extension Service Schemes.

The Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are requested to take full advantage of the technical help of the Highways Department in planning and executing the works.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of Transport (Roads Wing), to all State Governments, dated 26th August 1954, No. PL. 12 (16)/54.

[Road works in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.]

I am directed to say that the question of efficient execution of the works programmes under the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks has been engaging the attention of the Government of India. It has now been decided that each Ministry at the Centre and each department of the State Government concerned should associate themselves actively with the organization, planning and execution of the programmes falling within their field of activity.

2. Road construction in States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The planning and execution of road works in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks may in many cases require some technical knowledge which the Development Commissioners and the Project Executive Officers may not in all cases possess. It is, therefore, imperative that for the successful working of the road development programmes in these areas, the corresponding Public Works Department Officers of the State Governments from the Chief Engineer downwards should be kept in the picture so that they can render all possible assistance and co-operation to the Development Commissioner and other staff of the Community Projects, both at the initial stage of planning and at the stage of execution of works.

3. I am accordingly to request that, if there is no objection, the State Government may kindly issue instructions to their Public Works Department Officers to extend all the necessary technical advice and assistance for the planning and construction to roads in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. Copies of the instructions issued may please be sent to this Ministry for information.

Community Project to accept relinquishment or gift of lands for the execution of Community Project works subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That a copy of each acceptance order should be sent by the Assistant Project Officer to the Tahsildar concerned for entry in the village and taluk accounts and registers concerned; and

(2) that the original records of each acceptance order should be transferred to the Taluk Officers concerned at the end of each fasli year.

3. The Government also direct that the above two conditions will also apply in the case of the Project Executive Officers who have been authorized to accept relinquishments in G.O. Ms. No. 25, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 2nd January 1954.

4. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue suitable supplemental instructions to the officers concerned if necessary.

(20)

G.O. Ms. No. 2145, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Communications—Land acquisition for formation of roads, etc.—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Collector of Madurai, dated 8th August 1954, Reference No. V-2-16867-G/54.

The Collector of Madurai has made the following suggestions :—

(i) That the entire cost of lands acquired or to be acquired for the formation of roads under the National Extension Service may be borne by the Government from the National Extension Service funds;

(ii) that roads already formed under the Rural Welfare and National Extension Service funds may be repaired from National Extension Service funds; and

(iii) that the provision of culverts on the roads already formed under the Rural Welfare Scheme and Post-war Road Development Scheme may be taken up with one-fourth contribution from the villagers under the National Extension Service Scheme.

2. The Government have carefully examined the above suggestions of the Collector and pass the following orders :—

(a) *Suggestion (i) above.*—The Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes are intended to arouse the enthusiasm of the public for schemes of general utility, and it would be not in consonance with the spirit of these schemes to acquire on

payment of cost, the lands required for formation of roads. Land acquisition for formation of roads should not therefore be undertaken at Government expense in Community Projects or National Extension Service areas. As a general rule, the lands required for the formation of roads should be contributed by the beneficiaries themselves. There may be cases where it may be necessary to acquire a small strip of land from a recalcitrant owner where the major portion of the land has already been surrendered freely by other owners. In such cases the cost of acquisition should be borne by the villagers themselves.

There may also be a few cases where special circumstances might justify the acquisition of land at Government cost. Such cases which should be rare, will be considered on its merits on the recommendation of the Collector.

(*b*) *Suggestion (ii) above.*—Orders regarding item (ii) in paragraph one will issue separately.

(*c*) *Suggestion (iii) above.*—In the case of culverts on roads already formed under the Rural Welfare Scheme or Postwar Road Development Scheme, the construction of culverts can be taken up at 50 per cent of the cost from Community Projects or National Extension Service funds, the balance of 50 per cent being met partly by the local body and partly by the villagers concerned.

(*d*) *General.*—In the case of Community Projects road works, a 50 per cent contribution is insisted upon from the beneficiaries. Under the National Extension Service also a 50 per cent contribution should be normally forthcoming for road works. However, where a katcha road has been formed by the people themselves, the culverts for these roads can be taken up at Government cost.

(21)

MEMORANDUM No. 2386, R.D.P.-VI/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 10TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects—Works—Completion reports—Submission of—Further instructions—Issued. *Reference*—Memorandum No. 75, Public, R.D.P.-VIII/54-1, dated 19th July 1954.]

In partial modification of the instructions in the memorandum cited, the following further instructions are issued :—

1. Detailed completion reports of works sanctioned by Government or the Director of Community Development need not be submitted to Government in future.

2. Only abstract completion reports for all works need be submitted, as already prescribed in Memorandum No. 90951, Public (R.D.P.)-VIII/54-1, dated 28th August 1954.

3. In the case of works sanctioned by the Collectors, they may call for detailed reports from the Project Executive Officers or Block Developments if required.

4. Detailed completion reports should however be prepared, examined and recorded by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for all the works executed.

5. In those cases where the completion reports have been received by Government and returned for rectification, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should rectify such defects and record the reports.

(22)

MEMORANDUM No. 3065, R.D.P.-VI/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH NOVEMBER 1954.

[Local Development Works—Creation of a Subdivision (Highways) in certain districts—Appointment of non-technical staff —Instructions issued. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954; Memorandum No. 2435, Public, R.D.P.-VI/54-2, dated 30th October 1954; From the Collector of North Arcot, dated 11th November 1954, No. F- 15-21315/ 54.]

In the Memorandum cited, the Government have ordered that the Special Subdivision sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954, will be under the administrative control of the Collector of the district concerned and that the control in respect of technical matters would however continue to vest in the Divisional Engineer. The Collector of North Arcot has enquired whether the non-technical staff (viz., Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks and the peons) sanctioned in the Government Order cited should be appointed by him or whether they will be appointed by the Chief Engineer (Highways). Government have examined this question and consider it advisable that the Upper Division Clerk sanctioned for the Assistant Engineers is appointed from the Highways Department, in view of the fact that they may possess accounts qualifications or knowledge necessary for maintenance of works accounts. The Chief Engineer (Highways) is therefore requested to post suitably qualified Upper Division Clerks from his Department for appointment under the Assistant Engineers sanctioned in the Government Order cited.

2. The other non-technical staff (lower division clerks and peons) may be appointed by the Collectors of the respective districts.

(23)

G.O.Ms. No. 2495, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH DECEMBER 1954.

[National Extension Service and Community Projects—Gift of land by the villagers for the execution of works under the National Extension Service and Community Projects Schemes—Authorization of Block Development Officers to accept relinquishments —Orders passed.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2100, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd November 1954.

[Community Projects—Gift of lands by the villagers for the execution of works under the Community Projects Scheme in the Projects areas—Procedure—Authorization of Assistant Project Officers to accept relinquishments—Orders—Passed.]

Read—the following :—

G.O. Ms. No. 25, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 2nd January 1954.

From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, dated 13th January 1954, C. No. 161/54-B.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) Rt. No. 3181, dated 1st July 1954.

In the Government Order cited, the Project Executive Officers were authorized to accept voluntary relinquishments or gifts of lands for Community Project works. In his letter cited, the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, has suggested that the Assistant Project Officers, who are in the grade of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, may also be empowered to accept such relinquishments for Community Project works as it would facilitate and increase the tempo of work. The Board of Revenue has mentioned certain difficulties in the maintenance of records relating to relinquishments and in carrying out the changes in the connected registers, if the proposal is accepted.

2. After a careful examination of the question, the Government hereby authorize the Assistant Project Officers employed under the Community Projects to accept relinquishment or gift of lands for the execution of Community Project works subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That a copy of each acceptance order should be sent by the Assistant Project Officer to the Tahsildar concerned for entry in the village and taluk accounts and registers concerned; and

(2) That the original records of each acceptance order should be transferred to the Taluk Officers concerned at the end of each fasli year.

3. The Government also direct that the above two conditions will also apply in the case of the Project Executive Officers who have been authorised to accept relinquishments in G.O. Ms. No. 25, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 2nd January 1954.

4. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue suitable supplemental instructions to the officers concerned if necessary.

Order—No. 2495, *Public (Rural Development Projects), dated* 14th *December* 1954.

The Government direct that the orders issued in the Government Order cited be made applicable to the Block Development Officers employed under the Community Projects and National Extension Service programmes also, subject to the conditions laid down in the sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 2 therein.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue suitable instructions to the officers concerned.

(24)

G.O. Ms. No. 2542, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Drinking Water-supply Schemes—Collection of contribution from beneficiaries—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2965 (Confidential), Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd December 1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1841, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 1st October 1954.

From the Collector of Malabar, dated 3rd July 1954, No. C-5 22517/54.

In the Government Order second read above, it is ordered that in respect of drinking water-supply works under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme and Local Development Works, a minimum contribution of 25 per cent should be collected from the beneficiaries and in the case of well works taken up under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply programme which are exclusively meant for the benefit of Harijans no contribution from the beneficiaries need be insisted upon. This concession has been extended to the poor and backward people in G.O. No. 3158, Health, dated 23rd November 1954.

In the case of well works under the Community Project Scheme also, a minimum contribution of 25 per cent only is being collected from the beneficiaries.

2. A minimum contribution of 25 per cent is sufficient in respect of water-supply schemes under the National Extension Service also.

3. In the case of well works exclusively for the benefit of Harijans or other poor and backward people, no minimum contribution will be insisted upon in National Extension Service and Community Project areas. Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers will have the discretion to accept contributions less than 25 per cent in such cases.

4. Where however no contribution is forthcoming, well works for Harijans and other poor and backward people should be financed entirely from the State funds under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme, wherever such works may be located, i.e., within a Community Project or National Extension Service area or outside. In the case of works in Community Project and National Extension Service areas Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers should refer such cases to the Collectors for according the necessary sanction. If the Collector so directs, such works can be executed under the supervision of the engineering staff of the Project or Block instead of by Special Minor Irrigation staff for rural water-supply.

(25)

G.O. Ms. No. 2570, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Road formation, school buildings and their equipments meant for Harijans—Meeting of cost—Iistructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Harijan Welfare, dated 13th August 1954, No. D-1 49999/54.

The Director of Harijan Welfare has stated that owing to the limited funds available for Harijan Welfare amenities, no appreciable progress has been made in providing roads, culverts, school buildings, etc., for the Harijans. He has requested that the cost of such works be shared between the Community Projects or National Extension Service and the Harijan Welfare Department funds, in an equal measure.

The suggestion of the Director of Harijan Welfare is accepted in principle, as the Harijans by themselves may not be able to meet the required share of the cost of such works if taken up under the Community Projects or National Extension Service.

2. The following instructions are issued :—

(a) *Communications.*—In the case of roads meant for the benefit of Harijan communities, such as those leading to their cheries, burial grounds and the like, the cost of land acquisition, if required, will be met from the Harijan Welfare funds. The katcha roads should also be formed by the Harijans themselves by contributing labour during which period they will be fed out of Harijan Welfare funds. The cost of bridges and culverts required to complete such roads will be met entirely from Community Project or National Extension Service funds.

(b) *School buildings.*—In the case of schools, the cost of buildings will be met from grants from Community Projects or National Extension Service and the Harijan Welfare funds on a 50 : 50 basis, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The grants from Community Project or National Extension Service funds should be limited to Rs. 1,500 for each building.

(ii) The grant for a building should be given for improving existing accommodation or for providing additional accommodation or for constructing new buildings. Repairs to existing buildings are not eligible for grants.

(iii) Such of these buildings are newly constructed from these grants will not be entitled to any rent from other Government funds, and such buildings should be handed over to Harijan Welfare Department for maintenance.

(iv) The grants for this purpose will be met out of the "Local Works" provision in National Extension Service blocks and from the provision under "Education" in Community Project Areas and Blocks.

(c) *Equipments for schools.*—(i) For schools in Community Projects areas, a grant of Rs. 1,000 for basic schools and Rs. 500 for non-basic schools for equipments may be given. No contribution need however be insisted on from Harijan Welfare funds for such equipment.

(ii) There is no provision for grants for equipment for schools in National Extension Service blocks.

3. The Project Executive Officers, Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service) and the Collectors of the Districts are requested to mention in the proceedings sanctioning expenditure with reference to the instructions in paragraph 2 above that the amount of contribution from the Harijan Welfare funds is treated as the peoples' contribution for these works. and that such amounts are to be debited to the appropriate sub-head under the head of account "47. K. Development Schemes—I. Harijan Welfare Department—C. Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department".

Detailed instructions regarding the accounting procedure involved in these sanctions will be issued separately.

4. The inclusion of such works in the programmes of the Community Projects or National Extension Service areas should be decided in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare. Such of the proposals as are recommended by the Director of Harijan Welfare may be considered for inclusion as far as possible.

(26)

G.O. Ms. No. 2571, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1954.

[Community Development Programmes—Measures for speeding up of progress—Proposals of the Board of Revenue—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1231, Agriculture, dated 15th April 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1859, Agriculture, dated 5th June 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954.

Memorandum No. 83081, Public (Rural Development Projects) I/54-1, dated 26th August 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Development), No. J. 9650/54-18, dated 4th October 1954.

The Board of Revenue in its reference read above has made certain suggestions with a view to removing some of the difficulties which stand in the way of rapid progress in the execution of the Community Development programmes in this State. The Government have carefully examined the proposals submitted by the Board and issue the following orders.

2. *Jurisdiction of the Special Subdivision.*—The Special Subdivision sanctioned in G.O. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954, in eleven districts for attending to the works programme under the Local Development Works and National Extension Service Schemes shall also be in charge of the works programme in the Community Development Blocks in Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

3. *Technical approval.*—In partial modification of the orders in item (ii) in the annexure to G.O. No. 1846, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 1st October 1954, the Assistant Engineers in charge of the Special subdivisions shall have powers to accord technical sanction to works up to Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousands only) based on both standard and non-standard plans.

4. *Powers of administrative sanction.*—The Government agree with the Board that the Collectors should be empowered to accord administrative sanction up to Rs. 20,000 for works in the approved programme. Accordingly in Annexure I to G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954, under column 6 against item 2, *for* "Rs. 10,000", please *read* "Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousands)".

5. *Monthly demi-official reports to Collectors from District Officers.*—In continuation of the orders issued in Memorandum No. 83081, Public (Rural Development Projects)-I/54-1, dated 26th August 1954, fourth cited, the District Officers are requested to send to the Collectors a demi-official narrative report every month stating their views on the nature, quality and progress of works done and suggestions, if any, to achieve improvements in the Community Development areas. Even if they have no suggestions to make, they should still inform the Collectors accordingly, so that the Collectors may be able to assess the measure of interest taken by the District Officers in the progress of Community Development programme in their jurisdiction.

6. *Payment of bills by Assistant Project Officers.*—The Assistant Project Officers are empowered to make part payment of bills for works subject to the restriction that 10 per cent of the bill is reserved for final payment after obtaining the sanction of the Project Executive Officer.

7. *Powers of sanction of Block Development Officers.*—In view of the orders in item (i) of annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954, in supersession of the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 787, Agriculture, dated 18th March 1954, no further delegation of powers to the Block Development Officers is considered necessary.

(27)

G.O. Ms. No. 4, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 3RD JANUARY 1955.

[Planning Commission—National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Utilization of Local Development Works grant in National Extension Service areas—Further instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1841, Public, dated 1st October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2542, Public, dated 20th December 1954.

In paragraph 2-C of the Government Order first read above, it was ordered that in the National Extension Service areas, the Collectors may utilize the Local Development Works grant for Rural Water-supply works where special justification exists, subject

to the condition stated in paragraph 2-B of the same Government Order. As there is no specific provision in the schematic budget of the National Extension Service scheme for Rural Water-supply works and the funds available for "Local Works" under the National Extension Service scheme are limited it has been suggested that all Rural Water-supply works to be undertaken under the National Extension Service programme may be carried out under the Local Development Works programme.

2. The Government accept the suggestion. Rural Water-supply works which are to be undertaken under the National Extension Service programme should hereafter be carried out under the Local Development Works programme provided a minimum of 25 per cent of the cost of each work is forthcoming as contribution from the beneficiaries. The instructions contained in paragraph 2-B of the Government Order first read above should be followed for such works. In the case of well works exclusively for the benefit of Harijan or other poor and Backward people the instructions issued in the Government Order second read above shall apply.

3. The orders in paragraph 2 above will also apply for Rural Water-supply works already sanctioned but for which no payment (either part or final) is made till 31st December 1954. The Collectors will issue revised orders of sanction for the expenditure under the relevant account heads in these cases.

(28)

G.O. Ms. No. 30, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH JANUARY 1955.

[Communications—Roads, etc., formed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Responsibility for maintenance—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Collector of Madurai, dated 8th August 1954, No. 7-2-16867-G/54.

G.O. Ms. No. 2145, Public, dated 8th November 1954.

The Collector of Madurai had requested that roads formed under the Rural Welfare and National Extension Service Schemes may be repaired from National Extension Service funds.

The Government have examined this question and have come to the following decision :—

(*a*) The maintenance of roads and structures thereon formed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works programme, Village Road Development

Co-operative Scheme and in the old Rural Welfare Scheme is the normal responsibility of the local boards.

(*b*) Accordingly, the roads formed under the above schemes should be handed over to the concerned local board (district board or panchayat board as the case may be) immediately after completion.

(*c*) The local boards should not insist on repairs to roads formed from these funds when the transfer is actually effected even though by the time the road work is actually transferred, it might require some minor repairs; such repairs should be carried out by the local boards themselves.

(29)

MEMORANDUM No. 5199-RDP-I/54-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH JANUARY 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Programmes—Permission to peruse the registers in Sub-Registrar's offices—Instructions.]

READ—the following paper :—

Memorandum No. 92489-L/54-2, Revenue, dated 24th December 1954.

[National Extension Service—Rural Development Projects—Community Development Programme—Permission to peruse the registerse in Sub-Registrars' offices for conducting searches—Instructions. *Reference.*—From the Inspector-General of Registration, dated 23rd November 1954, No. 435-Genl.]

The Inspector-General of Registration is informed that the Government do not consider it necessary to dispense with the levy of search fees in these cases. However in order to avoid delay in the regular process of obtaining the encumbrance certificates the Block Development Officers may be permitted to search the records of the Registration Department but they should collect the prescribed fees from the ryots and credit the same to the Registration Department.

Memorandum—No. 5199-RDP-I/54-1, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 4th January 1955.

The question was raised by the Inspector-General of Registration whether it was necessary that levy of search fees may be dispensed with in cases where the Block Development Officers want to search the registers in Sub-Registrars' offices, regarding the encumbrances of lands and to take down copies of entries. . The Government have decided that in order to avoid delay in the regular process of obtaining the encumbrance certificates, the Block Development Officers may be permitted to search the records of the Registration Department, but that they should collect the prescribed fees from the ryots

and credit the same to the Registration Department. A copy of the memorandum in which the above orders have been issued is enclosed for information and guidance of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service).

(30)

G.O. Ms. No. 188, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH JANUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes--Communications—Works—Investigation of—Expenditure on trial borings, etc.—Further instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1840, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 30th September 1954.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 26th November 1954, No. D.A. VIII-CP-Genl.-205.

Orders were issued in the Government Order first read above regarding the incurring of expenditure on investigation to determine the foundations of bridges by means of trial borings and open pits. The Accountant-General, Madras, has suggested that the powers of the Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer to sanction such expenditure may be defined.

2. In partial modification of the orders in the Government Order read above, the following further orders are issued :—

(i) Initial investigation for determining foundations may be undertaken for bridges and major culverts.

(ii) Charges incurred on such investigation may be met entirely from Community Projects or National Extension Service funds. Separate estimates should be sanctioned towards such expenditure, and this need not be included in the estimate for the work proper.

(iii) The Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are empowered to sanction expenditure on investigation in each case up to a limit of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively.

(31)

G.O. Ms. No. 237, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 29TH JANUARY 1955.

[Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service—Communications—Standards for village roads—Orders—Modified.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 651, Public Works, dated 19th February 1952.

From the Board of Revenue, No. J/V-11783/54, dated 31st December 1955.

In the Government Order read above, the Government have ordered that the minimum standard land width for village roads should be 36 feet. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Collectors, Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers to secure in all cases, the minimum of 36 feet width of land required for the village roads, it was suggested at the Conference of Collectors and Engineers held at Madras on 2nd December 1954 and 3rd December 1954, that a minimum width of 24 feet is sufficient for village roads. The Board has recommended the suggestion.

2. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and direct that in cases where land is specially valuable or when, for special reasons to be recorded by the Collector, the normal width of 36 feet cannot be provided, village road works under the Community Projects, National Extension Service or the Local Development Works programme may be undertaken with a minimum land width of 24 feet.

3. The orders issued in Memorandum No. 72117-D-VI/54-1, Agriculture, dated 16th June 1954 and Memorandum No. 9751-RDP-VI/54-15, Public, dated 29th October 1954, are modified to the extent specified in paragraph 2 above.

(32)

MEMORANDUM No. 354/RDP-VI/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 31ST JANUARY 1955.

[Local Development Works—Rural Water-supply wells—Use of pumps with the Agricultural Department—Instructions—Issued. *Reference.*—From the Board of Revenue, No. J/V-11783/54, dated 31st December 1954.]

At the conference of certain Collectors and Engineers held at Madras on 2nd December 1954 and 3rd December 1954 it was suggested that when agricultural pumps with the District Agricultural Officers are not required by the ryots for agricultural purposes, they may be handed over to the Collector for baling water from well works under execution and that hire charges may be collected at the rates applicable to agricultural purposes. The Board of Revenue has recommended the suggestion.

2. The Government accept the recommendation of the Board of Revenue. The pumps will be made available for use in wells in Community Project and National Extension Service areas, those dug under the Local Development Works and also under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply programme. The hire charges should be included in the cost of the works concerned.

3. The Director of Agriculture is requested to issue suitable instructions to all District Agricultural Officers in the matter.

(33)

G.O. Ms. No. 267, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st FEBRUARY 1955.

[National Extension Service—Works—Execution of works by panchayats tender system—Dispensing with—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 30001-C.P.-III/53-9, dated 22nd February 1954 (copy enclosed).

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, dated 17th September 1954, L. Dis. No. 40054/54.

The orders issued in the memorandum cited (copy enclosed) will apply in the case of execution of works by the panchayats under the National Extension Service also. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to permit in the panchayats to dispense with tenders in the execution of National Extension Service works by them with reference to rule 11 of the rules relating to invitation and acceptance of tenders referred to in G.O. Ms. No. 677, L.A., dated 2nd April 1952.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum No. 30001-*Agri.-C.P. III*/53-9, *dated* 22*nd February* 1954.

[Community Projects—Execution of Community Project works by the Panchayat Boards.]

It has been brought to the notice of Government that under an existing rule the panchayats are not allowed to execute Community Project Works themselves without calling of tenders and that this rule operates against the speedy implementation of the Community Projects Programme in the Project Areas. The attention of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is invited to rule 11 of rules relating to invitation and acceptance of tenders for panchayat works referred to in G.O. Ms. No. 677, L.A., dated 2nd April 1952, and he is requested to permit the panchayats to dispense with tenders in the execution of Community Project Works by them.

(34)

MEMORANDUM No. 3469-RDP-VI/54-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects—Lower Bhavani Project area—Communications—District Board roads—Improvements—Programme of work—Approved. *Reference.*—(1) Memorandum No. 809-R.D.P.-VI/54-2, dated 3rd September 1954; (2) from the President, District Board, Coimbatore, dated 7th November 1954, No. 44290/54-53; (3) from the Collector of Coimbatore,

dated 23rd December 1954, No. 4429/54-M3, (4) from the President, District Board, Coimbatore, dated 28th December 1954, No. 44290/54-B3; and (5) from the Project Executive Officer, Erode, dated 28th December 1954, No. 7061/54.]

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, has submitted proposal for the improvements of district board roads in the Lower Bhavani Project area under the Community Projects Scheme on a 50 per cent contribution basis. As the improvements of these roads is necessary for the effective functioning of the village roads' programme under the Community Projects Scheme the proposals are accepted.

2. The list of works so approved is enclosed. The Project Executive Officer, Erode, is requested to consider the list as a supplement to the overall programme under "Communications".

3. The estimates prepared by the district board may be sanctioned as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954.

4. The works will be executed by the district board by meeting 50 per cent of the cost either fully from their funds or with public contributions.

ENCLOSURE.

REVISED PROPOSALS FOR DOING IMPROVEMENT WORKS UNDER COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN THE AREA AFFECTED BY LOWER BHAVANI PROJECT ON DISTRICT BOARD ROADS IN ERODE DIVISION.

Abstract for the division.

	RS.
126½ miles of metalling	5,89,000
23½ miles of formation	77,000
54 numbers improvements to dips and construction of minor bridges and culverts.	3,34,000
Total ..	10,00,000

(35)

G.O. Ms. No. 371, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Local Development Works Community Projects and National Extension Service—Execution of works—Excess over sanctioned estimates—Technical approval—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Board of Revenue, No. J./V. 11783/54, dated 31st December 1954.

The Government permit the Divisional Engineer (Highways) or the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.) in charge of development works under the Community Projects, National Extension Service or the

Local Development Works programme, to sanction technically, excesses over sanctioned estimates to the extent of 20 per cent of the original sanction or Rs. 2,500, whichever is less, provided the total revised cost does not exceed his powers of sanction. The Special Assistant Engineers sanctioned for Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works, are also permitted to carry out deviations up to 20 per cent of the original sanction or Rs. 2,500, whichever is less subject to the condition that the post facto approval of the Divisional Engineer, the Executive Engineer or other competent technical authority as the case may be, is obtained.

(36)

G.O. Ms. No. 398, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Works—Execution of works—Collection of earnest money and security deposits—Waiving of—Orders issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 20540, Public (C.P. Audit)/53-3, dated 23rd July 1953.

Letter from the Collector of North Arcot, dated 31st August 1954, No. F5. 16464/54.

In the case of works under the Community Projects Scheme entrusted to beneficiaries or their representatives without inviting tenders, no security or earnest money deposit is being collected. Instead, a portion of the bills due at 10 per cent of the amount payable is withheld from every part-payment, to be paid after the satisfactory completion of the work. Orders in this regard were issued in the memorandum read above.

2. The Collector of North Arcot has represented that in the case of works under the National Extension Service Scheme entrusted to Panchayat Boards, the deposit of earnest money or security may be waived and that an amount equal to 5 per cent of the bills may be withheld and paid later.

3. The above suggestion has been examined and it is found necessary to have a uniform procedure for all works entrusted to beneficiaries, their representatives or local bodies.

4. It is therefore ordered that in the case of Community Projects and National Extension Service programmes in respect of works which are entrusted to beneficiaries, their representatives or local bodies without inviting tenders, no earnest money or security deposits need be insisted upon. An amount equal to 10 per cent of each part bill should however be withheld instead, to be paid after the

satisfactory completion of the work, along with the final payment or later according as the paying authority deems fit.

5. In the case of works let on contract based on the tender system or by negotiation, the usual earnest money and security deposits of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of the value of contract together with an amount equal to 5 per cent usually withheld on part bills should be insisted upon.

(37)

MEMORANDUM No. 3699, R.D.P.-VI/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 15TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Conference of Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Projects) held in November 1954—Resolutions—Use of slab culverts instead of pipe-culverts—Instructions—Issued.]

It was represented at the Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Project) held in November 1954, that, in constructing culverts on village roads, reinforced cement-concrete pipes need not necessarily be used where local materials like cut-stone slabs, etc., can be used with advantage.

The Government have examined this matter in detail and the following instructions are issued :—

There is at present no ban on the use of materials like cut-stone covering slabs for small culverts. In the case of culverts, the sanctioned estimates of which provide for the use of reinforced cement pipes and where these pipes are difficult to procure, a switch-over may be made to box-culverts using cut-stone covering slabs. Proper revised estimates shall, however, be got sanctioned by a competent authority in time.

(38)

G.O. Ms. No. 536, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Technical approval of estimates for works—Orders—Modified.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1800, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 28th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2571, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd December 1954.

From the Board of Revenue, No. J/V 11783/54, dated 31st December 1954.

In partial orders of the modification of the orders issued in the Government Orders read above, the Government direct that in respect of technical approval, estimates for works under the National Extension Service (including the Tanjore District Scheme), the Community Development programme and works other than Rural Water-supply Schemes under the Local Development Works programme costing up to Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand only), whether based on standard or non-standard plans, shall be approved by the Special Assistant Engineers employed under these programmes. Estimates for works costing more than Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand only) will be approved by the competent technical authority in the Public Works or Highways Department.

(39)

G.O. Ms. No. 569, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Community Development Programme and Local Development Works—Agency for execution of works—Method of payment of contributions and Government grants—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 21616, Public (Community Projects), I/52-7, dated 10th January 1953.

G.O. Ms. No. 1335, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th August 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954.

Letter from the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, dated 23rd March 1954, No. 7418/53-H.C.

Memorandum No. 44604 RDP-I/54-2, dated 23rd August 1954.

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, dated 6th September 1954, No. L. 1. 4041/54.

From the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, dated 25th September 1954, No. L. Dis. 38584/54.

As the Community Development Programme and the Local Development Works are designed to encourage local initiative and participation, the execution of civil works under these schemes should generally be entrusted to the village panchayats or other representative bodies.

2. Attention is invited to the instructions on the subject already issued in the following references :—

(i) Memorandum No. 2616, Public (C.P.-I)/52-7, dated 10th January 1953, in regard to the works under the Community Projects Scheme,

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, in regard to the works under the National Extension Service Programme, and

(iii) G.O. No. 2172, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954, regarding Local Development Works. It has already been ordered that in cases where the panchayats are not willing or are incompetent to execute certain works under the Community Projects Scheme and Local Development Works, they may be entrusted to other representative bodies of the beneficiaries. The same procedure should be adopted in the case of works under the National Extension Service Scheme also.

3. It has been suggested that the District Panchayat Officer should be empowered to sanction contributions on behalf of the Inspector of Local Boards to delegate the powers of sanction of contributions under section 75 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, to the Collectors. The Inspector has also, in his Proceedings No. 6235/54-F7, dated 23rd October 1954, delegated to the District Collectors his powers under section 75 of the said Act, so far as it relates to the payment of contributions by panchayats towards these works. Hence it is not necessary to delegate power to the District Panchayat Officers to sanction contributions as suggested above.

4. The following procedure should be followed for the payment of Government's share of expenditure or the contribution of the panchayat, as the case may be :—

(*a*) In the case of works executed by panchayats the Government grant should be made available to the panchayat concerned in advance for payment when required.

(*b*) In the case of works executed by a body other than the panchayat, the contribution payable by the panchayat should be made available to the Collector, the Block Development Officer or the Project Executive Officer, as the case may be, in advance for payment when required.

(40)

G.O. Ms. No. 1347, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 22ND APRIL 1955.

[Community Development Programme and Local Development Works—Agency for execution of works—Payment of grant to panchayat boards in advance—Further instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 569, Public, dated 24th February 1955.

From the Collector of Madurai, dated 14th March 1955, No. P.R. 134-G/55-K-1.

In the Government Order read above, instructions were issued that in cases where the panchayats undertake to execute the works under the Community Development and the Local Development Works Programme, the Government grant should be made available to the Panchayat concerned, in advance for payment when required. The Collector of Madurai has requested that detailed instructions may be issued in making such advance payments.

The Government direct that advances be sanctioned to the panchayats which undertake to execute works under the Community Development and the Local Development Works Programmes, by the Collectors of the districts concerned, on the assurance that the panchayats will get the works done. When an advance is made, it should be ensured that the advance is utilized towards the cost of the work, for which such advance is made and that the work itself is got executed within the financial year in which such advance is made. Where the work is not executed for any satisfactory reason, the Collector should take immediate steps to recover the advance in full, in the event of its not being adjusted by work done. No advance should exceed the share of the Government contribution. The advance should be entered as a charge in the cash book for the work in question supported by a proper receipt signed by the President of the Panchayat and should be adjusted in the first bill or part bill on account of the work done.

The Accountant-General is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Treasury Officer, prescribing the procedure for the drawal of the advances and authorizing them to pay the advances when sanctioned by Collectors with reference to paragraph 2 above.

(41)

G.O. Ms. No. 640, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH FEBRUARY 1955.

[Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service—Works—Execution without detailed estimates—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1800, Public, dated 28th September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

From the Board of Revenue, No. J-11783/54-7, dated 15th December 1954.

At the conference of Collectors and Engineers engaged in developmental work held on 2nd December 1954, it was decided, after considerable discussion, that the villagers may be permitted to start works costing up to Rs. 3,000 without prior estimates, and that grants may be made by Government on assessment of the works after completion. The Board of Revenue has recommended the proposal.

2. Works taken up under the Local Development Works Programme, the Community Projects and National Extension Service are essentially works meant for the benefit of the village community and the villagers contribute towards a part of the cost of works by labour, materials or cash. Inasmuch as the villagers have a vital interest in the execution of such works and should be trusted to do the works for their own benefit, Government accept the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and permit the Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service) to take up works costing up to Rs. 3,000 under the Local Development Works Programme, Community Projects or National Extension Service without prior estimates and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) No work will be eligible for a grant unless it has been included in the list approved by the proper authority, viz., the Block Development Officers or the Project Executive Officers in the case of National Extension Service and Community Project areas and the Collectors in the case of Local Development Works.

(2) The work should not be started unless it is so approved.

(3) Works requiring a recurring expenditure on establishments, such as schools, hospitals, maternity homes, etc., should

not be undertaken unless such an institution already exists and the proposal is to provide a building for the institution. If such institutions are to be newly started, the consent of the local body to start the institution and meet the maintenance cost thereof should be previously obtained.

(4) Payment will be made on the basis of an assessment by a technical officer.

The assessment should be binding on the beneficiaries.

(5) The assessing authority should not recommend grant unless he is generally satisfied that the work is structurally sound, i.e., it would endure and has been satisfactorily executed.

(6) The grant payable should be restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of the work as assessed.

(7) These orders will also apply to works which are assessed to have cost more than Rs. 3,000 but the grant payable will be limited to Rs. 1,500.

(8) As far as possible, local bodies including statutory village panchayats, should be encouraged to take up such works.

3. The orders issued in the Government Orders read above are modified to the extent specified in paragraph 2 above.

(42)

G.O. Ms. No. 656, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1st MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Rural Water-supply—Water divining and construction of bore-wells —Utilization of the services of water diviner—Ordered.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 800, Agriculture (C.P.), dated 18th March 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1937, Agriculture (D.V.), dated 12th June 1954.

Memorandum No. 302-RDP/54-2, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 13th September 1954.

Memorandum No. 2445/54-2, Public (RDP XI), dated 18th November 1954.

Petition from Sri T. S. Vedapuri Mudaliar, Cuddalore, dated 27th September 1954.

In the Government Orders read above, orders were issued that the services of Sri P. S. Kuppuswami, water diviner, should be utilized in the Community Projects Development blocks and the National Extension Service areas in all cases for selecting sites for new wells and also for deciding whether further deepening of

old wells which have no adequate supply should be undertaken. One Sri T. S. Vedapuri Mudaliar has also requested the Government to utilize his services for water divining in view of his vast experience in selecting sites for construction of wells. The Government have examined the request and have decided that the services of Sri T. S. Vedapuri Mudaliar should be tried for divining well-sites, in some selected areas, and that, if proved successful, his services may be utilized in other areas. They accordingly direct that his services should be utilized in the first instance in the Chidambaram Community Development Block and in the National Extension Service Blocks of South Arcot district for divining well-sites. The Block Development Officers concerned and the Collector of South Arcot are, therefore, requested to utilize his services wherever necessary and report the result to Government in due course.

The Government also direct that the terms and conditions and the rates of remuneration, etc., prescribed in the Government Orders and Memoranda cited applicable to Sri Kuppuswamy, will apply to Sri Vedapuri Mudaliar also.

(43)

MEMORANDUM No. 4172-RDP. VI/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 8TH MARCH 1955.

Community Projects—Chidambaram Development Block—Communications—District board roads—Improvements under Community Development Programme—List of works—Approved. *Reference.*—(1) Memorandum No. 809-RDP. VI/54-2, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd September 1954; (2) from the President, District Board, South Arcot, dated 21st December 1954, Roc. No. B. 37316/54; (3) from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 25th December 1954, Roc. No. P-4-30317/54; (4) from the Block Development Officer, Chidambaram, dated 12th February 1955, copy of Roc. No. A. 13/55, addressed to the Collector of South Arcot; from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 15th February 1955, Ref. No. P4. 30317/54.]

The President, District Board, South Arcot, has submitted proposals for the improvement of district board roads in the Chidambaram Development Block under the Community Project Scheme on a 25 per cent cash contribution basis from District Board Funds. The Block Development Officer, Chidambaram, has reported that these works may be assisted under the Community Project Scheme, as the villagers have agreed to contribute 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the works in the shape of labour besides the 25 per cent cash contribution from the District Board of South Arcot. As the improvement of these roads is necessary for the effective functioning of the village roads programme under

the Community Project Scheme, the proposals of the District Board are accepted.

2. The list of works approved is enclosed. The Block Development Officer, Chidambaram, is requested to consider the list as a supplement to the overall programme under "Communications" for the Block and get the list approved by the Block Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

3. The estimates may be sanctioned as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954.

4. The contributions of the district board should be collected in advance and adjusted under "LI. Extraordinary Receipts—Receipts on account of Community Development Projects—Contribution from private individuals or bodies".

ENCLOSURE.

LIST OF EXISTING DISTRICT BOARD ROADS FOR WHICH IMPROVEMENTS ARE PROPOSED UNDER THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS SCHEME.

		Cost.
		RS.
Improvements to—		
1	Alasikudi village road 0/0 to 1/0 300 village road—Sand treatment and metalling.	9,000
2	Kilavadinatham village road 0/0 to 0/4 metalling	5,000
3	Manjakollai village road 0/0 to 0/2 metalling	3,000
4	Miralur village road 0/0 to 0/2 metalling	3,000
5	Nellikollai-Thurinjikollai road 0/0 to 2/0, 502 metalling proposed for first 1½ miles up to Thurinjikollai village.	5,000
6	Erumboor village road 0/0 to 1/2, 327 metalling	6,000
7	Chinnanerkunam village road 0/0 to 1/4, 414 sand treatment ..	4,000
8	Chidambaram-Kilnathan road 0/1 to 4/1 sand treatment beyond 1/4 (Road metalled up to 1/4).	10,000
9	Adur village road 0/1 to 0/7 sand treatment	9,000
10	Ponneri-Keerapalayam road 0/0 to 2/6 metalling proposed up to 1/6.	8,000
11	Orathur-Maduranthaganallur village road 0/0 to 1/5, 330 sand treatment and metalling.	10,000
12	Reconstruction of the culvert in mile 0/4 of Orathur-Maduranthaganallur road.	10,000
13	Paradur village road 0/0 to 0/10 metalling	5,000
14	Kumaragudi-Nachiyarpet road 0/1 to 6/1 gravelling the road ..	10,000
15	Sakkangudi-Arirajapuram road 0/0 to 0/4 metalling	4,000
16	Kuchipalayam village road 0/4 to 1/4, 195 sand treatment ..	4,000
17	Vakkur village road 0/0 to 3/5 sand treatment	10,000
18	Nedunjeri-Vilagam road 0/0 to 2/4 sand treatment	10,000
19	Ambapuram 0/0 to 2/4 sand treatment and metalling	20,000
20	Mudikandanallur-Gudalayuthur village road	10,000

	Cost.
	RS.
Improvements to—*cont.*	
21 Thunisiramedu-Pannapet-Akkaramangalam cheri road (O.D.R.)—0/0 to 5/3 sand treatment.	10,000
22 Sengalmedu village road 0/0 to 0/2, 375 V.R. sand treatment ..	3,000
23 Sirugalur village road 0/0 to 0/4, 330 V.R. sand treatment ..	5,000
24 Kodiyalam village road 0/0 to 0/2, 561 V.R. sand treatment ..	2,500
25 Mohaiyur village road 0/0 to 0/2, 660 sand treatment	3,000
26 Perungalur village road 0/0 to 0/3, 66 V.R. sand treatment ..	3,000
27 Melanuvampet village road 0/0 to 0/2, 556 V.R. sand treatment ..	1,000
28 Kilamoongilady village road 0/0 to 0/6, 455	3,500
29 Puthur road 0/0 to 9/5	10,000
Total ..	1,96,000

(44)

G.O. Ms. No. 840, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 12TH MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Execution of works—Form of Agreement—Amended.]

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum No. 19828, Agriculture (C.P. Audit)/53-3, dated 10th December 1953.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 8th June 1954, No. DA/VIII/CP-57.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings), Madras, dated 18th August 1954, No. 3164 AC/54-1.

In the Memorandum first cited, a form of agreement to be adopted for execution of works undertaken in the Community Project areas was prescribed by the Government. In his letter second cited, the Accountant-General, suggested certain amendments to the form of agreement used. The Government after a careful examination of the above suggestions in consultation with the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings), have amended the form of agreement to be used for execution of works both in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas in this State. A copy of the amended form of agreement is sent to the Controller of Stationery and Printing. He is requested to print and supply these forms expeditiously, as mentioned in the distribution list annexed.

2. The Controller of Stationery and Printing is requested to send to Government proof in triplicate for approval before striking final copies.

DISTRIBUTION LIST SHOWING THE OFFICERS TO WHOM THE PRINTED FORMS OF AGREEMENT SHOULD BE SENT AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.

		Number of copies.
1	Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, Chinnalapatti P.O., Madurai District, Ambatturai Railway Station.	1,000
2	Project Executive Officer, Erode, Coimbatore District	1,000
3	Project Executive Officer, Palghat, Malabar District	1,000
4	Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, South Kanara District ..	1,000
5	Block Development Officer, Cheranmahadevi, Tirunelveli District ..	500
6	Block Development Officer, Chidambaram, South Arcot District ..	500
7	Block Development Officer, Tirukkalikundram, Chingleput District (Chingleput Railway Station).	500

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

8	Block Development Officer, Kalasapakkam, Polur, North Arcot District.	500
9	Block Development Officer, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District.	500
10	Block Development Officer, Mandakolathur Block, Polur, North Arcot District.	500
11	Block Development Officer, Panruti, South Arcot District ..	500
12	Block Development Officer, Kurinjipadi, South Arcot District ..	500
13	Block Development Officer, Chinnasalem, South Arcot District ..	500
14	Block Development Officer, Tiruvallur Block, Tiruvallur, Chingleput District.	500
15	Block Development Officer, Kadambathur Block, Kadambathur, Chingleput District.	500
16	Block Development Officer, Uthukottai Block, Uthukottai, Chingleput District.	500
17	Block Development Officer, Tiruppur, Coimbatore District	500
18	Block Development Officer, Kangayam, Coimbatore District ..	500
19	Block Development Officer, Palladam Block, Palladam, Coimbatore District.	500
20	Block Development Officer, Manjeshwar, South Kanara District ..	500
21	Block Development Officer, Sullia, South Kanara District	500
22	Block Development Officer, Baindur, South Kanara District ..	500
23	Block Development Officer, Tirumangalam, Madurai District ..	500
24	Block Development Officer, Kallupatti, Madurai District	500
25	Block Development Officer, Usilampatti, Madurai District	500
26	Block Development Officer, Tellicherry, Malabar District	500
27	Block Development Officer, Payyanur, Malabar District	500
28	Block Development Officer, Taliparamba, Malabar District	500
29	Block Development Officer, Ootacamund Block, Ootacamund, Nilgiris District.	500
30	Block Development Officer, Coonoor Block, Coonoor, Nilgiris District.	500
31	Block Development Officer, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram District.	500
32	Block Development Officer, Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram District ..	500
33	Block Development Officer, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram District.	500
34	Block Development Officer, Athur, Salem District	500

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE—*cont.*

		Number of copies.
35	Block Development Officer, Krishnagiri, Salem District	500
36	Block Development Officer, Peddanaickenpalayam, Salem District.	500
37	Block Development Officer, Tiruthuraipundi, Tanjore District ..	500
38	Block Development Officer, Vedaranyam, Tanjore District	500
39	Block Development Officer, Musiri, Tiruchirappalli District	500
40	Block Development Officer, Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli District ..	500
41	Block Development Officer, Karur, Tiruchirappalli District	500
42	Block Development Officer, Alangudi Block, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli District.	500
43	Block Development Officer, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli District ..	500
44	Block Development Officer, Kuruvikulam, Tirunelveli District ..	500
45	Block Development Officer, Koilpatti, Tirunelveli District	500
46	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayuram	2,000
47	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam	3,000
48	All Collectors except the Collector of Madras	25 copies each.
49	Accountant-General, Madras	10
50	Board of Revenue (Food Production)	15
51	Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings)	5
52	Deputy Director of Rural Welfare, Mount Road, Madras-2	15
53	Public Works Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9	1
54	Health, Education and Local Administration Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9.	1
55	Public (RDP-I) Department	100

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DEPARTMENT.

AGREEMENT OF PIECEWORK.

Number of pages in the Agreement——————

Number of items in the Schedule——————

N.B.—Piecework is that which involves a payment for work done at stipulated rate only without reference to a total quantity or time.

TENDER.

I/We (..................) do hereby tender to execute the works of the undermentioned description of piecework and in accordance with the conditions noted below in consideration of payment being made at per cent of the value for the quantity of work executed, the value being reckoned at the respective rates specified in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of work.

Number of item.	Class and description of work to be executed.	M.D.S.S.* number or other pecification, if any.	Unit of calculation (in figures and in words.)	Rate of cost of work (for evaluation of work) (both in figures and words to be entered one below the other). RS. A. P.

* Enter S.S. before the number if it is an M. D. S. S. number.

Name of work.

Number of item.	Class and description of work to be executed.	M.D.S.S.* number or other specification, if any.	Unit of calculation (in figures and in words.)	Rate of cost of work (for evaluation of work) (both in figures and words to be entered one below the other). RS. A. P.

* Enter S.S. before the number if it is an M. D. S. S. number.

List of drawings and descriptive specifications.

Drawings————————

Descriptive specifications—

(1) (NOTE.—Enter relevent extracts from page 304 of the M.D.S.S.) ——————.

(2) Cement required for use on the work may be supplied at————at Rs.———— per ton ex-godown. The pieceworker shall make his own arrangement for the proper carriage and storage of cement at site of the works. The cost of cement thus supplied shall be recovered from the bills payable to the pieceworker. The rates specified for the finished items involving the use of cement include the cost and conveyance of cement required for the item of work. Ordinarily the cement shall be issued in quantities limited to the actual estimated requirements. Any quantity of cement left over after execution of the work shall be returned to the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer. The empty containers shall also be returned in good shape, failing which the cost of the containers shall be recoverd by the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer.

(3) Unless otherwise stated, the rates quoted in the schedule include all subsidiary items such as water for the work, clearing and marking out site and hire of tools and plant.

CONDITIONS.

1. The officer-in-charge of the . . . Project/Block area of the Rural Development Projects Department for the time being (hereinafter called the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer or a subordinate officer deputed by him) shall within a period of 15 days of the acceptance of the agreement by competent authority, give to the pieceworker full and complete particulars of the work to be done hereunder and permit the pieceworker and his workmen free access to the site on which work is to be executed. The pieceworker shall forthwith start the work and carry on the same with due diligence. All the work shall be executed in a workmanlike manner. The decision of the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer or any officer of the Rural Development Projects Department of the Government of Madras, duly authorized in this behalf by such Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer as to the quality of work or material, shall be final and binding on the pieceworker.

2. The materials used on the work shall conform to the descriptions in the Madras Detailed Standard Specifications and execution of works shall conform to the methods described therein.

3. The departmental officers in charge of the work shall be responsible for the correct setting out of all works, but the pieceworker shall provide at his own cost all labour, materials and staff required for so doing.

4. The responsibilities and liabilities of the pieceworker with regard to observance of laws, local regulations and notices, accidents, hoarding, lighting observations, employment of watchmen, care to be taken during blasting operations, protection of adjoining and existing premises, shall be the same as those described in section F of the Preliminary Specifications of the Madras Detailed Standard Specifications.

5. The pieceworker shall not make any excavation on the site for the purpose of obtaining gravel, sand or soil, other than that shown on or implied in the drawings, except with the previous permission of the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer. Old curiosities, relics, coins, etc., found in excavating or pulling down shall be the property of Government.

6. The pieceworker shall not without the written consent of the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer assign the contract nor sublet any portion of the same.

7. The quantity of work executed shall be measured and payments made ordinarily monthly or oftener as required. On the completion of the work or the termination of this agreement, final measurements will be made and the account adjusted accordingly.

8. Any unforeseen additional work that may become necessary and is accordingly carried out under this agreement under proper written orders, shall be measured and valued by the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer or his representative at the rates contained in the original schedule and governed by the percentage of the value of work payable. In the case of items not covered by the original agreement, a rate for such items shall ordinarily be agreed upon and entered in a supplemental slip and signed by both the pieceworker and the accepting authority and attached to the agreement, prior to the execution of the additional work. If it is not possible to arrive at such an agreement, then the pieceworker shall on written orders of the accepting authority be paid for the cost of labour employed and the materials supplied plus 10 per cent thereon, on the production of necessary vouchers to the Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officer. If the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer considers that the payment, for the work on the basis of vouchers presented is unduly high, he shall direct payment in accordance with such valuation as he considers fair and reasonable and his decision in the matter will be final.

9. A sum equal to 2½ per cent each of the value of the contract shall be deposited towards earnest money deposit and security deposit. In addition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the amount of payment due to the pieceworker on account of each part bill shall be withheld. The amount so

withheld shall be paid back to the pieceworker at the time of final dues to the pieceworker, if the work has been satisfactorily completed. The earnest money deposit and security deposit shall also be repaid to the pieceworker within two months of the satisfactory completion of the work. If for any reason the pieceworker is not able to continue and complete the work satisfactorily, the Collector, Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer is entitled at his discretion to utilize a part or whole of the amounts deposited and withheld, towards the meeting of any losses that Government may incur in employing another agency for the satisfactory completion of the work.

10. The Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer will also have the right to forfeit such part of the withheld amount as he deems fit for delay in execution of works or for unsatisfactory work. The pieceworker will, however, be duly notified in writing of such penalties during the course of execution. Any authority higher than the Project Executive Officer/Block Development Officer may, in his absolute discretion waive or modify the forfeiture levied under this clause.

11. The pieceworker shall be solely responsible for the payment of sales tax under the provision of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act of 1939), as in force for the time being and the rates for the various items of work shall remain unaffected by any change that may be made from time to time in the rate at which such tax is payable.

Date:

Witness:

(1)

(2)

Signature of party.

Residence.

Accepted by me.

NOTE.—(1) While accepting the agreement the accepting authority should specify the number of pages in the agreement, and the number of items in the schedule. A line should be drawn under the last item of the schedule.

(2) The pieceworker and the accepting authority should affix their signature at the end of each page and at other documents attached thereto. Similarly all corrections and deletions should be properly attested by the pieceworker and the accepting authority.

(45)

G.O. Ms. No. 982, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 23RD MARCH 1955.

[Local Development Works, Community Projects and National Extension Service—Construction of school buildings—Approval of estimates—Orders—Modified.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Rt. No. 373, Agriculture, dated 15th March 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st December 1954, No. Rc. 974 B-3/54.

From the Board of Revenue, dated 29th December 1954, No. J. 11231/54-5.

In the Government Order first read above, instructions were issued in the matter of approval of plans and estimates for construction of and repairs to buildings for schools taken up under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes. In item 4 of the annexure to the Government Order second read above, instructions regarding the approval of plans and estimates by the departments concerned in respect of works taken up under the Local Development Works programme were issued. With a view to avoid the delay involved in the sanction and execution of *school building works* taken up under the Community Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works programme, the Government direct that the following revised procedure be adopted :—

(i) Before a school building work is included in the Local Development Works, Community Project or National Extension Service programme, the Collector or the Project Executive Officer, or the Block Development Officer (Community Projects and National Extension Service) as the case may be, should consult the District Educational Officer concerned with regard to the educational aspects of the Scheme.

(ii) The technical approval of the Educational authority for the work and the counter-signature of the Educational authority on the plans and estimates are *not* necessary.

(iii) The technical sanction for such works will be accorded by Special Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers, Divisional Engineers and other officers of the Public Works and Highways Departments within the limits of technical powers delegated to them. The responsibility for the proper design and soundness of structure will devolve on the Engineers concerned.

(iv) The above procedure should be followed only in respect of *school building works* costing up to Rs. 50,000 and the usual procedure should be followed in respect of cases exceeding this limit.

2. The instructions issued in the Government Orders read above are modified to the extent specified in paragraph 1 above.

(46)

MEMORANDUM No. 1651 RDP-1/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH MARCH 1955.

[National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme—Execution of works—Collection of petty supervision charges from beneficiaries—Instructions issued. *Reference.*—Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 12th February 1955, No. 5780/55 NES (C).]

The Collector of Tanjore is informed that as petty supervision charges are in the nature of expenditure on work-charged establishment, contributions need not be collected from the beneficiaries in respect of such charges. The expenditure should be met out of Government account, but should be restricted to 2½ per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the work on Government account.

(47)

MEMORANDUM No. 2727 RDP-1/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 24TH MARCH 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Gift of lands by villagers for execution of works—Copies of certain orders—Communicated. *Reference.*—(1) From the Block Development Officer, Musiri, dated 20th January 1955, Rc. No. A. 2651/54, and (2) from the Block Development Officer, Kurunjipad, dated 3rd March 1955, Rc. No. B. 3481/54.]

Copies of G.O. Ms. No. 2285, Health, dated 28th June 1951, and Board's B.P. Ms. No. 1161, dated 19th September 1950, referred to in G.O. Ms. No. 25, Agriculture, dated 2nd January 1954, are communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers (Community Project and National Extension Service) for information.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

G.O, Ms. No, 285, Healt , dated 28th June 1951.

[Water-supply and drainage—Rural water-supply—Deepening of wells—Seasonal conditions—Free gift of well-sites, etc.—Acceptance subject to certain conditions—Approved.]

READ—the following:—

From the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd March 1951, No. V. 674/51.

The Board of Revenue has proposed that where there are suitable public wells in a village and where the owner of a suitable private well expresses his willingness in writing to allow the public to use his well, such wells might be deepened at Government cost. The attention of the Board is invited to the orders issued in this regard in Government Memoranda No. 133-E/51-10, Revenue, dated 27th March 1951, and No. 133-E/51-17, Revenue, dated 11th May 1951.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that during the implementation of the Five-Year Programme under the Rural water-supply scheme there were offers of voluntary relinquishment by land-owners of lands required for wells and in some cases, of lands with private wells already constructed thereon. The Board of Revenue has suggested that voluntary relinquishment of land. or land with a well already on it, may be accepted, subject to the conditions—

(1) that the extent of land does not in any case exceed 25 cents;

(2) that the local Government Pleader certifies that the title to the land can safely be accepted without any risk or chance of the Government being involved in litigation; and

(3) that gift deeds are executed by the owner concerned in favour of the Government.

The Government approve the proposals of the Board of Revenue.

The gift deeds should be presented for registration by an officer of the Government, and the fees for registration should be met by the Government from contingencies. No stamp duty is chargeable in respect of these gift deeds as the grantee liable to pay for the stamp is the Government who are exempt from the payment of stamp duty under the first proviso to section 3 of the Stamp Act.

(ii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19*th September* 1950 (*Ms. No.* 1161).

[Land acquisition—For road purposes—Acquisition by private negotiation and acceptance of gifts—Instructions issued.]

(1)

READ—the following:—

Memorandum No. 6693-1/49-11, Firka Development, dated 5th November 1949.

(2)

Memorandum No. 3588 F.D.-1/48-6, Firka Development, dated 8th January 1949.

[From the Collector of Salem, dated 17th February 1949, Rc. No. 1261/49-49.]

The Collector of Salem is informed that the Government are advised that though the acquisition of lands through the machinery of Land Acquisition Act may be regarded as a general rule, it need not necessarily be taken as rigidly and inflexibly preventing the acquisition of lands by private transfers in cases where the legal adviser certificates that the title to the lands could be safely accepted without the risk of the Government being involved in litigation. The Government therefore, direct in modification of the orders passed in the memorandum cited, that the lands required for road works may be acquired by private transfers where the local Government Pleader certified that the title to the lands can safely be accepted and that there is no chance or risk of the Government being involved in litigation. The new procedure should, however, be confined to cases of acquisition *only for purposes of roads.*

(3)

Memorandum No. 51677-C/50-2, Revenue, dated 21st August 1950.

[Reference from the Board of Revenue, L.Dis. No. 6339/50, dated 18th July 1950.]

With reference to paragraph 2 of the reference cited above, it is pointed out to the Board of Revenue, that the orders issuedin Government Memorandum No. 6693-1/49-11, Firka Development, dated 5th November 1949, are applicable to cases of acquisition of all roads and not restricted to cases of acquisition of roads under the Firka Development Scheme.

Resolution—No. 1161, *dated* 19*th September* 1950.

Communicated to the Collectors of all districts.

2. Collectors are requested to get gift deeds executed in favour of Government under Article 28 of Schedule I-A of the Indian Stamp Act. The cost of stamp papers and registration charges have to be borne by Government.

(48)

MEMORANDUM No. 5093 RDP-1/54-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 2ND APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Drawal of works bills by Assistant Engineer in lieu of the Project Executive Officer or the Block Development Officer—Delegation of powers considered not necessary—Instructions issued. *Reference.*—Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 20th December 1954, No. DA-VIII-CP-III-172.]

A copy of the letter cited from the Accountant-General, Madras, is communicated to all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers for information. They are informed that the Government do not consider it desirable that the Assistant Engineers in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas should be delegated with powers to draw bills on works in view of the difficulties experienced in the reconciliation of accounts. The Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are, therefore, requested to withdraw immediately the delegation, if any, already made by them in this regard under advice to the Accountant-General.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Director of Community Development and ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 20th December 1954, No. DA-VIII-C.P.-III/172.

[Drawal of (works) bills by Assistant Engineer in lieu of the Project Executive Officer or the Block Development Officer—Non-delegation of powers. *Reference.*—D.O. No. 27217-D-IV/53-3, Agriculture, dated 2nd November 1953, addressed to the Project Executive Officer, Erode.]

I invite a reference to the letter mentioned above, wherein Government ordered that it was not necessary for the Project Executive Officer to authorize the Assistant Engineer in the Community Projects Scheme to draw part bills on works, in view of the difficulties experienced in the reconciliation of accounts Government have, further directed the Project Executive Officer, Erode, to withdraw immediately the delegation of powers made by him in this regard.

In this connection, I am to report that contingent bills are being drawn by the Assistant Engineer attached to the Malampuzha Project, in lieu of the Project Executive Officer, Palghat. To the objection raised by audit *ipso facto*, the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, has relied that under Article 93 (3) of the Madras Financial Code (Volume I) he could invest the Assistant Engineer with the power of drawing bills. He has, however, mentioned that there are no specific orders of Government germane to the point.

It is suggested that Government may consider the desirability of communicating to all the Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers, general orders regarding non-delegation of powers to the Assistant Engineers in regard to the drawal of contingent or work bills.

(49)

G.O. Ms. No. 1168, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 4TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programme—Works—Design of structures—Instructions issued.]

All the works taken up under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works programmes, envisage participation by the beneficiaries who contribute part of the cost of works in cash or by labour and materials. With a view to utilize the resources of the public fully and derive maximum benefit, it is necessary that materials available locally are used as far as possible and the cost of the works is kept down to the barest minimum necessary. The design and estimate of these works should therefore take into consideration materials available locally, the barest minimum cost, and the purpose which the particular work is intended to serve, consistent with and without prejudice to the structural soundness of the works.

All officers empowered to accord technical approval to estimates for these works are requested to bear the above points in view while preparing and approving designs and estimates for works.

(50)

MEMORANDUM No. 3029 RDP-1/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH APRIL 1955.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes—Delegation of administrative and financial powers to officers in charge. *Reference.*—Letter from the Accountant General, Madras, dated 25th March 1955, No. DA VIII-CP Genl. 336.]

The Accountant-General is informed that the powers delegated in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954, to the Block Development Officers shall be exercised by the Block Development Officers (gazetted and non-gazetted).

2. The presumption of the Accountant-General in paragraph 2 of his letter cited is correct.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (R.D.P.) Department, dated 25th March 1955, No. D.A. VII-CP Genl. 336.

[National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes—Delegation of administrative and financial powers to officers in charge. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Community Projects), dated 9th August 1954.]

I am to invite a reference to the Government Order cited above wherein certain powers have been delegated to the Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service) and to inquire whether the delegated powers may be exercised by the Non-Gazetted Block Development Officers sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1991, Public, dated 21st October 1954, also.

2. It is presumed that the Government Order will be in force as long as the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes are in operation, This may please be confirmed.

(51)

G.O. Ms. No. 1219, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH APRIL 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Communications—Black topping of bituminous surfacing of roads under the schemes—Orders issued.]

READ—the following :—

From the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, dated 16th March 1955, No. B. 793/55.

The Project Executive Officer, Palghat, suggested in the letter read above that black topping of roads in heavily built up areas in the Malampuzha Community Project area, where people live close together on either side of the road may be permitted if 50 per cent contribution is forthcoming from the beneficiaries. The Government accept the suggestion of the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, and direct that black topping of roads in heavily built up areas in Community Project areas, Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks, where there is heavy traffic, may be taken up from these funds, provided contribution up to 50 per cent of the estimated costs of such works is forthcoming from the beneficiaries.

(52)

G.O. Ms. No. 1490, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 5TH MAY 1955.

[Community Development and Local Development Works Programmes—Execution of works—Entrustment to Village—Co-operative Societies—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2938, Public (Community Projects), dated 18th December 1952.

Memorandum No. 30001-Agri.-C.P.-III/53-9, dated 22nd February 1954.

Memorandum No. 81415, Public, RDP-1/54-2 (Rural Development Projects), dated 22nd September 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2178, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 267, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 1st February 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 398, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th February 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 569, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 24th February 1955.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, dated 27th December 1954, Rc. No. 120243/54-B.

Works under the Community Development and the Local Development Works programmes are generally entrusted for execution to the beneficiaries, their representatives, Village Development Committees and local bodies, when they do not involve a high degree of professional and technical skill. In his letter read above, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has suggested that village co-operative societies may also be similarly entrusted with the execution of such works. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that, other things being equal, and subject to their capacity for executing works, the village co-operative societies be also entrusted with the execution of these works without calling for tenders.

(53)

MEMORANDUM No. 1369 RDP-1/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 5TH MAY 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Contracts entered into for execution of works—Payment of stamp duty—Instructions issued. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 86822 RDP-1/54-3, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 29th October 1954.]

A question has been raised whether it is necessary to affix stamps to agreements entered into with the parties for execution of works entrusted to them under the National Extension Service and Community Projects programmes by an administrative department of the Government. All Collectors are informed that all agreements entered into with the Government by parties for the execution of works are exempt from stamp duty.

(54)

G.O. R. No. 754, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Registration of documents relating to gift of lands by villagers for execution of works—Registration fee and stamp duty—Meeting of—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 25, Agriculture, dated 2nd January 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2100, Public, dated 3rd November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 2495, Public, dated 14th December 1954.

Letter from the Project Executive Officer, Palghat, dated 15th January 1955, No. B. 2641/54.

From the Board of Revenue (Food Production), L. Dis. No. 6414/55-1, dated 11th March 1955.

In the Government Order cited, orders have been issued authorizing the officers connected with the implementation of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes to accept relinquishments and gifts of lands by the villagers for the execution of works under these programmes. The Project Executive Officers, Palghat, in his letter fourth cited has stated that some lady donors are not willing to attend the Sub-Registry offices wih reference to local custom and that in such cases, the registration has to be done at their houses. He has therefore suggested that the extra expenditure involved may also be met by Government. The Board of Revenue has supported the proposal. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that in cases where lady donors are not willing to attend the Sub-Registry offices in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas, the registration may be done at the houses of the donors following the local custom and the extra expenditure involved in addition to the stamp duty, registration fees, etc., may also be debited to the Community Projects or National Extension Service budget as the case may be under appropriate heads.

(55)

MEMORANDUM No. 3821-R.D.P.-VI/54-4, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 12TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects—Periyar Project area—Communications—Roads under the charge of the District Board, Madras—Improvements under the Community Projects Scheme—List of works—Approved. *Reference.*—(1) Memorandum No. 809 (R.D.P.-VI)/54-2, Public, dated 3rd September 1954, (2) from the President, Madurai District Board, dated 8th December 1954, No. A-2-41794/54, and (3) from the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, dated 11th March 1955 and 12th April 1955, Ref. No. 328/55-HC.]

The President, District Board, Madurai, has submitted proposals for the improvement of 47 District Board roads in the Periyar Community Project area, under the Community Projects Scheme on a 30 per cent cash contribution basis from District Board funds. The Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, has reported that 21 of these works can be executed under the Community Projects Scheme as the villagers will contribute 20 per cent of the cost, besides the 30 per cent contribution from the District Board. As the improvements to these roads are necessary for the effective implementation of the Community Projects Scheme in the Periyar Project area, the

works listed in the appendix will be taken up for execution under the Community Projects Scheme with a grant of 50 per cent of the cost of each work.

2. The Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram, is requested to consider the list of works approved in paragraph 1 above as a supplement to the overall programme under "Communications" for the Periyar Community Project area and get the list approved by the Project Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

3. The estimates may be sanctioned as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954.

4. The contributions of the District Board, Madurai, and the beneficiaries should be collected in advance and remitted under "L.I.A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(a) Receipts on account of Community Development Projects—(b) Other receipts—Contributions from private individuals and bodies."

ANNEXURE.

Item number and name of work.	*Approximate cost.* RS.
Madurai East Subdivision—	
1 Metalling Kumaram-Kaliamangalam Road at mile 1/3—1/5 ..	6,500
2 ,, Thandalai Village Road at mile 0/0—1/0	6,000
3 ,, Kottaimedu Village Road at mile 0/0—1/0	6,000
4 ,, Kollapappakudi Village Road at mile 0/0—2/6 ..	4,000
5 ,, Thirupapani Village Road at mile 0/0—1/0	4,500
6 ,, Kumaram-Anaiyur Village Road at mile 0/0—1/0 ..	6,000
7 ,, Kavanur Village Road at mile 0/0—1/0 ..	5,000
8 ,, Therkkupithampatti Village Road .. }	20,000
9 ,, And improvements to the culverts in mile 1/2 of Podumbu-Adalai Village Road at mile 1/0—2/2. }	10,000
10 ,, Vellichinatham-Chinnapatti Road at mile 0/0—1/7 ..	12,000
11 ,, Velladian koil Road at mile 0/0—0/6	4,200
12 ,, Elaikathammankoil Road at mile 0/0—2/0	11,200
13 ,, Varichur-Sakkudi Road at mile 3/1—4/3	9,000
14 Constructing a Causeway at mile 3/1 of Varichur-Sakkudi Road.	10,000
15 Metalling Valachikulam Village Road at mile. 0/0-1/2	6,000
Madurai West Subdivision—	
16 Gravelling Thiruvedagam-Rishapam Road to Nodungulam ..	4,000
17 Constructing pipe culverts in Thiruvedagam- Rishapam Road to Medungulam.	3,000
18 Metalling Thathapatti-Periyar Channel Road at mile 0/0—0/1..	700
19 ,, Kulasekarankottai-Ponnuperumalsamy Koil Road at mile 0/0—0/3.	2,000
20 ,, Bodinaickenpatti-Periyar Main Channel Road at mile 0/0—0/2.	1,400
21 Constructing pipe culverts in mile 1/1 and 1/4 of Vadiappatti Railway Feeder Road.	2,500
Total ..	1,34,500

(56)

MEMORANDUM No. 3709 RDP-1/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 16TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Execution of works—Local bodies to be kept informed. *Reference.*—Memorandum No. 5104 RDP-1/54-30, dated 2nd April 1955.]

It has been suggested at the conference of the Presidents of District Boards and departmental officials held on the 5th and the 6th March 1955 that the District Boards should be kept informed of all works undertaken under Community Development Programmes and Local Development Works. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that action be taken accordingly by all Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers.

(57)

MEMORANDUM No. 3468-RDP-VI/54-7, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH MAY 1955.

[Community Projects—South Kanara Area—Communications—District Board Roads—Improvements under the Community Project Scheme—List of works—Approved. *Reference.*—(1) Memorandum No. 809, Public (R.D.P.)-VI/54-2, dated 3rd September 1954. (2) From the President, South Kanara District Board, dated 14th January 1955 and 14th March 1955; No. A-2/23847/54. (3) From the Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, dated 12th March 1955, 1st April 1955 and 11th April 1955; No. 157/53.]

The President, District Board, South Kanara, has submitted proposals for the improvement of certain district board roads in the South Kanara Community Project Area on a 50 per cent contribution from Community Project funds. As the improvements to these roads are necessary for the effective functioning of the village roads programme under the Community Project Scheme, the proposals are accepted.

2. The list of works so approved is appended. The Project Executive Officer, Mangalore, is requested to consider the list as a supplement to the overall programme under ' Communications ' for the South Kanara area.

3. Such of these works as have not already been approved by the Project Advisory Committee should be got approved at the next meeting of the Committee.

4. The estimates prepared by the District Boards may be sanctioned as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954, as subsequently amended and executed by the special staff of the Project. If, however, the District Board wishes to execute any work through its own agency, there will be no objection to this, provided the contributions required for the work have been collected.

5. The contributions from the District Board and the beneficiaries should be collected before the works are started and adjusted under "LI. A.—Receipts on account of Community Development Projects —National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(i) Community Development Projects—(b) Other Receipts—Contribution from private individuals".

APPENDIX.

		Estimated cost. RS.
1	Improvements to the Kavur-Padangady road by metalling a length of three miles.	8,000
2	Special repairs to the Belve-Kanthavara road	2,500
3	Re-constructing the culvert at mile 11/8 of Miyar-Hosmar road ..	1,300
4	Special repairs to Guruvaikere-Hosmar road..	4,200
5	Special repairs and metalling Kinnigoli-Belmen road miles 0/0 to 11/0.	30,000
6	Nanilthar Bridge	19,000
7	Metalling and improving Moodabidri-Hosmar road	62,000
8	Metalling and improving Mangalore-Kinnigoli road	15,000
9	Improving Karkal-Palli, Belle road	20,000
	Total ..	1,62,000

(58)

G.O. Ms. No. 1641, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH MAY 1955.

[Community and Local Development Works Programmes—Works —Certificate of completion—Procedure for issue—Orders—Passed.]

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue, No. Ref. J/V-11783/54, dated 31st December 1954.

The Conference of Collectors and Engineers connected with the Community Development Programme recommended that the Assistant Engineers may be empowered to issue completion certificates of works costing up to Rs. 10,000 which is the limit of their power of technical approval to estimates. The suggestion has been examined in detail and the following procedure is ordered in the matter of preparation of completion reports, their scrutiny and record :—

(1) Detailed completion reports should be prepared in the case of all works for which a prior detailed estimate has been sanctioned and after all outstanding dues on the work are cleared.

(2) The reports should be scrutinized and the physical completion of the work should be certified to by the Special Assistant Engineers, irrespective of the estimated cost of the works.

(3) The completion reports should again be scrutinized with particular reference to the accounts of expenditure and countersigned by the disbursing officer in charge of the work, namely the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Collector in the case of Local Development Works, the Project Executive Officer in the case of works in Community Project areas and the Block Development Officers in the case of works in Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks.

(4) The office of record of the completion reports shall be the Project Executive Officer's office in the case of works in the Community Project areas. In the case of the Athoor Community Development Block, the Project Executive Officer, Gandhigram shall obtain and record all such reports. In the case of works under the Local Development Works Programme and in the other Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks, the Collectors shall obtain and record the reports.

(5) The Collector may, if he so desires, obtain a particular completion report which can normally be recorded by the Project Executive Officer for scrutiny and record in his office.

(6) A copy of the completion report should invariably be furnished to the Accountant-General, Madras soon after the completion of the work.

(7) A monthly statement of works completion should be submitted to the Director of Community Development by the Project Executive Officer, Block Development Officer and the Collector in the form prescribed for such reports already.

(59)

G.O. Ms. No. 1642, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 20TH MAY 1955.

[Community Development Programme—New buildings for hospitals schools, etc.—Maintenance—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue, No. J/r. 11783/54-8, dated 22nd December 1954.

The Conference of Collectors and Engineers connected with the Community Projects Programmes has recommended that buildings for hospitals, schools, etc., constructed under the Community Projects or National Extension Service may be entrusted to the local bodies for maintenance. The Board of Revenue, Collectors, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that buildings for new schools, hospitals, etc., should not be constructed from Community Projects or National Extension Service funds unless a local body or private individual or institution is prepared to meet

the recurring cost involved in their maintenance. The transfers for maintenance should be made under specific orders, and entries should be made in the Village Registers of such transfers.

(60)

G.O. Ms. No. 1736, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT), DATED 30TH MAY 1955.

[National Extension Service—Budget provision under 'Local Works'—Distribution to a large number of small schemes—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi, dated 8th February 1955, No. CPA-20-Bd/55.

An extract from the note of the Administrator, Community Projects Administration on 'Local Works Scheme' is communicated to all Collectors and Block Development Officer (National Extension Service).

2. It has been suggested that a general working rule should be adopted specifying the Government's share of the cost of the 'Local Works' on the model of the National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme. The Government are pleased to issue the following instructions :—

A village works programme should be framed for each village by the Panchayat or the Village Development Committee and approved by the Block Advisory Committee. The Government's share of the cost of the village works programme should be one-half of the total cost subject to a maximum to be specified by the Collector in respect of each village. This maximum may be fixed on the basis of one rupee per head of village population (according to the 1951 Census), plus one rupee per acre of land normally cultivated in the village or alternatively at two rupees per head of population. The relevant figures may be taken from the Census hand-book for the district. The Government's share of the cost of village works computed in this manner may be referred to as the 'Standard allotment.'

Any balance available out of the provisions of Rs. 1,50,000 for 'local works' in each National Extension Service Block, should be utilized as supplemental allotments on specially selected works in the following circumstances :—

(i) In villages where it is not possible to meet the minimum requirements for drinking water-supply and village roads, without exceeding twice the sum specified as the maximum for standard allotments; and

(ii) where a durable work of common utility for a group of contiguous villages is jointly undertaken by all the Panchayats and Village Development Committees concerned.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT FROM THE NOTE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION NEW DELHI.

Local Works Scheme under National Extension Service Block.

I find that there is a general tendency to devote the bulk of the Local Works budget of Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs under the National Extension Service to one or two major schemes, such as a major road, etc., leaving only a small amount to be distributed as grants-in aid to the villages within the National Extension Service Block. As a practice, this is not only undesirable but self-defeating in view of the fact that the small provision of Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs in National Extension Service for Local Works was intended primarily to be distributed as grants-in-aid to as large a number of small schemes as physically possible, so that every village in the National Extension Service areas could get some share of the grants-in-aid and thereby develop the local initiative which was the main objective of the National Extension Service Scheme.

It is necessary to remember that the National Extension Service is only a base which was designed to prepare the population to earn and receive greater aid from Government at subsequent stages through schemes, such as the Community Development Scheme, etc., to which they could add their own contributions in cash, kind and labour to all of which they will have gotten accustomed during the period of preparation under the National Extension Service programme.

If the National Extension Service is even to approach this objective, it is of the utmost importance that big schemes, such as the construction of major roads, etc., which involves the bulk of the Local Works fund, should be avoided under this programme. If a road or any other item of development involving relatively large expenditure is considered unavoidable, the obvious course is to find the funds from some other source out of the State's own budget or from other centrally sponsored schemes instead of diverting the bulk of the provision under the Local Works programme in the National Extension Service budget, and thereby starving large number of villages which could develop local initiative otherwise through small schemes based on small sums as grants-in-aid.

(61)

G.O. Ms. No. 1738, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 30TH MAY 1955.

[Community Development—Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programmes—Buildings constructed under the programmes—Naming of the buildings after the donors—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 19th March 1955.

The Collector of Tanjore has brought to the notice of the Government that there are many cases in his district where the whole or a substantial portion of the local contribution for the construction of buildings has been made by a single individual or institution. In some of these cases, the donors come forward with the request that the buildings or institutions should be named after them or somebody of their choice. He has suggested that a uniform policy may be adopted in regard to giving permission for naming the buildigs, etc., after the doors. The Government have carefully examined the question and issue the following instructions in regard to the naming

of the buildings, etc., constructed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works programmes after the donors or somebody else of their choice :—

(1) In all cases where no recurring cost is involved, and where a single individual or a group of persons has given 50 per cent contribution, the request of the donor or the group to name the building in his own name or in the name of somebody else of his or their choice may be complied with.

(2) In cases of buildings like maternity centres, dispensaries, schools, etc., where recurring cost is involved when an individual or a group of individuals has contributed a minimum of 50 per cent of the non-recurring cost plus an endowment to meet 25 per cent of the recurring cost, the request of the donor or the group to name the building in his own name or of somebody else of his or their choice may be complied with.

(62)

G.O. Ms. No. 1887, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 13TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—' Schemes ' and ' Works ' —Terms—Defined.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 9th August 1954.

Memorandum No. 1765, R.D.P. I/54-1, dated 4th October 1954.

The Conference of the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held at Madras on 22nd and 23rd November 1954 has suggested that a detailed definition of the terms ' Schemes ' and ' Works ' referred to in the Government Order first read above should be evolved. All Collectors are informed that the term ' Works ' should be taken to mean those normally requiring preparation of estimates (even though such preparation of estimates may have been dispensed with in certain cases under the Community Development programmes), technical scrutiny and sanction both technically and administratively for any construction of buildings, culverts, bridges, foot-bridges, wells, laying of roads, metalling of roads and the like.

2. The term ' Schemes ' denotes, proposals of any nature which may or may not include ' Works ' such as—

(i) agricultural improvement, like purchase, storage and distribution of fertilizers, seeds, etc.

(ii) improvements to health of cattle or their breed, such as establishment of veterinary dispensaries, artificial insemination centres, poultry farms and the like, provision of public health and

medical facilities like establishments of Primary Health Centres, Maternity Centres, Child Welfare Centres, etc.

Schemes like these may also include construction of structures, purchase of consumable or non-consumable stores, medicines, machinery, instruments, implements, etc. The powers delegated have already been classified under

(1) Schemes other than works,

(2) Works,

(3) Purchase of stores,

(4) Purchase of agricultural implements, educational equipment, etc.

3. A scheme, say, for establishing a veterinary dispensary, includes appointment of staff, construction of buildings, purchase of stores and instruments, etc. A scheme for the opening of a school may similarly include construction of a building, purchase of equipment, etc. The fact that the overall cost of the scheme viewed as such is within the powers of sanction of officers indicated against item (1) to Annexure I to the Government Order read above, that by itself does not obviate the need for obtaining the sanction of appropriate authorities as indicated in the same Annexure for purchase of equipment, construction of buildings, etc.

(63)

G.O. Ms. No. 1898, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 14TH JUNE 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Execution of works—Co-ordination of technical supervision—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1260, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 3rd August 1954.

In the Government Order read above instructions have been issued defining the responsibility of the Heads of Departments and their subordinates for carrying out the Community Development Programmes.

2. Of all the developmental activities undertaken under these programmes, engineering works occupy the most important place involving large expenditure. The types of works undertaken under this head are varied and range from simple digging of wells to construction of intricate structures like reinforced concrete bridges, buildings, etc. In cases where the estimated cost of such works is fairly large and which involve a high degree of technical skill, the execution of such works is entrusted to the regular Engineering

Departments. In respect of all such works' the following special instructions are issued :—

(i) In cases where works of the kind mentioned above are contemplated, the Executive Engineers or Divisional Engineers (Highways) in the districts, as the case may be, should as far as possible be consulted even though the Special Assistant Engineers under the Community Development programme may be competent to sanction such works, as many of the works so executed will be ultimately maintained by the District Engineering Establishment.

(ii) In cases where works involving a high degree of technical skill are entrusted to regular departments, viz., Public Works or Highways, such entrustment is done with a view to secure supervision at a higher level. The Executive Engineer or the Divisional Engineer (Highways) may, if possible, utilize the services of the project staff for supervision of such works.

(iii) Even in cases of works executed directly under the supervision of the Project or Block staff, the Divisional Engineer (Highways) or the Executive Engineers (Public Works) should supervise the works, as if these works are executed by his Department.

(64)

G.O. Ms. No. 1960, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 21ST JUNE 1955.

[Community Projects—Cheranmahadevi Development Block—Civil Works—Technical sanction of estimates and check-measurement of works by the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Cheranmahadevi —Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2571, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd December 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 536, Public, dated 22nd February 1955.

From the Collector of Tirunelveli, dated 31st March 1955, No. L. Dis. 6453/55.

In the Government Order first read above, it has been ordered that the Special Subdivisions sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1919, Public, dated 13th October 1954, shall also be in charge of the works programme in the Community Development Blocks, except Athoor Block in the Madurai district. In the Government Order second cited, the Assistant Engineers of the Special Subdivisions have been empowered to accord technical sanctions for works up to Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand only), whether based on standard or non-standard plans. It has now been represented that it will not be possible for the Assistant Engineer of the Special Subdivision in

Tirunelveli district to attend to all works of the Community Development Block at Cheranmahadevi and that the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Cheranmahadevi, who has hitherto been attending to the technical sanction of estimates and checkmeasurement of works in the Cheranmahadevi Community Development Block, may continue to accord such sanctions and checkmeasures works in that block. The proposal has been examined and accepted by the Government.

In partial modification of the orders in paragraph 2 of G.O. Ms. No. 2571, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 23rd December 1954, the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Cheranmahadevi, is also permitted, as a special case, to accord technical sanction to estimates and checkmeasure works up to Rs. 10,000 in the Cheranmahadevi Community Development Block.

(65)

MEMORANDUM No. 3527 (RDP.) VI/55-3, PUBLIC, DATED 16TH JULY 1955.

[Local Development Works—Utilization of grants for 1955–56—Rural Water-Supply Works in National Extension Service areas—Clarification of—Instruction issued. *Reference.*—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 4, Public, dated 3rd January 1955; (2) From the Collector of South Kanara, No. Ml. 11448/55, dated 9th May 1955; (3) From the Board of Revenue, No. 19311/55, F.P. VII-B, dated 25th May 1955.]

In paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 2683 RDP. VI/55-2, dated 15th April 1955, while issuing instructions regarding the utilization of anticipated grants for 1955–56, it was ordered that Local Development Works should not be taken up for execution in areas where the Community Projects and National Extension Service are in operation. The Collector of South Kanara has enquired if this instruction will apply to Rural Water-Supply Works under the Local Development Works programme.

The Collector of South Kanara is informed that since there is no provision for Rural Water-Supply Works in the National Extension Service Budget, Rural Water-Supply Works taken up in National Extension Service areas can be financed from the Local Development Works funds as per instructions already issued in G.O. Ms. No. 4, Public, dated 3rd January 1955, until further instructions are issued by Government.

(66)

G.O. Ms. No. 2383, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 1ST AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects—National Extension Services and Local Development Works—Administrative sanction—Powers to revise sanction—Delegation of—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 371, Public, dated 9th February 1955.

In the Public Works and Highways Departments, technical officers exercise powers of both technical and administrative sanction for works, though the monetary limits for the two categories of sanctions are different. Administrative sanction for works under the Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works programmes are accorded by Collectors, Project Executive Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers and technical approval is given by the Special Assistant Engineers and other Engineers of the Public Works or Highways Department. In the Government Order cited, the Divisional Engineers (Highways) and the Executive Engineers (P.W.D.) have been empowered to accord technical approval to revised estimates involving a deviation of 20 per cent or Rs. 2,500 from the original sanction, provided the revised cost is within their powers of technical sanction, i.e., Rs. 25,000 (rupees twenty-five thousands only).

2. As deviations are often found necessary under various circumstances and have become frequent, the Government are pleased to delegate the following powers of administrative sanction for revision of estimates :—

(1) *Collectors.*—To accord administrative approval to deviations up to Rs. 2,000 or 25 per cent of the original cost whichever is less.

(2) *Project Executive Officers and Revenue Divisional Officers.*—To accord administrative approval to deviations up to Rs. 1,000 in the case of Project Executive Officers and Rs. 500 in the case of Revenue Divisional Officers or 25 per cent of the original cost whichever is less in either case.

(3) *Block Development Officers (Community Projects and National Extension Service).*—To accord administrative approval to deviations up to Rs. 200 or 25 per cent of the original cost, whichever is less.

The above powers should be exercised subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) In cases where the revised estimate resulting from the deviations exceeds the power of sanction of the officer who originally sanctioned it, the sanction of the higher competent authority should be obtained.

(*b*) The technical approval of the authority, competent to approve the deviations should be obtained before according administrative sanction to the deviations.

(*c*) The proportion between the Government expenditure and the public contribution should not be affected as a result of the deviations.

(*d*) The monetary limits fixed for any category of works like buildings for schools, etc., in the Community Development and Local Development Works programme should not be exceeded.

(67)

MEMORANDUM No. 3053 RDP-I/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Execution of works—Collection of security deposit and earnest money—Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 398, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th February 1955—Clarification of.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 398, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th February 1955.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 19th March 1955, No. DA. VIII CP.-Genl. 4-5/53-55/329.

With reference to paragraph (1) of his reference cited, the Accountant-General is informed that the orders in paragraph 5 of the Government Order were issued only after due consideration of the practice prevailing in the Public Works Department and that the intention is that both earnest money and security deposit at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of the value of the contract, in addition to an amount equal to 5 per cent usually withheld on part bills should be collected.

2. The Collectors of districts, the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers are informed that in the case of works let on contract on the tender system or by negotiation, clause 9 of the " Form of Agreement of Piece work ", for Community Projects Department should be deleted and the following substituted in its place :—

" A sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of the value of the contract shall be deposited towards earnest money deposit and security deposit In addition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the amount of payment due to the piece worker on account of each part bill shall be withheld. The amount so withheld shall be paid back to the piece worker at the time of final dues to the piece worker, if the work has been satisfactorily completed. The earnest money deposit and security deposit shall also be repaid to the piece worker within two months of the satisfactory completion of the work. If for any reason the piece worker is not able to continue and complete the work satisfactorily the Collector, Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer is entitled at his discretion to utilise a part or whole of the amounts deposited and withheld, towards the meeting of any losses that Government may incur in employing another agency for the satisfactory completion of the work."

(68)

G.O. Ms. No. 2508, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 11TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Rural Water-Supply—Utilisation of the services of the water diviner —Payment of advance—Form of agreement prescribed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 800, Agriculture (C.P.), dated 19th March 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 1937, Agriculture (D.V.), dated 12th June 1954.

Memorandum No. 302, RDP-XI/54-2, dated 13th September 1954.

Memorandum No. 2445, RDP-XI/54-1, dated 18th November 1954.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 30th November 1954, No. D.A. VIII C.P. Genl. 209.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revtnue), dated 12th May 1955, F.P. VII C.V. 1693/54.

In the Government Orders read above Sri P. S. Kuppuswami was appointed as a water diviner in Community Projects, Development Blocks and National Extension Service areas for this State for selecting sites for new wells and also for deciding whether further deepening of old wells which have no adequate supply should be undertaken. It was also ordered that no payment should be made to the water diviner where potable water is not obtained at the selected areas, that an advance payment of 50 per cent of remuneration should be paid in the first instance and the balance paid after potable water is tapped and that in case the site selected by the water diviner proves a failure, the payment made in advance for selecting that site should be adjusted against the work done for further selection of wells. It has been suggested that if the cases of successful divining be for fewer than unsuccessful ones, it is likely that the advances outstanding may prove to be large and irrecoverable at a later date and that in order to guard against such a possibility, it is desirable that there should be some hold on the water diviner in the nature of an agreement or adequate security of any other trustworthy person, especially as the water diviner is a non-official.

2. The Government direct that an agreement should be obtained from the water diviner Sri P. S. Kuppuswami in this regard. All Collectors (except the Collector of Madras) and all Project Executive Officers are therefore requested to obtain a bond in the form enclosed whenever advance pay is made to the water diviner.

FORM OF BOND.

KNOW all men by these presents that I .... of .... caste .... son of .... residing at ...., am bound to the Governor of Madras in the sum of Rupees .... to be paid to the Government of Madras or to their certain successors or assignees for which payment to be well and truly made I do hereby bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and Legal representatives by these presents executed by me on this .... day of .... 1955.

WHEREAS the above boundan .... has on the day of .... 1955 received from the Project Executive Officer/Collector .... an aggregate sum of Rupees .... as advance remuneration from Government of Madras for water divining.

NOW the condition of the above written bond is such that the above boundan .... his heirs, executors, administrators and Legal representatives shall comply with all the terms as contained in G. O. No. Ms. 800, Agricultural (C. P.) Department, dated 19th March 1954, G. O. Ms. No. 1937, Agricultural, dated 12th June 1954, Memorandum No. 302, RDP XI/54-2, dated 13th September 1954 and Memorandum No. 2445, Public (RDP XI)/54-1, dated 18th November 1954 as amended subsequently on which the said advance remuneration has been granted, and shall agree to adjust the said advance remuneration paid in respect of unsuccessful wells divined by him towards the remuneration to be paid in regard to wells which have been or will be completed to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras and shall in case of any default or failure in so doing make good to the Government of Madras the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rupees .... received from the Project Executive Officer/Collector together with interest at .... per annum.

Signed by the abovenamed
water diviner in
the presence of 1.
2.

(69)

MEMORANDUM No. 3779 R.D.P. VI/55-2, DATED 18th AUGUST 1955.

[Local Development Works—Community Projects and National Extension Service—Technical approval of estimates for works—Clarification of orders—Issued. *Reference.*—(1) G.O. Ms No. 536, Public, dated 22nd February 1955; (2) From the Chief Engineer (General), Madras, dated 12th May 1955, No. 882 Wks. 5/55-38.]

In the Government Order cited it has been ordered that estimates for works costing up to Rs. 10,000, under the Community Development programmes will be technically approved by the Special Assistant Engineers employed under these programmes, and that works costing more than Rs. 10,000 will be approved by the competent technical authority in the Public Works or Highways Department. The Chief Engineer (General) has enquired if the orders will apply in respect of electrical installations as well. The following orders are issued.

2. Electrical installations to a building form part of the main estimates for that building. Estimates relating to electrical installations to buildings, etc., should be sent to the Electrical Engineer

(General), Madras, for technical approval and the Special Assistant Engineers should then accord technical approval to the main estimate for the building (hospital, school, etc.), which will include the estimate for the electrical installation within the limits of powers delegated to them. In respect of estimates relating to electrical installations only, the technical approval for estimates should be given by the Electrical Engineer (General) in all cases.

3. The orders in the Government Order cited are modified to the extent mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

(70)

MEMORANDUM No. 5568/55-2, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 19TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Divining of well sites—Payment of travelling allowance.]

It has been represented by the water diviner Sri P. S. Kuppuswami that some of the officers are not paying him single second-class railway fare for the journey undertaken by him for divining well sites as specified in G.O. No. 800, Agriculture (Community Projects), dated 19th March 1954, on the plea that the present second-class is only a converted inter-class. All the Project Executive Officers and the Collectors except the Collector of Madras and Chingleput are informed that the water diviner should be paid the existing single second-class fare for the journeys performed by him irrespective of the reorganization of the classes by the Railway Administration.

(71)

MEMORANDUM No. 4466 R.D.P.-VI/55-3, PUBLIC, DATED 19TH AUGUST 1955.

[Local Development Works—Community Projects and National Extension Service—Works—Letters of appreciation to executing agencies—Issue of—Instructions. *Reference.*—From the Collector of South Kanara, dated 20th May 1955, D. Dis. No. 10753/55; and from the Board of Revenue, No. F.P. VII-C. 21318/55, dated 22nd June 1955.]

It has been suggested that letters of appreciation may be issued by Government or the Collectors under the Community Development schemes, to the various executing agencies, for works executed speedily and efficiently.

The Government consider that such letters of appreciation need not be issued to professional contractors. But, where an individual has come forward on behalf of the villagers to take up a work, a letter of appreciation may be issued, congratulating the person on the speedy execution of the work according to standards and hoping that he will continue to evince the same keep interest in development works of the future, in the village. Such letters should not be certificates of merit and should be issued only in well-deserved cases.

(72)

MEMORANDUM No. 3470, R.D.P. VI/54-7, PUBLIC, DATED 26TH AUGUST 1955.

[Community Projects—Cheranmahadevi Development Block—Tirunelveli district—Communications—District Board roads lying in the Block area—Improvement under the Community Project Scheme—List of works—Approved. *Reference.*—(1) Memorandum No. 809, Public (R.D.P. VI) 54-2, dated 3rd September 1954; (2) From the President, District Board, Tirunelveli, dated 17th November 1954, No. D. Dis. A. 3 (i) 30751/54; (3) From the Block Development Officer, Cheranmahadevi, dated 5th March 1955, No. L. Dis. 128/55; (4) From the Collector of Tirunelveli, dated 10th April 1955, No. L. Dis. 6829/55; (5) Memorandum No. 3470, Public (R.D.P. VI)/54-4, dated 2nd May 1955; and (6) From the President, District Board, Tirunelveli, dated 2nd August 1955, No. A. 3. (i) 33818/54.]

The President, District Board, Tirunelveli, has submitted proposals at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,97,000 for the improvement of District Board roads in the Cheranmahadevi Community Development Block under the Community Projects Scheme on a 50 per cent contribution basis. As works to the extent of Rs. 27,000 can only be considered for execution, consistent with the availability of funds allotted for " Communications " in the Block Budget, the following two works only are approved for execution under the Community Project Scheme in the Cheranmahadevi Community Development Block :—

(i) Venkatarengapuram Branch Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000.

(ii) Road from Shermadevi Railway station to river at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000.

2. The Block Development Officer, Cheranmahadevi, is requested to consider the above works as a supplement to the overall programme under " Communications " for the Block and get them approved by the Block Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

3. The estimates may be sanctioned as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1310, Public, dated 9th August 1954, as subsequently amended.

4. The contributions of the District Board, Tirunelveli, should be collected in advance and remitted under " L.I.A. receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—(*a*) Receipts on account of Community Development Projects—(*b*) Other receipts Contributions from private individuals and bodies ".

(73)

MEMORANDUM No. 5570-R.D.P.-VI/55-1, PUBLIC, DATED 27TH AUGUST 1955.

[**Community Development Works—Payments for and check-measurements of works executed—Procedure—Amendments—** Proposals Negatived. Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 640, (Public), dated 28th February 1955. Letter from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, dated 8th August 1955, Rc. C-9-25134/55.]

The Collector of Tiruchirappalli is informed that his proposals to allow part-payments to be made up to 75 per cent of the Government grant admissible for a work taken up without estimates with reference to the Government Order cited, and to permit the Block Development Officers to check-measure works costing up to Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) cannot be accepted.

(74)

MEMORANDUM No. 6885-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT), DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[National Extension Service—Budget provision under 'Local Works' —Allotment for villages under Per Capita allotment—Further instructions. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1736, Public, dated 30th May 1955.]

In the Government Order cited instructions have been issued regarding the Per Capita allotment of funds to villagers under ' Local Works ' programme under the National Extension Service. The Government now direct that, after making such allotment to a village, they should wait for six months and if the villagers did not respond with their contributions, the money should go to other villages. Before ordering such diversion, every effort should be made by the Collectors and Block Development Officers to see that the villagers avail of the allotment to the particular village. The villagers should be forewarned of this and persuaded to make their matching contributions in time.

(75)

G.O. Ms. No. 2894, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT), DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Communications—Roads formed under the Community Development programmes—Handing over to the Local Boards—Procedure—Orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

From the Collector of Malabar, dated 2nd April 1953, No. C5-9725/53.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue B.P. Rout. No. 7957, dated 30th November 1953.

From the President, District Board, Ramanathapuram, dated 15th December 1954, No. A3-30527/54.

G.O. Ms. No. 30, Public, dated 4th January 1955.

From the Collector of North Arcot, dated 27th January 1955, No. H-1-155/55.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (F.P.), Rout. No. 889, dated 2nd June 1955 and L.Dis. FP.-VII-C-26585/55, dated 16th July 1955.

In the Government Order read above orders have been issued that the maintenance of roads and structures thereon formed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works, Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme and the old Rural Welfare schemes is the normal responsibility of the local boards and that they should be handed over to the local boards concerned immediately after completion. The procedure to be followed for such transfer has been examined in detail by the Government and the following orders are issued :—

(i) In the case of roads formed under the Community Projects, National Extension Service (including Tanjore District Scheme), Local Development Works, Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme and also under the old Rural Welfare Scheme, a notification should be published in the District Gazette stating that a road has been formed on certain lands (Survey numbers to be specified) and that the public have a right of way over it. On the publication of such a notification, the road will automatically vest with the local board concerned.

(ii) For conducting the survey of the lands on which such roads are formed, wherever such survey is required, sanction is accorded for the employment by the Collectors, of the following staff on the scale and conditions stated below :—

(*a*) One Field Surveyor on Rs. 50–1–60 per mensem to be assisted by one regular Chainman on Rs. 15–1–20 per mensem and two coolies on daily wages at local rates.

(*b*) The staff in clause (*a*) above should be appointed—

(1) to attend to survey of five linear miles of road in a month in unsurveyed blocks, where the road is surveyed as entire fields and no subdivision work is involved; and

(2) to attend to survey of three linear miles of road in a month, where the roads pass through surveyed fields, and refixing of old field and subdivision boundaries and further subdivision of road portion is necessary.

(*c*) The coolies should be employed only on days when field work is attended to.

(*d*) The number of surveyors and chainmen required should be decided in each district by the Collector concerned on the total length of roads which have to be surveyed and should be appointed for the period actually required to complete the survey work.

(*e*) The expenditure involved in the appointbene of this staff should be debited to " 7. Land Revenue—C. Land Records—B. Maintenance of Municipal and Union Surveys—1. Pay of Establishment—2. Allowances 2 and 3. Office Contingencies."

2. Intimation regarding the completion of roads should be sent by the Project Executive Officers and Block Deveolpment Officers for the roads formed under the Community Project and National Extension Service schemes to the Collector concerned with survey numbers of lands through which the roads have been formed, so as to enable the Collector to publish the notification referred to in paragraph 1 (i) above.

(76)

MEMORANDUM No. 16975-R.D.P.-I/55-1, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programme—Execution of works—Chingleput district—Tirukkalikundram Community Development Block—Check-measurement of works by Special Tahsildar (Loans)—Permitted as a special case. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1846, Public, dated 1st October 1954. Letter from the Revenue Divisional Officer, dated 5th September 1955.]

The Special Tahsildar for Loans attached to the Tirukkalikundram Community Development Block is permitted, as a special case, to check-measure works under the programme during the period the Revenue Divisional Officer is in additional charge of the Tirukkalikundram Community Development Block. He shall exercise the powers of a Block Development Officer mentioned in item VI of the Annexure to the Government Order cited.

(77)

G.O. Ms. No. 3025, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1955.

[Community Development Programmes—Agency for execution of works—Entrustment to Panchayats—Method of payment of grants to Panchayats—Further orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Public, dated 11th November 1954.

G.O. Ms. No. 569, Public, dated 24th February 1955.

From the Collector of South Kanara, dated 7th April 1955, No. M-1-8002, P-55.

Reference from the Board of Revenue, dated 27th April 1955, No. 14763/55-1, F.P.-VII-B.

In the Government Orders cited, orders have been issued regarding the agencies to which Community Development works should be entrusted for execution, and also the method of payment of advance grants to Panchayats for works entrusted to them. The Collector of South Kanara has asked if works should be entrusted only to the Panchayats. He has also suggested that no advance grants need be paid to Panchayats. The matter has been examined by Government and the following orders are issued :—

(*a*) The entrustment of a work to suitable agency is left to the discretion of the Collectors, based on the circumstances of each case, and according to the general orders in force.

(*b*) Payment of advance grants to Panchayats may be made whenever required by a Panchayat which has undertaken the execution of a work, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The advance grant paid to a Panchayat should not exceed 50 per cent of the grant admissible for a work.

(ii) The balance of 50 per cent of the grant may be paid after the completion of the work according to plans and estimates.

(iii) An undertaking should be obtained from the Panchayat, before entrusting a work to it, so that the work will be executed according to plans and estimates.

(78)

MEMORANDUM No. 4949-R.D.P.-VI/55-3, PUBLIC, DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1955.

[Community Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works, etc.—Communications—Formation of roads along banks of irrigation channels, etc.—Maintenance—Policy—Clarified. *Reference*.—From the Chief Engineer (Highways), dated 15th July 1955, No. 17694-C1.]

The Chief Engineer (Highways) is informed that in order to prevent the roads formed under the Community Development schemes from falling into disrepair, the local boards were made responsible for maintenance of such roads—vide G.O. Ms. No. 30, Public, dated 4th January 1955. These orders do not supersede the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1978, Public Works, dated 6th May 1952. The Highways Department will therefore, continue to be responsible for the maintenance and improvement of all roads formed along canal banks, river banks and tank bunds, etc., including those formed under the development schemes also. However, the authority, which is in charge of the road on either side of the bridges or culverts built across irrigation channels, has to maintain such structures.

(79)

MEMORANDUM No. 4699-R.D.P.-I/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 9TH NOVEMBER 1955.

[Community Projects and National Extension Service—Special works to be treated and executed as normal works of the department.]

A copy of the instructions issued by the Chief Engineer (Highways) in his Memorandum No. 9612-C-1/55-HR., dated 6th October 1955, to the local Officers of his department on the above subject is communicated to Collectors, Project Executive Officers, and Block Development Officers for information.

ENCLOSURE.

[Community Development Programmes—Implementation of the.]

There is an impression created that the Local Development and National Extension Service works are being treated as works which do not form a part and parcel of the junction of the Highways department and this department is treating them only as special works attached to this department for execution purposes. Officers of the department are directed to treat the above works as part of their regular work and take keen interest in planning and execution of the above works. The active co-operation of this department with other departments concerned with the above works and with the non-officials will go a long way to emove the wrong impression created now.]

(80)

MEMORANDUM No. 6441-R.D.P.-I/55-3, PUBLIC (RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS), DATED 22ND NOVEMBER 1955.

[National Extension Service—Tanjore District Scheme—Work bills —Pre-audit by Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), or Divisional Engineer (Highways). *Reference.*—From the Collector, Tanjore, dated 1st August 1955, No. Rc. 29100/55-K-2. From the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., dated 20th October 1955, No. 48846-Ac./55-CR.]

A copy of the letter second cited from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), with which the Government agree is communicated to the Collector of Tanjore with reference to his letter first cited.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Public (Rural Development Project) Department, dated 20th October 1955, No. 48846, Ac/55-CR.

[National Extension Service—Tanjore District—Scheme—Works bills—Pre-audit by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. or Divisional Engineer (Highways). *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 6441-RDP-I/55-1, dated 12th October 1955.]

The orders in G. O. No. 1800, Public (Rural Development Project), dated 28th September 1954 do not contemplate pre-audit of bills for more than Rs. 5,000 by the Executive Engineer or Divisional Engineer. There is however no objection to utilize their services by the officers employed in the execution of National Extension Service and Local Development Works in special cases as proposed by the Collector of Tanjore.